A GENERAL SURVEY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN KOREA

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Conducted by
TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT
CENTER OF KOREA

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
REPUBLIC OF KOREA
AND
UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION
TO KOREA

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Jan. 15, 1968

Technical Development Center of Korea

December 1967

To: Minister, Ministry of the Education
Minister, Ministry of Science and Technology
Director, United States Operations Mission to Korea

Subject: A General Survey of the Higher Education

Confirming to the Trust Fund Project, final reports on the general survey of the Higher Education in Korea are submitted with enclosures.

Enclosures: 300 copies of General Report (Korean version)
300 copies of General Report (English version)
50 copies of Facilities Lists for each institution

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A GENERAL SURVEY
OF
HIGHER EDUCATION IN KOREA

GENERAL REPORT

ADMINISTRATION
FINANCE
FACILITIES

1967

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
OF KOREA

Foreward

A general survey of Korean higher education was conducted, by the Technical Development Center of Korea under joint cooperation of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and Technology and the United States Operations Mission to Korea.

The Purpose of the survey was to assist in defining problems and finding out ways and means for improvement of higher education through a general survey of actual conditions of administration, finance and facilities of Korean higher education institutions. In this study 98 higher education institutions were surveyed.

The second five year economic development plan emphasizes the importance of development of human resources which should be accomplished through education. For this reason the plan stresses the need for investment in education in support of economic growth.

It is true that there has been a great expansion of higher education in Korea in quantity. However, the excessive and rapid expansion of the higher education institutions created various problems. Therefore, much attention should be directed to the improvement of quality of education. In order to provide basic materials essential for the establishment of effective educational policies, the emphasis of the study was placed on a fact finding survey of administration, finance and facilities.

The report of the general survey of higher education institutions consists of part 1—administration, part 2—finance and part 3—facilities and appendixes; the index for tables and charts are included in the table of contents.

The report was prepared in two divisions; the general summary division and each individual institution division including iventory list of laboratory equipment of each individual college and university. According to the recommendations of the planning committee of the study, only the general summary division and the inventory list of laboratory equipment of each individual institution were published in English.

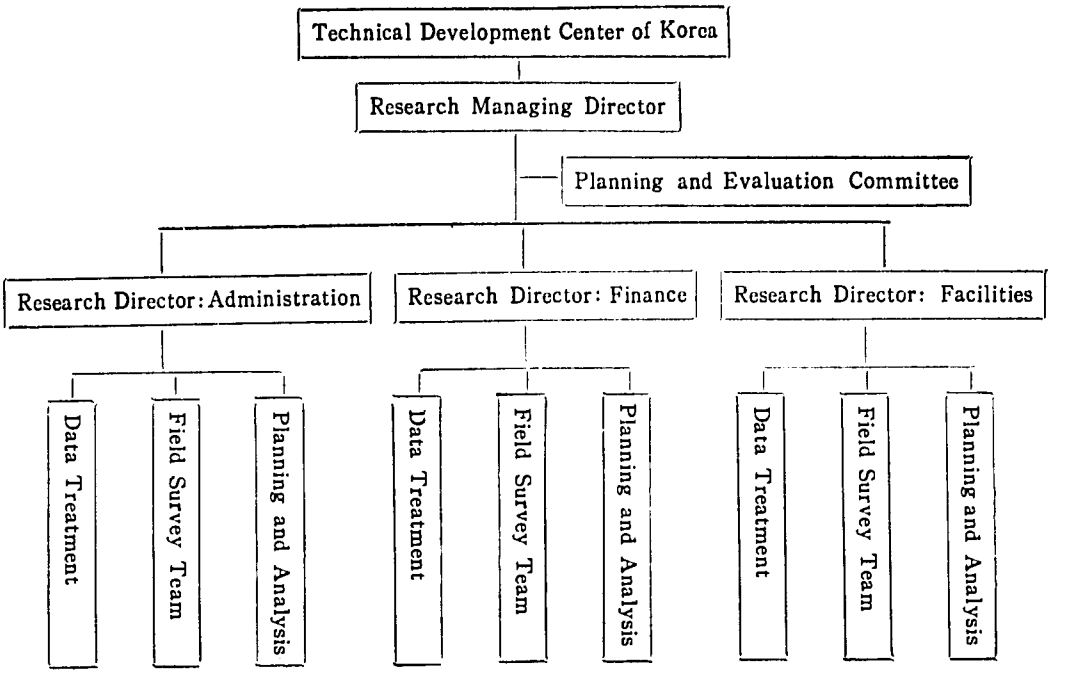
We are very greateful to the officials of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Science and Technology and the United States Operations Mission to Korea for their untiring cooperation for successful completion of this report. To the directors of the study, Dr. Jeung Rhee of Korea University, Dr. Ik Soon Im of Yon Sei University, Mr. Hyong Yong Kim, the evaluation commitee members of this study and to the research personnel who have contributed so much, we would like to extend our sincere appreciation for their efforts.

December 8, 1967

President
Technical Development Center of Korea

ORGANIZATION

1. Organization Chart



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A General Survey
of
The Higher Education in Korea
General Report

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PART ONE

ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose of The Study

The objective of this fact-finding research is to accurately understand the various conditions and problems essential to the general administration of the higher education in contemporary Korea, and thereby to obtain the authentic criteria which can serve as an objective basis in establishing policies for qualitative improvment of higher education in Korea.

II. Points of Emphasis of The Study

The essential elements on which this study places an emphasis are as follows;

1) General pattern of administrative organization of colleges and universities.
2) Influential forces on the administrative decisions.
3) Number of academic courses and lectures opened.
4) Number of lecture hours and professors' teaching load.
5) Operation of the student scholarship system.
6) Financial assistance for research activities of professors.
7) Inquiry about the opinions of administrative problems.
8) General pattern of distribution of student population by classification of sex and academic specialization.
9) General pattern of distribution of professors by classification of rank and academic specilization.
10) Student-professor ratio.

The ten elements mentioned above were carefully selected as the major points of this research, by taking into account the fact that the research was conducted as a part of the joint and cooperative program covering six areas, by the Technical Development Center of Korea, which undertook its portion of research in such areas as general administration, finance and educational facilities, and by the Central Education Research Institute which dealt with faculty development, curriculum and guidance and counselling. Taken also into full consideration were the realistic problems involved in the higher education of contemporary Korea.

For example, a special consideration was made to avoid unnecessary overlappings in the process

of the research between the above six areas; and the considerable effort was directed to obtain reliable quantitative status and analysis of, and the general distribution or composition patterns of the number of students and instructional staff, which has been regarded as the fundamental factor essential to the establishment of policies for higher education administration, and also has remained so far as the controversial subject. This effort is well reflected in the resultant analysis of patterns of student population by classification of academic specialization, kind of schools, major courses, school grade, and sex, and also in the analysis of general patterns of instructional staff by classification of academic specialization, kind of schools, major courses, and ranks.

At any rate, it is believed necessary that the significance of those emphatic points of this research designed for qualitative improvement of higher education should be understood in relation to the national efforts for the cherished socio-economic development in Korea.

III. Methodology of the study

1) Objects

Inculded in and covered by this research are 18 universities, 51 four year colleges and 29 junior colleges, all national, public and private, as of the first term of 1966 school year.

Excluded from this research, therefore, are junior teachers colleges, special junior techinical colleges schools, and other schools established for continued education at the level higher than that of high school education.

2) Preparatory Work

Briefed below is the summary of the preparatory works for this research program:

(1) Preparation of Questionnaire form for Preliminary Survey

At the first meeting composed of five educational administration specialists and purposed to select questionnaire items to be used in the preliminary survey, 200 items presented for review and discussion were reduced to 100 questions, and at the second committee meeting, they were again condensed to 50 items. Fifty questions thus selected were again referred for review to the Planning Committee for this research program, and readjusted to 40 items. Those 40 items were later slightly amended in wordings by the Higher Education Council, an advisory organ to the Ministery of Education.

(2) Enforcement of Preliminary Survey

Forty questions selected through the above processes were used in the preliminary survey. This preliminary survey conducted, prior to the actual research, from July 19 to July 21, 1966, had,

multipul purposes: to obtain the actual data for the estimation of the research costs and time needed, to gain the experience of the survey team, to observe the reactions of the colleges and universities, and to readjust questions for the final survey.

The following four colleges and one university were selected as the objects of the preliminary survey, in the light of their geographical location, institutional size, educational specialization, and other implications for the purported final survey plan.

1) In-ha Engineering College
2) The Junior College Attached to In-ha Engineering College.
3) Kook-min College
4) Suh-kang college
5) Ewha Womens' University

(3) Planning Committee and Higher Education Council

The results obtained from the preliminary survey were reported to the Planning Committee for this research program and also to the Higher Education Council. At these meetings which were respectively held on July 23 and July 27, 1966, the various matters pertinent to final survey plan were reviewed, and the number of questions to be used in the final survey was readjusted to 27 items.

(4) Selection of Surveyors and Training

Among many candidates having college or university education, those who have had an experience in the research and investigation works and whose manner and behavior were believed to be moderate were selected as the surveyors.

Those selected were given the necessary training course for 3 days from July 28 to July 30, 1966. In this intensive training program, the specific emphasis was placed on the understandings of the purpose and the points of emphasis of the contemplated survey program, the function of interview-survey, the nature of various ledgers and documents of each college and university which was related to the questionnaire items, and the method and procedures of examination of those documents.

(5) Cooperation of the Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education had given its assistance in each step of the process of the preparatory work for this research program. Especially, the most timely and appropriate assistance obtained from the Ministry of Education was an official notice of August 2, 1966, from the Minister of Education to the deans of each college and the presidents of each university, requiring them not only to make available all the documents required by the surveyors, but also to offer the convenience supposed to be needed to facilitate the survey program, by having the pertinent staff come to work

with during the survey period.

3) Execution (Data-Collection)

During an one-month period of August 1 to August 30, 1966, the final survey covering 97 colleges and nuiversities, out of the 98 target number, was completed with an exception of the Cheju College. The Cheju College was surveyed during October 6—10, 1966, by having avoided the busy period of the beginning of its new school term.

For the research program, ten(10) survey teams were organized, assigning to each team a team leader and the appropriate number of surveyors necessary for final survey at each college and university. In the actual survey, methods of completing the 27 item questionnaire form and of interview techniques were simultaneously adopted.

Various data collected under the responsibility of each team leader were again summarized and compiled in accordance with the predetermined format.

4) Resurvey

Data thus compiled were again compared and analyzed to ensure the reliability, and as the result, the data of some colleges and universities were found to be partially incomplete in various points. This imperfectness was reported to the Higher Education Counocil.

In order to make complete those defective data presented by some colleges and universties, a separate special resurvey team was organized, and a two-month long resurvey work was conducted under the guidance and direction of the Director in charge of this research program.

5) Disposition of the Data

(1) Upon completion of resurvey, the data were first compiled in accordance with the prescribed format.

(2) Those data were again summarized and analyzed by classification of university, college and junior college, by national, public and private school, and by academic specialization such as liberal arts and natural science.

(3) Use of charts and tables was adopted in making a summary analysis.

(4) Use of compllicated statis tical method was avoided.

In the occasion of dealing with the certain data related to several items (for example, comparative analysis of number of students and instructional staff), the standard deviation and correlation coefficient were calculated once for a trial purpose, but the result proved that such statistical method appeared to be unnecessary and inadequate as well.

(5) Accordingly, the simple method of percentage was applied to review the relationships between the correlated data.

IV. De-limitations of the Study

This research program is de-limited in sevral aspects.

Firstly, this research delimited its objects. That is, the scope of the survey was confined only to 98 colleges and universities. Consequently, junior teachers' colleges and special junior technical colleges and other various schools were excluded from the study.

Secondly, since this reserch program was conducted as a part of the joint and cooperative studies in the six areas as mentioned earlier, it has many advantages resulting therefrom, but on the other hand, the content of this study contains considerable restricions within itself.

In other words, the contents of this research will not thoroughly explain all the administrative situations of higher education in contemporary Korea. Because, in principle, educational administration, what we term, does necessarily include in it the finance, educational facilities, and personnel administration, and on the other hand, should be considered in relation with all other educational matters.

Moreover, it should not be overlooked that research and investigation in educaitonal fields has very close correlation with the study in other fields.

V. Organization of the Report

The report of the study is composed of two Division: Division I "The Summary Analysis", and Division Ⅱ "Each College and University". The report of each part is prepared separately, considering the fact that most of the contents of Part Ⅱ involve many informations of confidential nature of individual institutions.

Chapter I, Introductory Remarks of Part I, is assigned to explain the purpose, the points of emphasis, and the method of survey. Chapter Ⅱ, deals with summary analysis of data collected and its interpretation. Most of the data were compiled according to the following classification: university, college and junior college; national, public and private; academic specialization; sex and rank; and then analyses and interpretations were made. Various tables pertaining to the analysis of the number of students and instructional staff which required a great number of working personnel and hours are included in Chapter II. Presented briefly in Chapter III are the problems which are considered to be most essential for the development of Korean higher education in the years to come.

In Part II "Each College and University", the various data collected from 98 colleges and universities are classified and compiled by each college and university in accordance with the prescribed format. Those data compild hereunder are based on the informations available from the 27 item question-

naire form as mentioned earlier.

Of course, the result of an analysis of the data of each individual college and university should be understood in relation to that of the summary analysis.

The data under Part II are compiled in the following order: national universities, national and public four year system colleges, private universieties, private 4 year system colleges, national and publicjunior colleges, and private junior colleges. The data are also formulated according to the adjus tment number based on the Korean alphabet order of the official title of the school.

Attached to this report as an appendix is questionnaire format which was used in the final survey.

CHAPTER TWO THE SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF DATA AND ITS INTERPRETATION

1. The Summary of College and University

1) List of Colleges and Universities

The following table 2—1 shows the Number of colleges and universities surveyed.

〈Table 2—1〉 **Number of Colleges and Universities National, Public, and Private**

Classification	University	College	Junior College	Total	Graduate School	Special Graduate School
National & Public	6	8	1	15	8	5
Private	12	43	28	83	24	5
Total	18	51	29	98	32	10

Note: Excluded from this survey are the 2 year system junior teachers' colleges, the last 2 years of the junior tecnnical colleges, and other schools established for continued education at the level higher than that of high school education.

Table 2—2 : shows the regional location of the 98 surveyed schools by classification of university, college and junior college, and/or national, public or private schools, existence of evening

⟨Table 2—2⟩ Summary of Colleges and Universities

Note : 1. The date in the table are as of the first term of 1966 school year.
2. φ : Indicates independent evening colleges.
3. * : Evening colleges attached to colleges and universities.

Classification / Institutions	Special City or Province	Type of Inst.			By Establishment			Evening Program		No. of Dept.	Student Enrolment	Pre med.		Grad. School		Special Grd. Sch.		Remarks
		Univ.	Col.	Jr. Col.	Nat.	Pub.	Priv.	Yes	No			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1. Kyongpuk N.U.	Kyongpuk	○			○			○		27	2,521	○		○			○	
2. Pusan N.U.	Pusan	○			○			○		26	3,273	○		○			○	
3. Seoul N.U.	Seoul	○			○			○		75	9,517	○		○		○	○	(Graduate Schools
4. Chonnam N.U.	Chonnam	○			○			○		26	2,311	○		○			○	of Business Admin.,
5. Chonpuk N.U.	Chonpuk	○			○			○		26	2,354		○	○			○	Education, Health,
6. Chungnam N.U.	Chungnam	○			○			○		16	1,278		○	○			○	Law and Administration)
7. Kongju Teacher's Col.	Chungnam		○		○			○		8	513		○		○		○	
8. Pusan Fisheries Col.	Pusan		○		○			○		5	824		○	○			○	
9. Seoul Ag. Col.	Seoul		○			○		○		5	605		○		○		○	
10. Cheju Col.	Cheju		○		○			○		9	597		○		○		○	
11. Chinju Ag. Col.	Kyongnam		○			○		○		6	760		○		○		○	
12. Chunchon Ag. Col,	Kangwon		○		○			○		4	515		○		○		○	
13. Chungpuk Col.	Chungpuk		○		○			○		8	753		○		○		○	
14. Hankuk Marine Acad.	Pusan		○		○			○		2	324		○	○			○	
15. Konkuk U.	Seoul	○				○	*			33	6,331		○	○			○	(Graduate School of
16. Kyonghee U.	Seoul	○				○		○		29	6,698	○		○		○		Business Administ-
17. Korea U.	Seoul	○				○		○		31	6,316		○	○		○		ration)

(Cont'd)

Institutions \ Classification	Special City or Province	Type of Inst.			By Establishment			Evening Program		No. of Dept.	Student Enrolment	Pre-med.		Grad. School		Special Grd. Sch.		Remarks
		Univ.	Col.	Jr. Col.	Nat.	Pub.	Priv.	Yes	No			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
18. Dongguk U.	Seoul	○					○	*		31	6,319		○	○				
19. Dong-A U.	Pusan	○					○	*		31	5,316		○	○			○	
20. Sungkyunkwan U.	Seoul	○					○	*		35	6,850		○	○			○	
21. Sukmyung Women's	Seoul	○					○		○	18	3,950		○	○			○	
22. Yonsei U.	Seoul	○					○		○	32	6,363	○		○		○		(The United Graduate School of Theology and Graduate School of Business Administration)
23. Ehwa Women's U.	Seoul	○					○		○	37	8,123	○		○				
24. Chosun U.	Chonnam	○					○	*		25	4,962		○	○			○	
25. Chungang U.	Seoul	○					○		○	29	5,482		○	○			○	
26. Hanyang U.	Seoul	○					○		○	45	14,844		○	○		○		(Graduate School of
27. Methodist Teajon Theological Col.	Chungnam		○				○		○	1	136		○		○		○	Industrial Engineer-
28. Methodist Theological Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	1	163		○		○		○	ing)
29. Kyonggi Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	5	547		○		○		○	
30. Kemyong Col.	Kyongpuk		○				○		○	9	725		○		○		○	
31. Kwangdong Col.	Kangwon		○				○		○	2	1[illegible]		○		○		○	
32. Kwangwon Eng. Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	4	381		○		○		○	
33. Kukmin Col.	Seoul		○				○	*		8	1,045		○		○		○	
34. Kukje Col.	Seoul		○				○	*		7	664		○		○		○	
35. Kukhak Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	5	788		○		○		○	
36. Dankuk Col.	Seoul		○				○	*		17	1,950		○				○	
37. Daekon Theolgical Col.	Chonnam		○				○		○	1	79		○		○		○	

(Cont'd)

Institutions \ Classification	Special City or Province	Type of Inst.			By Establishment			Evening Program		No. of Dept.	Student Enrolment	Pre-med.		Grad. School		Special Grd. Sch.		Remarks
		Univ.	Col.	Jr. Col.	Nat.	Pub.	Priv.	Yes	No			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
38. Taegu Col.	Kyongpuk		○				○		○	16	1,903		○			○	○	
39. Taejon Col.	Chungnam		○				○		○	4	316		○			○	○	
40. Korean Pres. Theological Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	1	176		○				○	
41. Doksung Women's C.	Seoul		○				○		○	4	661		○			○	○	
42. Dongdok Women's C.	Seoul		○				○		○	1	167		○			○	○	
43. Masan Col.	Kyongnam		○				○		○	4	444		○			○	○	
44. Myongji Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	5	1,124		○			○	○	
45. Korean Union Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	1	237		○			○	○	
46. Sangmyong Teacher'sC.	Seoul		○				○		○	3	179		○			○	○	
47. Sogang Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	12	977		○			○	○	
48. Solabul Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	3	258					○	○	
49. Seoul Thelogical Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	1	168				○	○	○	
50. Seoul Women's Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	5	591				○	○	○	
51. Sungshin Women's Teacher's Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	4	256				○	○	○	
52. Sungshin Women's C.	Kangwon		○				○		○	6	278				○	○	○	
53. Sudo Eng. C.	Seoul		○				○		○	3	244				○	○	○	
54. Sudo Women's Teacher's Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	11	1,519				○	○	○	
55. Sudo Med. Col.	Seoul		○				○	*		4	1,081	○	○	○			○	
56. Sungsil Col.	Seoul		○				○		○	8	976		○	○			○	

(Cont'd)

Institutions \ Classification	Special City or Province	Type of Inst.			By Establi-shment			Evening Program		No. of De-pt.	Student Enrolm-ent	Pre-med.		Grad. School		Special Grd. Sch.		Remarks
		Un-iv.	Col.	Jr. Col.	Nat.	Pub.	Priv.	Yes	No			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
57. Wonkwang Col.	Chonpuk		○				○		○	8	630		○		○		○	
58. Wonju Col.	Kangwon		○				○	ϕ		5	472		○		○		○	
59. Inhainst. of Tech.	Kyonggi		○				○	*		13	2,750		○	○			○	
60. Chonju Yongsang Col.	Chonpuk		○				○	ϕ		5	414		○		○		○	
61. Chongku Col.	Kyongpuk		○				○	*		23	3,859		○	○			○	
62. Chongju Col.	Chungpuk		○				○	*		10	954		○	○			○	
63. Chunchon Col.	Kangwon		○				○	ϕ		3	361		○		○		○	
64. Catholic Med. Col.	Seoul		○						○	3	582	○		○			○	
65. Hankuk Social worker's Col.	Kyongpuk		○						○	3	213		○				○	
66. Hankuk Theological C.	Seoul		○						○	1	156		○	○			○	
67. Hankuk Univ. of foreign Studies	Seoul		○						○	13	2,218		○	○			○	
68. Hongik Col.	Seoul		○					*		11	1,518		○	○			○	
69. Hyo Sung Women's C.	Kyongpuk		○						○	9	1,244		○		○		○	
70. Sangju Sericulture Junior Col.	Kyongpuk			○		○			○	1	124		○		○		○	
71. Women's Jr. Col. Attached to KonKuk	Seoul			○			○	*		7	625		○		○		○	

(Cont'd)

Institutions / Classification	Special City or Province	Type of Inst.			By Establishment			Evening Program		No. of Dept.	Student Enrolment	Pre-med.		Grad. School		Special Grd. Sch.		Remarks
		Univ.	Col.	Jr. Col.	Nat.	Pub.	Priv.	Yes.	No			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
72. Community Dev't Jr C. attached to KonKuk U.	Seoul			○			○		○	7	635		○		○		○	
73. Kyonggi Voc. Jr. C.	Seoul			○			○	*		8	717		○		○		○	
74. Kyonghee Jr. C.	Seoul			○			○		○	9	780		○		○		○	
75. Jr. C. attached to Keimyong C.	Kyongpuk			○			○		○	2	138		○		○		○	
76. Kwangwon Electrics Jr. C.	Seoul			○			○			4	362				○		○	
77. Kukmin Women's Jr. C.	Seoul			○			○		○	5	542		○		○		○	
78. KukHak Jr. C.	Seoul			○			○		○	4	228		○		○		○	
79. Ag. Coop. Jr. C.	Seoul			○			○		○	1	153		○		○		○	
80. Jr. C. attached to Teagu. C.	Kyongpuk			○			○		○	6	494		○		○		○	
81. Taejon Nursing C.	Chungnam			○			○		○	2	140		○		○		○	
82. Taejon Voc. Jr. C.	Chungnam			○			○	*		6	508		○		○		○	
83. Jr. C. attached to DokSung Women's C.	Seoul			○			○		○	6	505		○		○		○	
84. Jr. C. attached to DongDok Women's C.	Seoul			○			○	*		8	843		○		○		○	
85. Voc. Jr. C. attached to Dong-A Univ.	Pusan			○			○	*		12	1,333		○		○		○	

(Cont'd)

Institutions \ Classification	Special City or Province	Type of Inst.			By Establishment			Evening Program		No. of Dept.	Student Enrolment	Pre-med.		Grad. School		Special Grd. Sch.		Remarks
		Univ.	Col.	Jr. Col.	Nat.	Pub	Priv.	Yes	No			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
86. Myongji Jr. C.	Seoul			○			○	*		8	1,031		○		○		○	
87. Pusan Women's Jr. C.	Pusan			○			○		○	7	498		○		○		○	
88. SamYook Voc. Jr. C.	Seoul			○			○		○	2	123		○		○		○	
89. Solabol Arts Jr. C.	Seoul			○			○	*		12	922		○		○		○	
90. Soods Eng. Jr. C.	Seoul			○			○		○	6	405		○		○		○	
91. Jr. C. of Med. Technology attached to Soodo Med. C.	Seoul			○			○			6	494		○		○		○	
92. Wonkwang Jr. C.	Chonpuk			○			○			5	284		○		○		○	
93. Jr. C. attached to Inha Just. of tech.	Kyonggi			○			○			7	525		○		○		○	
94. Women's Jr. C. attached to chosun U.	Chonnam			○			○			6	377		○		○		○	
95. Voc Jr. C. attached to chonggu C.	Kyongpuk			○			○	*		18	1,724		○		○		○	
96. Pohane Fish. Jr. C.	Kyongpuk			○			○	*		6	466		○		○		○	
97. Han sung Women's Jr. C.	Pusan			○			○	*		9	586		○		○		○	
98. Eng. Jr. C. attached to yang Hang U.	Seoul			○			○	*		18	2,865		○		○		○	

college. numbers of major courses, existence of premedical school, student enrolment and existence of graduate school or special graduate school.

2) Geographical Distribution of Colleges and Universities, and Student Population

Regional distribution of colleges and universities, and students is shown in the table 2—3 and Charts 1 and 2.

It is seen from this table that about 72.0% of 98 schools surveyed, about 70.0% of the 4 year system colleges and universities, and about 79.0% of junior colleges, are concentrated in three major cities, Seoul, Pusan, and Taegu. No single junior college is found in Kangwondo, Choongchung-Pukdo, Kyongsang-Namdo, and Chejudo.

Next, in the regional distribution of student poputation, 95.6% of the students in Kyongsang-pukdo are concentrated in Taegu. Accordingly, 85.0% of total number of students in all colleges and universities are concentrated in three major cities: Seoul, Pusan, and Taegu.

〈Table 2—3〉 **The Regional Distribution of Colleges and Universities, and Students**

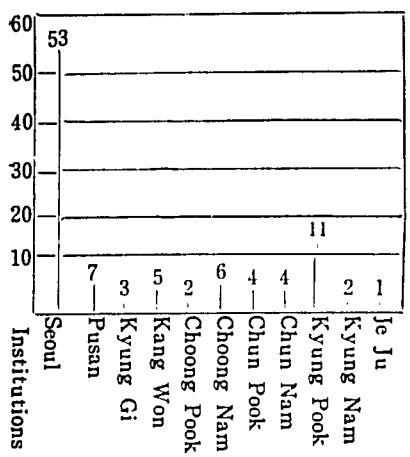
Classification	Nos. of Colleges and Universities			Nos. of Students						Total	%
				4 yrs. System College and University			Junior College				
	Total	4yrs. Col. Univ.	Junior Col.	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Seoul	53	38	15	75,507	24,589	100,096	6,608	4,496	11,077	111,173	69.61
Pusan	7	4	3	8,861	876	9,737	1,048	1,369	2,417	12,154	7.61
Kyonggido	3	1	2	2,703	7	2,710	668	10	678	3,388	2.12
Kangwondo	5	5	—	1,402	363	1,765	—	—	—	1,765	1.11
Chungchung-Pukdo	2	2	—	1,584	123	1,707	—	—	—	1,707	1,07
Chungchung-Namdo	6	4	2	2,057	186	2,243	400	248	648	2,891	1,81
Cholla-Pukdo	4	3	1	3,108	290	3,398	197	87	284	3,682	2.31
Cholla-Namdo	4	3	1	6,705	647	7,352	—	377	377	7,729	4.84
Kyongsang-Pukdo	11	6	5	8,203	2,262	10,465	1,946	1,000	2,946	13,411	8.40
Kyongsang-Namdo	2	2	—	1,101	103	1,204	—	—	—	1,204	0.75
Chejudo	1	1	—	554	43	597	—	—	—	597	0.37
Total	**98**	**69**	**29**	**111,785**	**29,489**	**141,274**	**10,867**	**7,560**	**18,427**	**159,701**	**100.0**

Note: 1) About 72.0% of tne 98 schools surveyed, about 70.0% of the 4 year system collegs and universities, and 79.0% of the junior colleges are concentrated in 3 major cities: Seoul, Pusan, and Taegu.

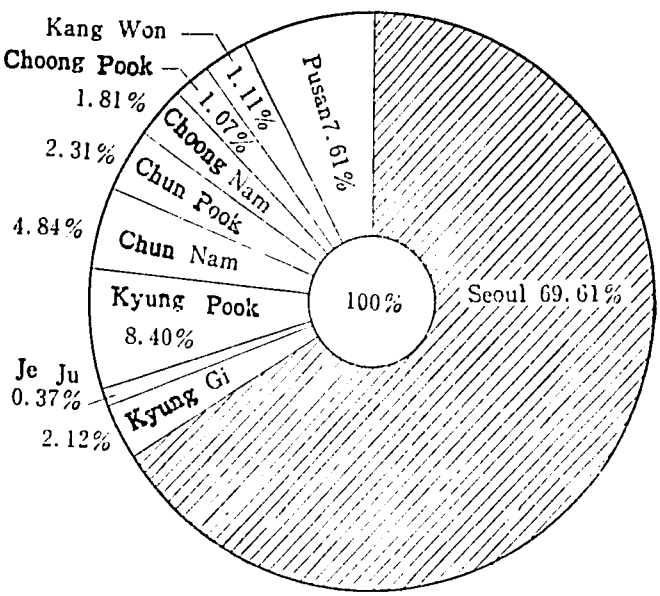
2) According to analysis by schools, 95.6% of the registered students in Kyongsang-Pukdo is dense in Taegu citv. Accordingly, 85.0% of total number of students are concentrated in 3 major cities: Seoul, Pusan, and Taegu.

If Kwangju is added to this, 90.0% of total number of students are concentrated in the four major cities. Distribution ratio of students by city to the total number of students are 70.0% in Seoul, 7.6% in Pusan, 8.0% in Taegu. and 4.8% in Kwangiu respectivelv.

〈Chart—1〉 Geographic Distribution of Institutions



〈Chart—2〉 Geographic Distribution of Student Enrolment



On the other hand, in distribution of student population by sex, 23.2% of the total students are female students, and about 93.0% of the total male students are in the four major cities asshown above.

It is therefore believed that such a phenomenon of the number of schools and students being highly dense onlyd in several major cities is closely related to, and resulted from, the general restrictive conditions in the modern Korean society, where major political, economic and cultural activities and events are being undertaken chiefly in and around the several major cities.

2. Administrative Organization and Various Committees

1) General Pattern of Administrative Organization

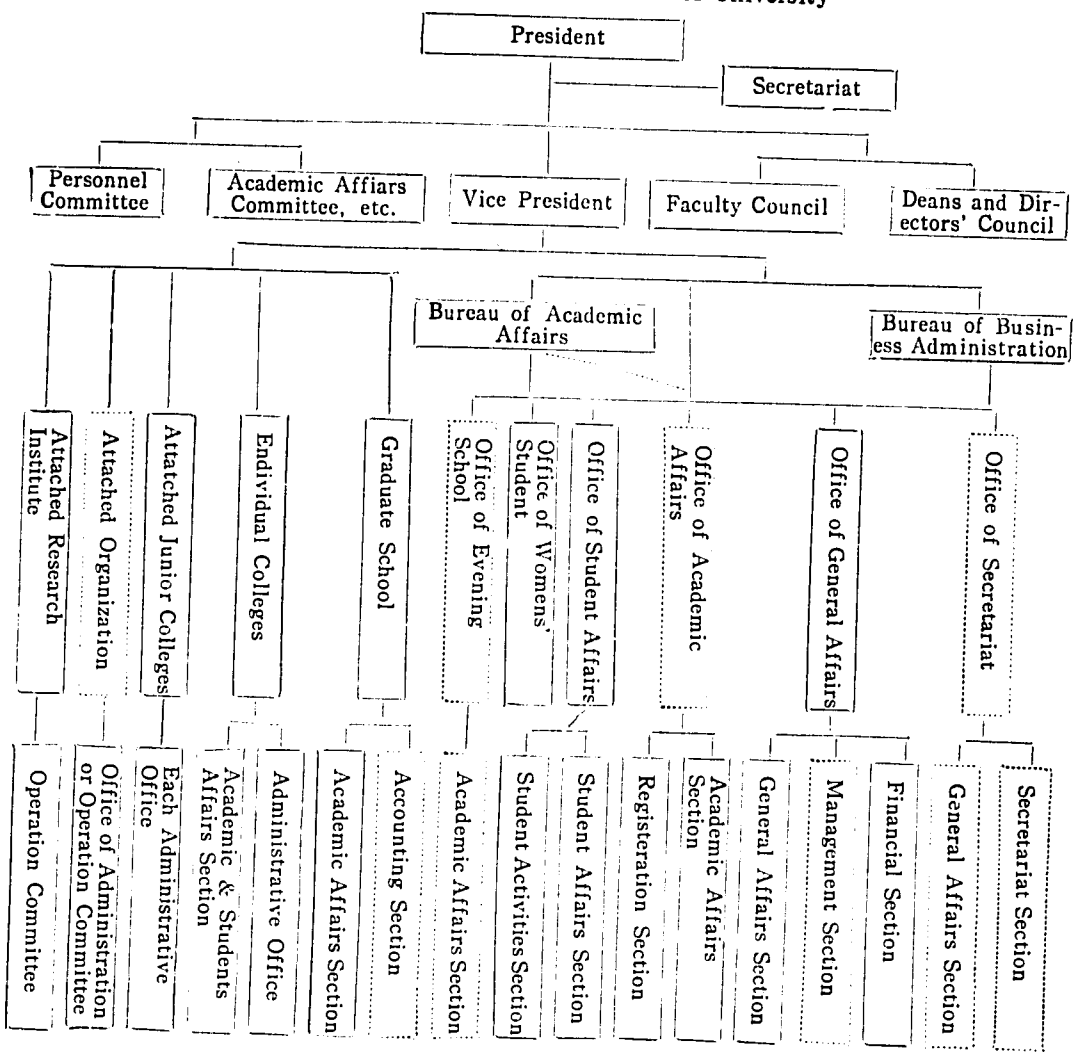
Review on the types of general administrative organizations of colleges and universities demonstrates a variety of forms owing to difference in the scale, and characteristics of the schools surveyed. Illustrated in the Chart-3 and Chart-4 are the typical forms of administrative organizations which are obtained by means of taking into account the commonness and uniquincss of each college and university. Chart 3 shows administrative organization of university, and Chart 4 shows that of college and junior college (excluding junior teachers college).

In the case of national and public colleges and universities, Bureau of Academic and Students

Affairs are placed above the Office of Business Administration, and are made respcnsible for overall administrative control, but only a few colleges and universities adopt such a system. In the case of private universities, the Office of Business Administration is placed at the same level of the Office of Academic Affairs and the Office of Students Affairs, and under it the Secretariat Section and General Affairs Section are placed for the control of general administrative works. The number of private universities that adopt such a system is very few. At the colleges or universities where the number of girl students is equal to that of boy students or where girl students are given a preferential treatment, the Office of Womens' Students is separately established in order to concentrate the maximum endeavour to the welfare administration in behalf of Women students.

In the event of colleges where the evening programs are being operated, the Office or Section

〈Chart—3〉 **Administrative Organization Chart of University**



of the Evening-college is separtely organized. In most cases, however, the administrative staff responsible for the day-time-college takes care of them concurrently.

Note: 1 Organization as indicated by the dotted line exists in only a limited member of colleges and universities. 2 Similar patterns in title and organizational form are as follows:

1) Office of Secretariat……Attached Office
2) Academic Affairs Committee……Academic Affairs Committee, Councilor Committee or Deans Council
3) Faculty Council……General Faculty Council, College Faculty Council, or Department head's Council
4) Deans and Directors' Council……Deans Council
5) Bureau of Business administration and Bureau of Academic Affairs……Office of Secretaiat under Bureau of Business Administrations
6) Office of General Affairs……General Affairs Section, and Office of Academic Affairs and Student Affairs under Bureau of Academic & Student Affairs.
7) Finance Section……Accounting Section
8) General Affairs Section.……Business Section
9) Bureau of Academic & Student Affairs……Office of Academic Affairs or Office of Student Affairs
10) Each college……In some cases, department such as liberal arts Division or Science & Engineering Division.
11) Graduate School or Academic Affairs Sec., college……Academic Affairs Sec., or Administrative Office
12) In some college or university, Secretariat Sec., and General Affairs Sec, are placed under Office of Business administration and in other cases, Finance or Accounting Sec., Management Sec., or General Affairs Sec., are placed under General Affairs Office.

In the majority of evening colleges attached to the regular colleges and universities, the administrative staff of the regular colleges or universities are made responsible for the works of evening college at the same time.

The general tendency in the graduate schools indicates that Academic and Students Affairs Section and Academic Affairs Section (Administrative Office) are separately established.

In a rare occasion, the staff of the Office of University and Registrar of the regular colleges and universities is given the concurrent responsibilities for administrative works of both college and graduate school. In most cases, however, matters pertaining to accounting and general affairs are made to fall under the jurisdiction of the staff of regular Colleges and universities.

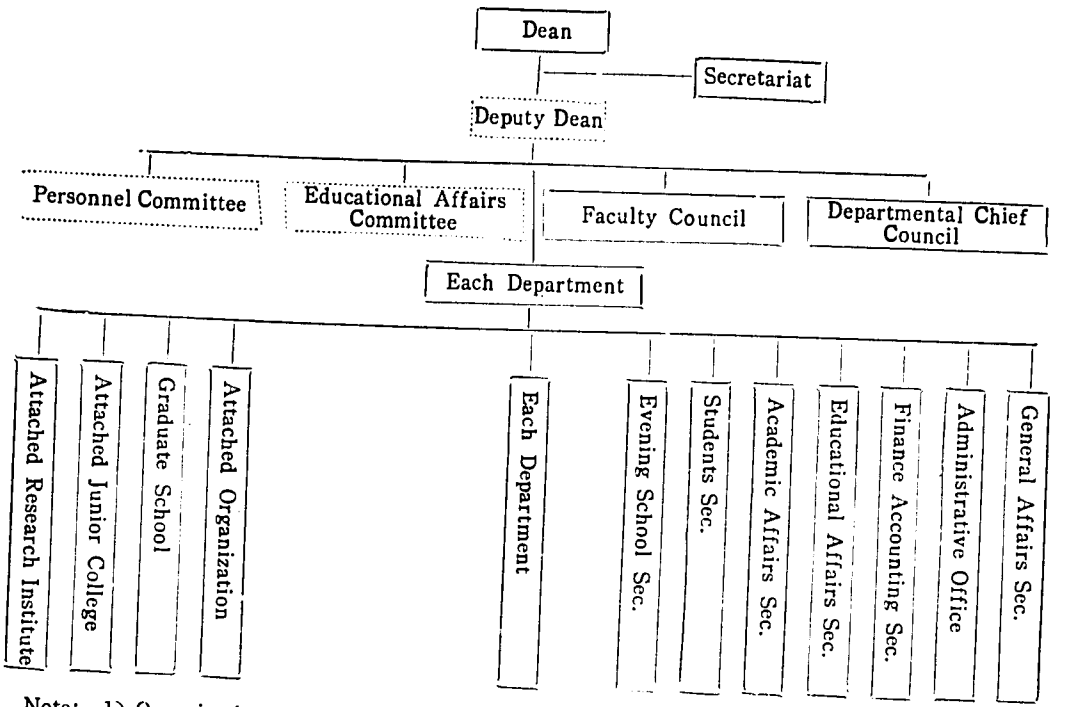
In the cases of national and public colleges and universities under which a special graduate school is established, a separate staff organ is organized as a completely independent organization.

In private colleges, most of the general administrative works of a special graduate school is being done by an independent organ, though, in a few cases, they are taken care of by those regular staff of the graduate school. Matters relating to accounting, however, are the duties of the staff of the regular college offices. The Seoul National University is, however, an exception to this.

A few colleges or junior colleges adopt the deputy dean system, and the considerable number of colleges adopts the Hak-kam system (equivalent to the level of deputy dean).

General trend, however, is that administrative works of the graduate school, attached junior colleges, evening colleges, are being conducted by the staff of the regular colleges and universities without establihing an independent separate organ therefor.

〈Chart—4〉 **Administrative Organization Chart of College and Junior College**



Note: 1) Organization as shown by dotted line is limitted to a few number colleges.

2) Similar patterns in title and nrganizational forms are as follows:

(1) Secretariat·····Attached Office

(2) Vice Dean·····Hak-kam(Deputy Dean's Rank)

(3) Department chief·····Hak-kam(Department Chairmen Rank)

(4) Finance Accounting Sec.·····Administrative Sec., or General Affairs Sec. (In some cases, General Affairs Sec., & A/C Sec., are Separately establisied).

(5) Student Section·····Office of Student Affairs

(6) Graduate School and Academic Affairs Sec., of colleges·····Academic Affairs Sec., and Administrative Office.

2) Various Councils and Committees

Each college or university has numerous councils and committees in order to perform more effectively and in a more rationalized way the educational administration.

The ingredients of those councils and committees vary from one another depending upon function and duties; somes of them are composed of only deans of colleges and offices; other are composed of full-time professors; and another composed of professors and administrative staff. Functions of those councils and committees also differ from one to another: some function as the review and decision-making organs; other offer purely advisory functions; and still another does research and study and is responsible for execution of administrative works.

In general, they play in the college community the very important roles in administrative decision making and execution there of by menns of:

1) democratic participation

2) advice in specialized field

3) coordination and adjustment of administrative affairs.

Enumerated and explained below are those which have very deep relation with the general administration of colleges and universities.

(1) Faculty Council (General Falcuty Counocil, College Faculty Council. and Chief Professors' Council, etc.)

Generally, this council 1) review matters pertaining to admission, graduation, or completion of the course, matters pertinent to change in the school regulations, matters as to addition, or abolishment of curricula, matters rearding the guidence of students activities, reward and punishment of students, 5) mattes pertinent to professors and research program, 6) matters regarding the examination, 7) matters in regard to operation of the open lectures, 8) matters which are stipulated by laws and decrees, and 9) other matters refered to by dean or president. However, in substance, the council does not have the right of resolution, but are merely responsible for nominal operation thereof.

(2) Deans Councils (Deans Council, and Department Chairmans Council in the case of colleges and junior colleges)

In the case of universities, this council is in general constituted either by the deans of graduate schools, deans of colleges and or offices, and department chiefs, or deans of colleges only. In the event of colleges, it is composed of the departmental chiefs including Hak-kam (equivalent to deputy deans.)

Major functions of this council include review on 1) matters pertaining to establishment or abolishment of faculty, department and auxiliary organs, 2) matters regarding the establishment and

change of school regulations and other rules, and 3) matters concerning the reward and punishment of students.

(3) Educational Affairs Committee

Most of the colleges have this committee. The prime functions of the c mitee are the review and disposition of 1) matters pertinent to establishment, operation and discontinuance of auxiliary organs, 2) matters relating to establishment of regulations on academic affairs, 3) matters pertaining to the establishment and changes of policies as to the admission, graduation, and advancement of sludents 4) personnel administration of faculty members, and 5) matters as to the discipline of the faculty members.

It is noteworthy that a college or a university has an organ which is to review the matters of personnel affairs and disciplinary measures of the faculty members.

(4) Advisory Council

This advisory council is found only in a few colleges and universities. The matters which fall under the jurisdiction of this council include 1) establishment and abolishment of auxiliary organs, 2) matters pertaining to the establishment, abolition, and operaiton of faculty, department, and lectures, and matters pertaining to the faculty organzations, 3) establishment or changes of school regulations and other rules, and 4) matters as to the fund for research expenses, scholarships, and other grants.

(5) Graduate School Committee

This committee is composed of those graduate school professors having administrative responsibilities or those graduate school professors who are specifically designated.

The functions of this committee are to review 1) matters pertaining to the acknowledgement of admission, advancement and completion of certain academic courses, 2) matters pertaining to the establishment and discontinuance of departments and major courses, 3) matters on Confirmation of academic degrees, 4) matters relating to the general. planning for academic affairs 5) establishment and operation of open lectures, 6) establishment and amendment or abolishment of the necessary regulations and the rules and 7) matters as to the grants of scholarships and research expenses and other subsidies.

(6) Personnel Committee

The national and public colleges and universities have the Personnel Committee and Disciplinary Committee according to the government instructions. In most of the private colleges and universities, a personnel committee quite different and separate from the general administrative

organization is established.

The personnel committee of national and public colleges and universities is the statutory organzations. The provision of Article 24 of the Educational public Officials Law requires the establishment of this organ as follows: "The personnel committee shall be established in each college and university, and special junior technical college, in order to review such important matters as the cose nt to the appointment of deans of graduateschools, deans of college (limited to deans of universities), full-professors, associate professors, assistant professors, full-time instructors, and assistant instructors. and to study other problems relating to the personnel administration."

The Personnel Committee as presently existing under each of national and public colleges and universities consists of deans of Office of Academic Affairs & Students Affairs, deans of graduate schools, deans of each college, and representative of professors. The purpose of the committee is to review the promotion of faculty members, and to review other important personnel administration.

Each of the private colleges and universities organizes the personnel committee pursuant to its own internal regulations.

The function of this committee however becomes in fact no more than nominal, because most of the matters concerning personnel administration are likely to be determined at the discretion of presidents of universities, or deans of colleges, and/or the boards of directors of the foundations. Such a phe-nomenon is also frequently found even in the national and public colleges. Of course, the functions of the personnel Committee of the private colleges are also to review 1) new employment, promo-tion, assignment, or dismissal of professors, 2) establishment and amendment of internal regulations as to personnel affairs of professors, and 3) other important personnel matters of professors However all available evidences indicate that the Committees do not function to their full capacity as the consultative organs in connection with personnel affairs.

In its structure, president of university, deans of colleges and offices (including the deans of offices of graduate schools) form the core of the committee in the case of universities.

On the other hand the committees of colleges and junior colleges are operated chiefly by deans and each department chiefs, and sometimes the chairman of board of directors, directors of board, and/or representative of professors participate in the activities of the committee,

(7) Disciplinary Committee

The disciplinary committee of any college or university regardless of being national, public or private, is the statutory organ. Pursuant of Article 59 of the Educational public Officials Law and Article 2 of Decree on Discipline of the Educational Public Officials, the national and public colleges and universities organize the special disciplinary committee and the common disciplinary committee, each comprising one chairman and four to seven committee members.

The Private colleges and universities are required, in accordance with the provision of Article 62 of the Private College Law, to establish the disciplinary committee with five to nine committee members. On a rare occasion, the college authorities organize the special committee designed to review, and consult with, the personnel matters.

In addition to the councils and committees as enumerated above, there are several Types of other different committees. They for examples include 1) Scholarship Committee, 2) Students Activities Guidance Committee, 3) physical Education Guidance Committee, 4) College Magazine Compilation Committee, 5) Library Operation Committee, 6) Research Subsidy Committee, 7) Educational Method Study Committee, 8) Religious Activities Guidance Committee, 9) Committee for Guidance of Students Studying Abroad, 10) Entrance Examination Evaluation Committee, 11) Planning Committee. and 12) Operation Committee of Auxiliary Organs and Attached Research Institutes, etc.

3. Analysis of Elements Influencing Administrative Decisions

The following table 2-4 shows the analysis of the results responded by the 98 surveyed colleges and universities to the survey conducted to see whether or not the administrative decisions are made at the discretion of president of universities, deans of colleges, and by the board of directors, and/or whether or not both elements cause the same influence over the decision.

In general, we can classify the elements into eleven different patterns. From the table 2—4 it is seen that, out of the 98 schools surveyed, the number of colleges and universities, which are under the discretional power of presidents or deans, reaches to 8 in the case of national and public colleges and universities, and 27 in the case of private colleges and universities, thus showing the highest rate among the elements.

On the other hand, there are only four national and public colleges and universities, where presidents of university, deans of colleges, and School Affairs Committee (special committee and deans council) exercise in the same capacity the influence over the administrative decisions to the considerable extent. It is however very strange to note that, contrary to our preconcept, there is only one college whose administrative decisions are made according to the instructions of the goverment.

In the case of private colleges and universities, there are 19 institutions (2nd place), administrative decisions of which are to a considerable extent influenced by presidents (deans), deans council, and the board of directors of a foundation in the same capacity. The number of colleges and universities which are considered to be under the influence of presidents (deans) and the board of directors amounts to 12 schools, thus holding third place.

In general, it is believed that, regardless of national, public or private colleges and universi-

<Table 2-4> **Elements Exercising Influence Over Administrative Decisions**

Patterns of Administrative Decisions \ Classification	National & Public						Private					
	College		Junior College		Total		College		Junior College		Total	
	Frequency	Order	Frequency	Order	Frequency	Order	Frequency	Order	Frequency	Order	Frequency	Order
1. Discretion of Presidents or Deans	8	1	—	—	8	1	19	1	8	—	27	1
2. Discretion of Board of Drectors	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3.5	3	—	7	4
3. Presidents (Deans). Board of Directors	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	4	—	12	3
4. Presidents(Deans). Deans Councils. Board of Directors	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	8	—	19	2
5. Presidents(Deans). Educational Affairs Committee (Special Comm. & Deans Council)	3	2	1	—	4	2	3	4.5	—	—	3	6
6. Presidents (Deans). Deans Councils. General Faculty Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3.5	—	—	4	5.5
7. Presidents (Deans). General Faculty Council Board of Directors	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	—	6	5
8. General Faculty Councils. Personnel Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4.5	1	—	4	5.5
9. Presidents (Deans). Board of Directors. Personnel Comm.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	7
10. Presidents (Deans). Instruction from the government	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Deans(Department Chief) Councils. General Faculty Councils	2	3	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Cases	(14)		(1)		(15)		(55)		(28)		(83)	

Note : 1) This table shows the analysis of the responded results obtained from the survey covering 14 different items of overall college administrtion at 98 national, public and private colleges The 15 organs, individuals, and institutions which were considered to possibly exercise the considerable influence over the administrative decisions were indicated in the questionnaire. see: questionnaire form shown in the appendix of this summary report),

2) The degree of influence over the administrative decision is rated according to the following three categories:

(1) 3 pontsi are given to "the decisive influence", (2) 2 points to "the considerable influence", and (3) 1 point to "the referential influence"

3) The patterns of administrative decisions are analyzed according to the following basis:

a) In the case where, as a result of survey, presridents (deans) obtained 24 points, board of directors 10 points, and general faculty meeting 7 points, the points for presidents (deans) are overwhelming and hold the majority of total scores;therefore administrative decisions are at the discretion of the presidents (deans).

b) In the case where the points obtained by each of presidents (deans), board of directors, and general faculty council, are at the same level, say, 26, 24, and 23 respectively, we can say that they exercise their influence over administrative decision at the same capacity.

The analysis hereunder was made by taking into account the degree over the administratrve decisions as mentioned in Remark 2.

ties, various councils and/or committees which are closely related to academic affairs and other administrative decisions do not function to their full capacity. On the otther hand, what attracts our particular attention is the fact that such matters as agreed upon at the personnel committee, General Faculty Council, or president and Deans Meeting are likely to be ignored or changed by the discretion of presidents(deans) and/or the Board of Directors of the foundation.

4. Analysis of the Amount of Teaching-Hours

1) Total Amount of Teaching-Hours per Term by Type of Institutions

This part of review deals with the analysis as to how the aggregate amount of teaching-hours given during the lst term of 1966 is distributed by the regular and extra teaching-hours by full-time professors and instructors, by classification of the 4 year system colleges and universities, and junior colleges, and also by classification of national, public and private colleges and universities.

What have to bear in our mind is that the amourt of teaching hours totaled from the survey; for exemple, figures of 1, 612,611 hours and 405,155 hours and etc., shown on the column of A, B, C, and D of the Table 2-5, may not reflect the accurate figures. As footnoted at the bottom of the table 2-6 about calculation method, the sincere endeavour of the surveyors and all the

<Table 2-5> **Teaching-Hours of Full-Time and Part Time Staff, by National, Public and Private Colleges & Universities**

(As of the lst Term of 1966)

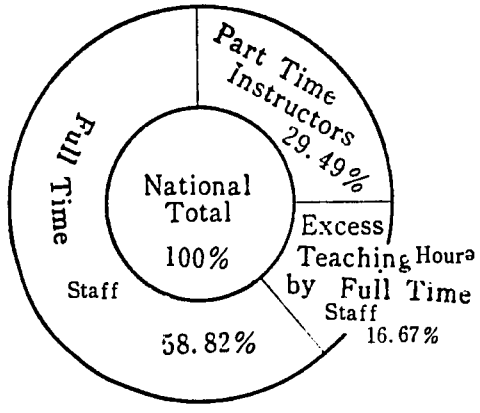
Class-Hours / Colleges	No. of Teaching-Hours				Comparison			
	Total Teaching Hours (A)	By Full-Time Staff (B)	Extra-Teaching-Hours by Full Time Staff (C)	By Part-Time Instructors (D)	B/A (%)	C/A (%)	D/A (%)	Total (%)
4. Year Coll.								
University, Nat. & Pub.	405,155	322,377	53,815	29,963	79.56	13.28	7.14	100.0
College 〃	91,805	61,481	20,035	10,289	66.96	21.82	11.20	100.0
Unrversity, Private	588,901	321,139	63,804	20,953	54.53	10.83	34.63	100.0
College, 〃	351,411	179,691	36,495	135,225	51.13	10.38	18.48	100.0
Total	**1,437,272**	**884,688**	**174'149**	**378,435**	**61.6**	**12.1**	**26.3**	**100.0**
Jr. Coll.								
Junior College, Nat. & Pub.	2,402	1.813	318	271	75.47	13.23	11.28	100.0
Junior College, Private	172,937	62,,122	13,864	96,951	35.92	8.01	56.06	100.0
Total	**175,239**	**63,935**	**14,182**	**97,222**	**36.46**	**8.08**	**55.44**	**100.0**
Total	**1,612,611**	**948.623**	**188,331**	**475,657**	**58.82**	**11.67**	**29.49**	**100.0**

possible means were emphatically employed to arrive at as accurate as possible. It is therefore believed that this analysis represents the general tendency of distribution of teaching hours in all colleges and universities through the country. Of the most significance is the fact that the analysis of teaching-hours covering all colleges and universities is the first of such attempts which have ever been undertaken in the college history in korea.

Specific analysis of each item will follow according to the table 2-5,

(1) Ratio of teaching-hours by Full-time professors and part-time Instructors to the Aggregate Amount

〈Chart—5〉 Comparative Ratio of Teaching-Hours of Full-time Professors and Part-Time Instructors



The Chart—5 illustrates the teaching-hours in comparison with the total amount. As shown in the chart, number of teaching-hours of full-time teaching staff and that of part-time instructors is 58.82% and 29.49 % of the total teaching hours. In the case of the full time teaching staff number of teaching hours in addition to their regular hours (an average standard teaching hours of full time teaching staff per week is 10 hours)holds 11.67% of the total. From this analytic percentage, it can be seen that about 60.0% of total teaching hours of one semester is allotted to the full time teaching staff and about40% is allotted to the class-hours of part-time instructors and those in excess of the standard class-hours of full-time teaching staff for teaching of major courses, general education alcourses, and other curricula according to the planned teaching hours schedule.

Judging from the factual situation, most of colleges and universities are short of a considerable number of full-time teaching staff

Where can we find the ground for the fact that number of teaching hours of part-time instructors plus those in an excess of the regular teaching hours of full time teaching staff shows a considerable high rate of about 40.0 % of the total hours? Interpreting this fact to its best intention, we can presume that the college authorities attempt to minimize the number of the full-time teaching staff to the extent possible in order to lessen the payment of the fixed salaries and allowances, and on the other hand to employ as many of the part-time instructors as

possible and thereby to give the full time teaching staff the benefit of working the extra hours for earning extra allowances.

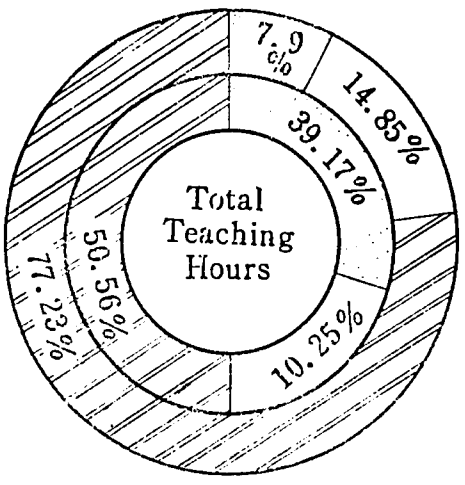
How can we define and understand such a phenomenon that, under the contemporary college society, the number of professors is short while that of students gets overgrown. It is generally defined that the college community is a sanctuary of learning and truth in which, under the warm human relationship between instructional staff and the students. Citizenship and knowledge are being cultivated and the knowledge is being pursued for the ultimate service to the democratic society which they belong. If the college is short of full-time teaching staff in number responsible for guidance and teaching of the student, it would be therefore very difficult for us to expect them to fully play their sacred duties. We can not help saying that the conditions of the contemporary college and universitities are something lamentable.

(2) Total Amount of Teaching Hours by Classification National, Public and Private Colleges (universities), and Comparison of Teaching-Hours between Full-Time Teaching Staff and Part-Time Instructors.

The following chart -6 compares the total teaching-hours of full-time Teaching Staff with those of part-time instructors of all the national, public and private colleges and universities surveyed.

〈Chart—6〉 Comparative Ratio of Teaching-Hours of Full-Time Teaching staff and Part-Time Instructors by Classification of Colleges (Universities)

(The lst term of 1966)



In the case of national and public colleges and universities, the number of teaching hours of each of the full-time teaching staff and parttime instructors, and that of extra hours of full-time professors are respectively 77.23%, 7.91% and 14.85% of the total amount of class-hours per one semester. Number of teaching-hours of part-time instructors plus the extra hours of full-time teaching staff reaches to 22.76% of the total amount. On the

Note : 1) The outer line shows the national and public colleges.
2) The inside line shows teaching hours of private colleges.
3) The obliquely lined part indicates the teaching-hours of full-time teaching staff.
4) The dotted portion means the teaching hours of part-time instructors.
5) The blank portion shows the extra-teaching hours of full-time teaching staff.

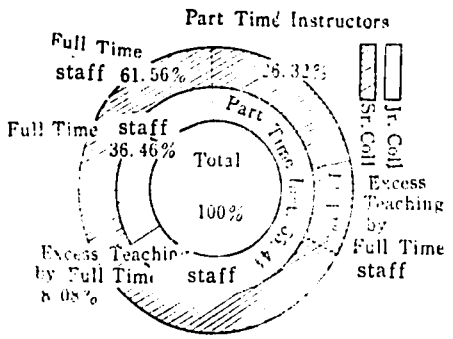
contrary, in the case of private colleges and universities, they are respectively 50.56%, 39.17% and 10·25% of the total amount of their teaching hours. The added number of teaching hours of part-time instructors and the extra hours of full-time teaching staff holds 49.17% of the total. From this comparison of national and public colleges with the private colleges, it is noted that the private colleges and universities show the remarkably high rate with 39.17% of the teaching hours of part-time instructors. Contrary to this, that of national and public colleges shows prominently high rate of about 77.23% in the number of full-time teaching staff.

This clearly demonstrates the fact that the rate of deficiency in the number of full-time teaching staff is combaratively low in the case of national and public colleges, but remarkably high in the case of the private colleges and universities.

(3) Comparative Teaching-Hours of Full-Time Teaching Staff and Part-Time Instructors by Classification of Colleges and Universities and Junior Colleges

The Chart-7 compares and analyzes the amount of teaching- hours by full-time teaching staff and part-time instructors, by classification of the 4 year system colleges and junior colleges.

〈Chart—7〉 Comparative Ratio of Teaching Hours by Full-time teaching staff and Part Time Instructors by the Type of Institutions



In the case of the 4 year system colleges and universities, distribution ratio of the regular and extra teaching hours of full-time teaching staff and that of part-time instructors to the total amount of teaching hours, are respectively 65.56%. 12.12% and 26.32%. In comparison with such distribution ratios in the colleges and universities, those of junior colleges are 36.46%, 8.08% and 55.44% respectively. In summary, the amount of teaching-hours is far greater in the colleges and universities than in junior colleges, and on the contrary that of part time instructors is greater in junior colleges (55.44%) than in colleges and universities.

It is however noteworthy that the amount of teaching hours by full time teaching staff extremely low (36.46%) in the junior colleges, and the number of teaching hours by part time instructors is 55.44%, thus holding the majority of the total amount of teaching hours.

This fact reveals one of the defective aspects in the operation of junior colleges throughout the country, especially those concentrated in the Special City of Seoul.

2) Number of Teaching-Hours per Weeks of Full-Time Teaching Staff

(1) Distribution of Teaching-Hours per Week

<Table 2-6> **Weekly Teaching Hours of Full-Time Teaching Staff by National, Public and Private Colleges and Universities**

(As of the 1st term of 1966)

Hours / Classification	No. of Full-Time Teaching Staff by No. of Weekly Teaching Hours						Ratio		
	10 hrs. or below (B)	%	11-16 hrs. (C)	%	17 hrs. or above (D)	%	B/A (%)	C/A (%)	D/A (%)
National public	654	27.27	1,023	43.45	184	32.91	35.14	54.97	9.88
Private	1,744	72.73	1,331	56.54	375	67.08	50.55	38.57	10.86
Total	**2,398**	**100.00**	**2,354**	**100.0**	**559**	**100.0**	**45.15**	**44.32**	**10.52**

Note : 1) Weekly teaching hours are classified into three groups; 10 hours or less, 11-16 hours, and 17 hours or above.

2) This table is prepared on the basis of the class-hour schedule of an individual full-time professors and the class-hour schedule for the term which were presented by the college authorities.

3) Average standard hours = $\frac{\text{An aggregate of the standard teaching hours of 98 colleges surveyed}}{98}$.

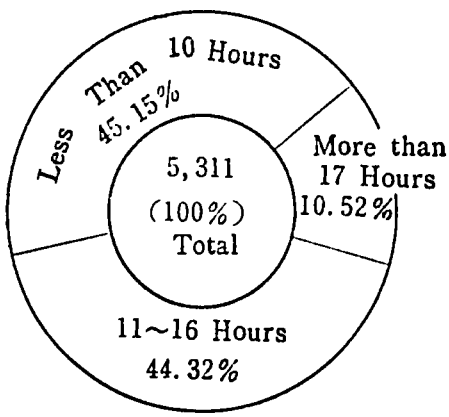
4) "A" means the total number of full-time teaching staff by national, public and private colleges and universities.

The table 2-6 is the summary analytic table pertaining to weekly teaching hours of full-time teaching staff of national, public and private colleges and universities of the whole country.

If the number of the full time teaching staff totaling to 5,133 is analyzed in terms of number of weekly class-hours they attended, number of professors having attended 10 hours or below would reach to 2,398 or 45.15% of the total number; those attended the 11~16 weekly teaching hours to 2,354 or 44.32%; and another group attended the 17 teaching hours to 559 or 10.52%; thus indicating that number of professors who attended 10 hours or less shows the highest ratio.

The following chart-8 explains the percentage of the number of full-time teaching staff by weekly class-hours. As seen from the Chart, it is quite signifficant to note that the number of professors who taught 10 hours or below per week occupies 45.15% of the total. When taking into account the fact that an average standard weekly teaching hours of the full-time teaching staff of the whole country is 10 hours, the number of those reaches to 2,913

〈Chart—8〉 Composition of No. of professors by No. of Weekly Teaching Hours



or 54.84% of the total, consisting of 2,354 professors (44.32%) who taught 11-16 hours, and 559 professors (10.52%) who took care of 17 hours or more, thus indicating the majority number of profssors taught in an excess of the average standard teaching hours. This strongly endorses the self-evident fact that most of the colleges and universities do not secure the necessary number of the full-time teaching staff

(2) The Presen situation of national public and prveat colleges and universities

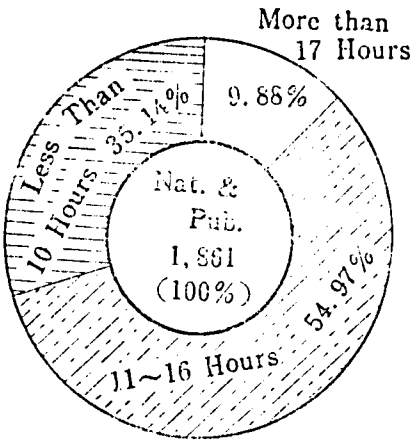
Now let us direct our attention to reviewing the distribution of the number of full-time professors by their weekly teaching hours by dividing them into two groups, professors of national and public colleges and universities, and those of private clleges and universities. In the first place, as seen from the table 2-6, out of total number of full-time teaching staff (1,861) of national and public colleges and universities, the ratio of the professors falling under the 10 hours of more group to the total number is 35.14% (or 654), that of those within the 11-16 hours group 54.97% (or 1,023) or that of those under the 17 hours or more category 9.88% (or 184).

Next, in the case of private colleges and universities, out of 3,450 full-time teaching staff, those falling under the 10 hours or less category reaches to 50.55%(or 1,744), those falling under the 11-16 hours category to 38.57%(or 1,331), and those falling under 17 hours or more category to 10.86% (or 375).

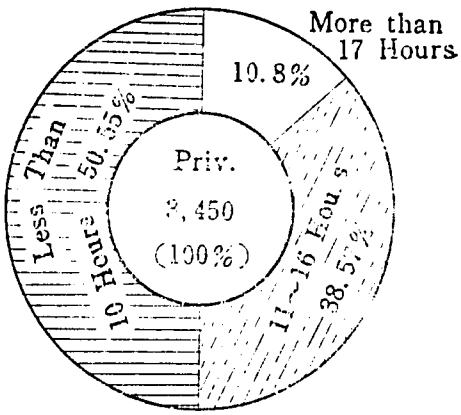
Charts-9 and 10 below are intended to show the distribution status of the number of the full-time teaching staff of national, public and private colleges and universities, by the number of the weekly teaching hours.

From the comparative review of these two charts, it is noted that, in the number of professors who taught less than 10 hours per week, the ratio in private colleges and universities is 50.55% of the total, thus showing the higher rate than 35.14% in national and public colleges and universities; in the ratio of those professors teaching the 11-16 hours per week, the national and public colleges and universities shows the higher ratio of 54.97% against 38.57% of private colleges and universities. On the other hand, in tne ratio of number of professors teaching 17 hours or more the private colleges and universities shows the higer ratio of 10.86% against 9.88% of

〈Chart—9〉 No. of professors of National and public Colleges and Universities by Weekly Teaching Hours



〈Chart—10〉 Table of No. of Professors of Private Colleges and Universitesby Weekly Teaching Hours



natonal and public colleges and universities.

Next, the comparison between these ratios by national, public and private colleges and universities and the ratio of all the colleges and universities being put together as a whole, indicates that, in the ratio of the number of professors teaching less than 10 hours per week, the national and public colleges and universities show 35.14% against 45.15% of the total ratio, and private colleges and universities show 50.55% against 45.15% of the total ratio.

When compared with the average teaching hours (10 hours) of the full-time teaching staff of the collges and universities as a whole, the ratio of the number of those professors working 10 hours or less per week is 45.15% in the case of the whole naton, 35.14% in national and public institutions and 50.55% in private institutions It can be, therefore, said that only this portion of the professors do not take any extra teaching hours and the remaining number of professors is made responsible for extra teaching hours.

Of particular interest is the fact that the full-time teaching staff of national and public colleges and universities showed the higher rate in taking the extra teaching hours than those of private colleges and universities. The fact, of course, can be offset with another fact that many of the full-time teaching staff of private colleges and universities has the growing tendency of attending the other colleges as the part time instructors. In any rate, this manifests that national and public colleges and universities do not secure the necessary number of the full-time teaching staff

(3) Weekly Teaching Hours of Full-Time teaching staff by Classification of Colleges and

Universitie

The following table 2-7 shows the number of weekly class-hours of the full-time teBching staff by classification of university, college and junior college.

<Table 2-7> **Weekly Teaching Hours of Full-Time Teaching Staff by University, Colleges and Junior Colleges**

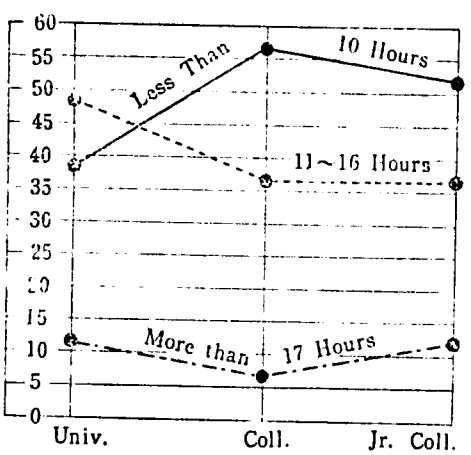
(As of the 1st term of 1966)

Classification	No. of Full-Time Teaching Staff By No. of Teaching Hours			Ratio		
	10 hours or Less (B)	11-16 hrs. (C)	17 hrs. or More (D)	B/A (%)	C/A (%)	D/A (%)
Universities	1,331	1,654	414	39.15	48.66	12.18
Colleges	889	571	101	56.95	36.57	6.47
Junior Colleges	178	129	44	50.71	36.75	12.53
Total	**2,398**	**2,354**	**559**	**45.15**	**44.32**	**10.52**

The ratios of the number of the full-time teaching staff teaching less than 10 hours per week to the total number of professors in the corresponding classes of each are 39.15% for universities, 56.95% for colleges and 50.71% for junior colleges.

In the case of category of 11-16 teaching hours, the ratios of universities, colleges and junior colleges are 48.66%, 36.57% 36.75% respectively. In the case of the category of the more than 17 teaching hours, the ratios are 12.18%, 6.47%, and 12,53% respectively.

〈Chart—11〉 **Number of teaching staff by Weekly Teaching Hours and by Classification of Colleges and Universities**



From the percentages of the number of full-time teaching staff by weeky teaching hours, it can be seen that the full-time teacching staff who took the extra teaching bours at the highest rate are those of universities. On the contrary, the full-time teaching staff of the colleges show the comparatively low rate in taking the extra teaching hours. Such trend by classification of colleges is shown in chart—2.

5. Number of Graduate School Students, Professors and Teaching Hours

According to the Table 2-8 showing the present status of the graduate schools established under colleges and universities surveyed, there are 8 public and national graduate schools, and 24 private graduate schools, thus totaling 32 schools with 401 departments.

Number of students enrolled under the degree courses amounts to 2,911(2,598 male students and 313 femal students), and that under the non-degree courses amounts to 700(648 male students and 52 female students).

According to the 1966 issue of the Korean Statistical Year Book, the number of the graduate school students in 1964 was 2,961 under the degrees courses (2,670 male students and 291 female students), and 385 under the non-degre courses (366 male students and 19 female students), and those in 1965 amounted to 3,598 under the degrses courses (3,305 male students and 293 female students) and to 535 under the non-degree courses (514 male students and 21 female students).

From this statistical analysis, we can see a trend that the number of students under the degree courses gradually decresed, while those under the non-degree courses increased.

<Table 2-8> **Number of Graduate School Students, Professors and Teaching-Hours**

(As of the lst term of 1966)

Classification	No. of graduate Schools	No. of Department	No. of Students						No. of Professors			No. of Teaching Hour	
			Degree Course			NonDegree Course			Full-Time Professors	Instructors	Assistant Instructors	Subjects Lectured	Hours of Lectures
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total					
Regular Graduate Schools													
National Public	8	151	939	84	1,023	339	27	366	6	865	1	1,272	52,541
Private	24	247	1,659	229	1,888	309	25	334	23	1,367	3	1,693	60,936
Total	32	401	2,598	313	2,911	648	52	700	29	2,232	4	2,965	113,477
Special Graduate Schools													
National Public	5	23	635	22	657	109	2	111	—	184	1	349	20,988
Private	5	37	856	10	866	1,255	14	1,269	—	179	7	476	11,002
Total	10	60	1,491	32	1,523	1,364	16	1,370	—	363	8	825	31,990

In comparison of men students with women students, the number of women students under the non-degree courses increased. As a whole, the number of the graduate school students in 1965 was far below the authorized student quota of 5,070 by 1,472 students.

In regard with the full-time faculty and instructors, Article 7 of the Miinstry of Education Decree or graduate school promulgated on of October 20, 1953 as decree 8 provides that three or more instructsional staff (excluding assistant instructors) should be assigned to each major course of each deparment of the graduate schools, and at least two or more of the instructional staff as stipulated in the preceeding clause should have the qualification for the title of the full professor or associate professor. Despite this statutory requirement, most of the graduate schools do not assign the full-time teaching staff to their academic function, but employ the part-time instructors among the professors of the colleges which they belong to.

Accordingly, it is not uncommon to note that graduate school lectures at certain colleges universities are given by those instructional staff at the level of assistant professors and full-time instructors of under-graduate level.

The proportion of number of students to that of instructional staff is 3,601 students to 29 full-time teaching staff thus indicating the student-professor ratio of 124 : 1, in other words, one full-time professor to 124 students.

Such a phenomenon is an issue directly related to the educational finance of colleges and universities. Such defect is prevailing not only in the national and public colleges and universities but in the private colleges and universities as well. In order for the graduate schools to fulfil their academic resfonsibilities, such an imbalance in the numder of students and instructional staff should be remedied as promptly as possible.

Next, the review on the conditions of the special graduate schools follows.

The special graduate school as used hereunder denote those which are established under certain coleges and universities for the study of specific major courses required by the nation or the community. It therefore does not include those which are placed under the college or universities as the regular course. Included in this category of such graduate school are. for example, the Graduate school of public Health, the Graduate school of public Administration, the Graduate school of Law, and the Graduate School of Edutcation, which are under the Seoul National Unrversities, and also the Graduate School of Business Administration under the korea University.

In their operational and institutional aspects, each special graduate school has its own particularity according to the objective of establishment and characteritics. Some graduate scheels are being operated as a completely independent institution, while the others are under the control of the respective colleges and universities to which they belong.

In general, the number of the special graduate schools reaches to 10 schools, having 60 different departments in all. Number of students is 1,523 under the degree courses (composed of 1,491 male students and 32 female students) and 1,370 under the non-degree courses (1,364 male students and 16 (female students), thus totaling 2,887 students, with 363 instructors assigned to them.

6. Student Scholarship System

The objective of this scholarship system is to endow the financial benefit to those students whose scholastic works are outstanaing; whose acts and manners are exemplary to others; and who have the financial difficulties in getting schools expenses. Accordingly, the ultimate purpose of this scholarship system is to bring forth as many students of talent and efficiency needed for development of the nation as possible, by fostering the desired learning climate at the school and encouraging their will to study.

This research approaches the matters as follows:

(1) scholarshiip is divided into grants and loans and into internal and external scholarship according to the sources of fund; (2) ratio of recipients by kind of scholarship to total recipients; (3) ratio of total recipients of scholarship to total number of students registered, and enrollede; (4) percentage ratio of items 1 and 2 above to the nation's total, comparison of items 1 and 2 in the colleges and universities with those in junior colleges.

The following table 2-9 shows analytic status of payment of scholarship in all colleges and universities.

1) Number of Recipient of Scholarship by Kind

(1) Present Status of Recipient Students by Classification of Internal and External Scholarship

Scholarship can be divided into two broad classes according to the sources of fund, internal and external scholarship. According to chart—12 below, 19.95% of total scholarship recipients(18.684) throughout all colleges and universities surveyed is accounted to those recipients of external scholarship, and the remaining 80.04% is accounted to those of internal scholarship.

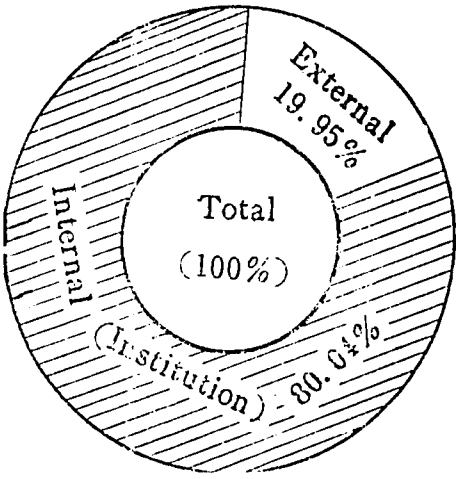
Out of 98 college and universities, national and public colleges and universities are only 15, and the rest of 83 are private colleges and universities.

In light of the fact that the amount annually transferrable to the schools from the foundation of private colleges and universities isn't much, and that most of the school operatinal expenses comes from the considerably poor revenue from the source of their own, it is believed that of the extreme necessity are the sincere consideration by the educational administrative authorities, social community, benefactors, and college authorities as well, as to the propriety of usefulness of the amount of scholarship paid, along with the number of recipients, in order not to make

〈Table 2—9〉 **Scholarship Payment by Colleges and Universities**

Classification	Nos. of Recipients of Various Scholarships					Ratio					
	Total Recipint (A)	Recipient from Int. Funds (B)	Recipient from Ext. Fund (C)	Recipient of Grants (D)	Recipient of Loans (E)	B/A (%)	C/A (%)	D/A (%)	E/A (%)	A/Registered (%)	A/Enrolled (%)
Colleges & Universities											
University, Nat. & Pub.	2,791	1,264	1,527	2,459	242	45.64	55.05	91.13	8.70	13.13	14.75
Collges, Nat. & Pub.	508	401	107	464	44	79.07	21.06	91.14	8.86	10.39	12.62
University, Private	7,984	6,867	1,117	7,375	609	87.14	12.86	92.49	7.51	9.78	12.61
Colleges, Private	5,428	4,559	869	4,692	736	83.92	16.08	86.05	13.95	13.21	11.68
Sub-Total	**16,711**	**13,091**	**3,620**	**15,080**	**1,631**	**78.27**	**21.73**	**90.24**	**9.76**	**11.81**	**14.51**
Junior Colleges											
National & Public	1	—	1	1	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	0.8	0.9
Private	1,972	1,863	109	1,920	52	96.93	3.07	97.73	2.63	10.77	12.71
Sub-Total	**1,973**	**1,863**	**110**	**1,921**	**52**	**96.93**	**3.07**	**97.37**	**2.63**	**10.71**	**12.58**
Total	**18,684**	**14,954**	**3,730**	**17,001**	**1,683**	**80.04**	**19.95**	**90.95**	**9.05**	**11.71**	**13.56**

〈Chart-12〉 **Distrifution of Scholarship grantees by source**



this scholarship system merely nominal.

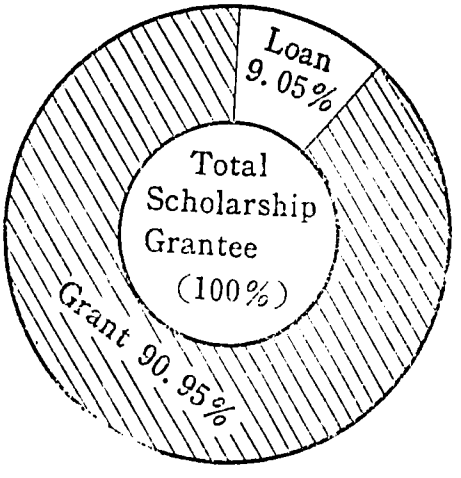
(2) Number of Recipients of Scholarship by Grant and Loan

The scholarship can be divided into two kinds; grant and loan. According to Chart 13 showing the number of recipients by these two categories, 90.95% of total recipients of scholarships thoughout all colleges and universities is accounted to the grant, and only 9.05% to the loan.

The number of recipients of grant-scholarship with the ratio of 90.95% to total is considered to be remarkedly high. Increasing the amount of scholarship to be paid, however, remains as an exigent problem yet to be solved.

Although the loan scholarship recipient of which amounts to 9.05% of the total, is given under the terms of repayment with certain mature period, it is desirable that the scope of the loan system be expanded in view of the low level of national income in Korea.

〈Chart—13〉 **Scholarship grantees by loan and grant**



2) Scholarship in 4 year Colleges and Universities

(1) Present Status of 4 year system Colleges

Shown in the Chart—14 below are the percent break down of 13,091 recipients of internal scholarship, 3,620 recipients of external scholarship, 15,080 recipients of grant-scholarship, and 1,631 recipients of loan scholarship, as compared to total 16,711 recipients.

This chart tells us that the ratio between recipients of internal scholarship and those of external scholarship is 78.27% to 21.73%, and that between grant and loan is 90.20% to 9.76%.

〈Chart—14〉 **No. of Scholarship Recipient in Senior Colleges**

Recipient of External and Internal Scholarship	78.27(Internal)									21.72 (External)	
Recipients of Grant and Loan Scholarship	90.24(Grant)								(Loan)→	9.7 %	
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 %

(2) The Present Status of Junior Colleges

〈Chart—15〉 **No. of Scholarship Recipients in Junior Colleges**

Recipient of External & Internal Scholarship	96.93%(Internal)								3.07% (External)→		
Recipient of Grants & Loan Scholarships	97.37%(Grant)								2.63% (Loan) →		
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 %

As shown in the Chart-15 above, the status in junior colleges indicates the remarkable difference from that of the 4 year system colleges and that of total national ratio.

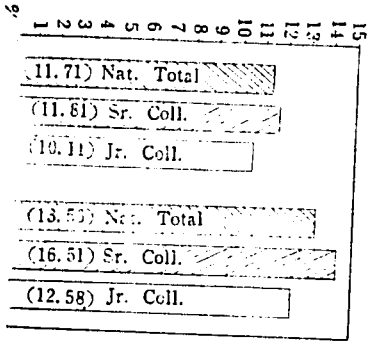
The comparison of internal scholarships with those of external scholarships is 96.93% to 3.07 %, and that of grantrecipients with loan-recipients is 97.37% to 2.63%. These are the percentage ratio of the 1.973 recipients of scholarships by kinds in the junror colleges. When compared with percentage ratio of the colleges and universities, the number of recipients of internal scholarship in the junior collegs (96.93%) is higher than that of the 4 year system colleges and universities (78.27%) and the number of recipients of external recipients (3.07%) is lower than that of the colleges and universities (21.73%).

This reveals the fact that there is little benefit resulting from the grant of external scholarship in the junior colleges, and that most of the scholarships are awarded with internal fund of colleges and universities (96.93%). But when putting into consideration the fact that there is only one national junior college out of 26, it can be said that the amount of scholarship being paid is very minor because of the present situation of critical financial difficulties with which private educational institutions are confronted.

3) Comparison of Recipients of Scholarships with the Total Number of Students

Shown in the Chart-16 below is the distribution ratio of the total recipients amounting to 18,684 to the total number of the students registered and enrolled as of the 1st term of the 1966 school year.

〈Chart-16〉 Ratio between Number of Total Scholarship Grantees and Enrolments


(11.71) Nat. Total
(11.81) Sr. Coll.
(10.11) Jr. Coll.
(16.51) Sr. Coll.
(12.58) Jr. Coll.
Ratio Between Scholarship Grantee and Total number of students
Ratio Between No. of Scholarship Grantee & No. of Registered Student

(1) Comparison of recipients to the total number of students including temporary absentees

(a) Ratio to total Colleges and Universities

The ratio of students awarded with various scholarships(amounting to 18,684) to the total number of students 159 701 in all colleges and universities amounts to 11.71%.

The number of the students benefited from scholarship system in Korea is far inferior to that in advanced foreign countries.

Although government and Ministry of Education authorities have recently expressed their desire and instructed each of college and university authorities, that the scope of the benefit resulting from scholarship should be expanded to over 15.0% of total students of each school, the percentage ratio of the recipients to the total students is about 12.0%, still below the required level of 15.0% of the total number of students. A majority are not able even to maintain the level of 15.0%. The prime cause for this is in the financial difficulty.

For example, to a question as to "problem in connection with grants of scholarshrps", most of the responses given by college and universitie authorities were that "maintaining the number of recipients of scholarship at the level of 15.0% of the total students is practically impossible primarily because of financial deficit.

On the other hand, in order to make scholarship system operated and utilized more effectively, the special consideration should be directed to the increase not only in the number of recipients but in the amount of scholarships awarded. Urgently requested is that the government and college authorities as well seek the decisive measures for its solution therefor.

(b) Comparison of the 4 year system colleges and universities with the Junior colleges

Chart-16 illustrates the comparaive ratios of scholarship recipients to the total students of the 4 year colleges and universities totaling 141,274, and to that of junior colleges totaling 18,427. The ratios are 11.81% and 10.71%, i.e., 16,711 recipients in colleges and universities and 1,973 recipients in junior colleges. when compared with 11.71% of the whole nation's ratio, the ratio of the colleges and universities is slightly high by 0.1%, and that in junior colleges is low by 1.0%

(2) Comaparison of the recipients to the student registered.

According to the Chart-16, out of 130,354 students registered and attending to colleges and univ-

ersities, the number of scholarship recipients amounts to 186,684 students, or 13.56% of the total. The recipients in the colleges and universities amounts to 14.51% of total 114,689 students registered and attending and those in junior colleges to 12.58% of 15,665 students. As reviewed earlier in the comparison with total students including temporary absentees the number of students benefited from the scholarships is below the requested level of 15.0%. The slightly high rate shown in this case is simply because the number of students registered and attending is less than that of students including those on leaves.

In summary, we can draw a conclusion from the review and analysis under preceeding paragraphs that the operation of scholarship system of all colleges and universities is under the financially difficult situation, and contains many defects which call for the prompt remedy.

7. Research Activities of Professors

1) Research Grant System for Professors

One of the most essential systems in the college community is the grant system for research activities of instructional staff. Any professor who ceases his pursuit of the more and continued learning ceases to be a professor any longer in a true sense. For faithful performance of their given duties, professors are required not only to continue their scholastic efforts in the pursuit of further study in the major courses of their learning in sincere and diligent manner, but also to devote their whole- hearted effort to carry out the paramount task of colleges and universities to attain an ultimate purpose of development of the nation. From such a viewpoint, the constant research activities by faculty staff are required. Assuming that the research function is one of the substantial activities of academic societies subsidy for their research activities has a great importance for the professors themselves and for the nation.

Subsidies for research activities of professors can be classified into three broad classes according to the sources of fund: subsidies from the Ministry of Education, subsidies from the college itself, and subsidies from external aid organrzations. This review however, deals with subsidies from the college itself, along with number of colleges granting subsidies, number of recipients, and the amount of subsidies, in both 1965 and 1966. The review hereunder will be made in the order of the present status of colleges as a whole, that of national, public and private colleges, and that of the 4 year system colleges and junior colleges.

(1) Present Status of Research Grants of all Colleges and Universities

The table 2-10 bleow shows the status of subsidies for research activities of professors paid in

the years of 1965 and 1966. 1) Unit of amount in the table is ₩10,000, and any fraction less than 5,000 won is omitted and 5,000 won or more is taken as a unit. 2) Percentage ratio of the number of recipients of these subsidies to total number of professors for the year of 1965 is not shown. 3) "A" shown in the table denotes the total number of professors of colleges by national, public and private classification, and by college and university and junior college. 4) The allowances for research and teaching materials which are paid concurrently with payment of salaries each month by colleges and universities are not included.

〈Table 2-10〉 **Payment of Research Expenses**

Classification	No. of Institutions Paid Subsidies		1965		1966		Ratio		
	1965	1966	Recipient (B)	Amount (C)	Recipient (D)	Amount (E)	D/A (%)	C/B (%)	E/D (%)
College & University									
University, National & Public	4	4	121	805	178	1,841	11.9	6.7	10.3
College, National & Public	4	4	20	50	30	83	8.4	2.5	2.8
University, Private	9	9	262	1,600	319	1,800	16.8	6.1	5.6
College, Private	20	22	763	2,003	391	1,963	32.5	2.6	5.0
Sub-Total	**37**	**39**	**1,166**	**4,458**	**918**	**5,687**	**22.6**	**4.1**	**6.2**
Junior College									
National, & Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private	4	5	23	63	30	197	8.7	2.7	6.6
Sub-Total	**4**	**5**	**23**	**63**	**30**	**197**	**8.7**	**2.7**	**6.6**
Total	**41**	**44**	**1,189**	**4,521**	**948**	**5,884**	**17.8**	**3.8**	**6.2**

a) Colleges and Universities Which provided Research Grants

It can be seen from the Table 2-10 that, out of total 98 colleges and universities throughout the country, the number of national and public schools that provided research subsidies in 1965 amounts to 8 schools in all; that is, 4 universities, 4 colleges and none in junior colleges. On the other hand, the number of private schools that paid the research expenses for professors in 1965 reaches 33 schools; that is, 9 universities, 20 colleges and 4 juonior colleges, thus totaling 41 schools in 1965 both in national & public and private colleges and universities.

The number of national and public colleges that paid to professors subsidies for their research activities in the year of 1966 amounts to 8 schools; that is, 4 universities, 4 colleges, and none in junior colleges while that of private schools amounts to 36; that is 9 universities, 22 colleges, and 5 junior colleges, thus totaling 44 schools in 1966. In the case of national and public colleges and

universities, the number of schools paying research expenses in 1965 and 1966 did not change, but in private schools, the number increased by 2 in colleges, by one in junior colleges. Annually, only 3 schools have been increased in all. This is blieved to be one of the vital areas which requires the attention of those who are interested in the higher education.

(b) Number of Recipients and Amount Received

Our prime interest under this paragraph is to see exactly how many professors, that is recipients, benefited from this Research Expenses Payment System, through which 41 schools in 1965 and 44 schools in 1966 paid the subsidies for research activities, as indicated in the provious paragraph.

According to the summary column of the Table 2-10 in 1966 the number of recipients of subsidies for research activities amounts to only 948 professors or 17.8% of total professors (5,311). On the other hand, the remaining 80.0% of the professors were obliged to be intent on maintaining the bare subsistance with the insufficient remuneration, and consequently their reserch activities had been very inactive.

Next, let us turn our attention to the amount of the number of recipients in 1966 decreased by 241 as compared with that in 1965, while an average amount per recipient increased from ₩ 38,000 in 1965 to ₩62,000 in 1966. Such an insufficient amount of the subsidy averaging ₩38,000 to ₩62,000 per annum truthfully proves that the amount paid for professors reserch activities is far less than the actual need, and thus it makes the subsidy grant system impractical.

(2) Research Grants by University, College and Junior College

The number of schools granted the research expenses in 1966 amounts to 39 in the case of colleges and universities totaling 69 schools, and only to 5 institutions in the case of junior colleges out of total 29 schools. On the other hand, the number of recipient professors of colleges and universities amounts to 918 or 22.6% of the total number of professors, and that of junior colleges to 30 or 8.7%, Noted from the above comparison is the great difference between the two, both in the number of schools that paid the research expenses and also in the number of recipients.

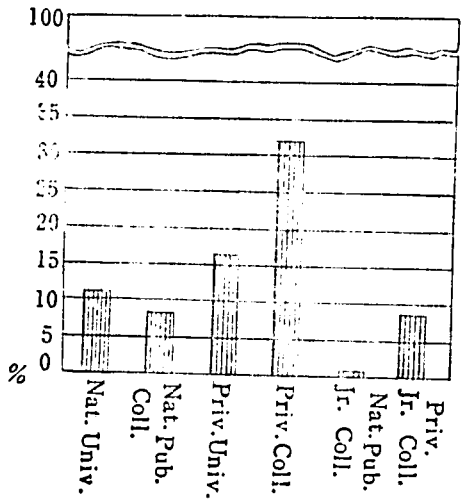
Amount per recipient professor is ₩62,000 in colleges and universities, and ₩66,000 in junior colleges. The amount paid by junior colleges is slightly higher than that of colleges and universities. They are however too nominal amounts to meet the actual need for research activities.

(3) Research Grants by National, Public and Private College and University

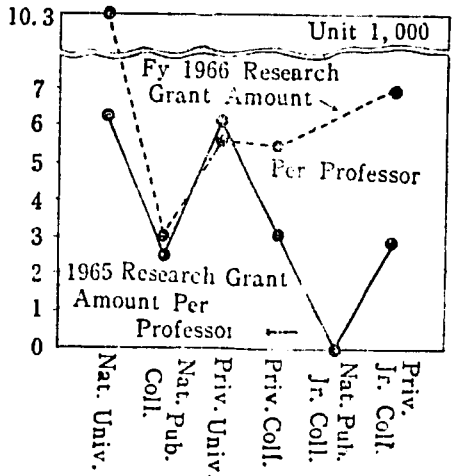
The Chart-17, below outlines the number of recipients of research expenses by classification of national, public and private colleges and universities. According to this chart, the number of recipients in private institutions (i.e., 16.8% in university, 32.5% in college, and 8.7% in junior

college) is higher than that in the corresponding class of national and public institution (i.e., 7.9% in university, 8.4% in college, and 0% in junior college). Four year system private colleges show the highest rate in the number of recipients, among all types of institutions.

〈Chart-17〉 No. of Recipients of Subsidy for Research by National, Public, and Private schools, and by the Type of Institutions



〈Chart-18〉 Distribution of the Amount of Research grant for Faculty.



The Chart-18 tells us the trend of distribution of the amount of subsidies paid in aid of professors, research activities by national, public, and private college and universities in both 1965 and 1966. In general, in the case of private universities, the amount decreased from 61,000 in 1965 to ₩56,000 in 1966, but in the class of colleges and junior colleges, the amount slightly increased.

2) Research Organizations by Kind and Field of Specialization

Shown in the Table 2-11 below are the 158 research institutes (organs) established within the 98 national, public and private colleges and universities surveyed. According to the table, the number of the Korean, Oriental & Occidental Culture and Fine Arts Research Institute amounts to 23, thus holding the highest rate: the Korean Economy, Industry, Productivity, and Technology Reserch Institute to 21; the Korean Community Development (agriculture and fishery areas) Research Institute to 17; and the Business Administration Research Institute to 12 in the order of precedence.

In contrary to our preconception, only one or two each of the Research Institutes for Statistic Science, Radioactive and Atomic Energy, and Natural Science were found.

Reviewing these Institutes by their field of specialization, the social science amounts to 61 institutes, thus holding the top; linguistics and literature to 27; and agriculture and forestry to 18. To our surprise, the number of institutes for educational field, and natural science and engineering is comparatively few.

〈Table 2-11〉 **Number of Research Institutes by kind and Field of Specialization**

Research Institutes by Kind	No.
Linguistics & Language Research Institute	8
Student Activities (Guidance) Research Institute	5
Medicine and Pharmacy Research Institute	10
Business Administration Research Institute	12
Korean Economy, Industry, Productvity, Technology Research Institute	21
Korean, Oriental & Occidental Culture and Fine Arts Research Institute	23
Korean Community Development Research Institute	17
Korean Social Science Problem Research Institute	10
International Economy and Culture Research Institute	6
Asia (South East Asia) Problem Research Institute	3
Korean Animals, Plants and Agriculture (Crops) Research Institute	4
Educational Research Institute	4
Chemical & Industrial Technology Research Institute	8
Political Science & Administration Research Institute	6
Christian & Buddhistic Culture Reseacher Institute	5
Korean Fishery and Navigation Enterprise Research Institute	4
Radioactive & Atomic Energy Research Institute	2
Natural Science Research Institute	2
Humanities Research Institute	4
Statistic Science Institute	1
Physical Rducation Research Institute	2
Journalism Research Institute	1
Total	**158**

Field of Specialization	No.	Field of Specialization	No.
Linguistics & Literature	27	Agriculture & Forestry	18
Fine Arts	3	Marine & Fishery	4
Humanities	7	Education	4
Social Science	61	Journalism	1
Natural Science & Engineering	13	Religion	5
Medicine & Pharamacy	10	Student Activities (guidance)	5
	Total	**158**	

3) Grants and Accomplishment of the Research

The Table 2-12 below shows the operational status of the research institutes (organs) attached to each college and university, particularly along in line with the status of financial assistance from school authorities, the accomplishment of the research, and utilization of the results obtained from the research.

It appears that 97 institutes or 61.4% of the total (158) benefited more or less, and/or to a considerable degree from the financial aids from the school authorities. The remaining 61 institutes or 38.6% received none of the aids at all. Without financial supports from either government or Ministry of Education, the research activities of those institutes cannot help being stalemate.

〈Table 2-12〉 **Financial Subsidies to Research Institute, Results of Research Activities, and Utilization thereof**

Classification	Financial Aids		Accomplishment		Utilization	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Yes	97	61.4	108	68.4	51	31.8
None	61	38.6	50	31.6	107	68.1
Total	**158**	**100.0**	**158**	**100.0**	**158**	**100.0**

108 institutes, 68.4% of the total, produced the results of the research in the form of publications or reports, but the remaining 50 institutes, 31.6% of the total, presented no results.

Reviewing the status of utilization of those results, reports submitted by 51 institutes or 31.8% of the total were in an adequate and effective way utilized in the fields of diagnosis of the goverment-owned and other relevent enterprises, training of the educational staffs, and students activities (guidence), etc. On the other hand, 108 institutes produced no results or insignificant

results, if any, which are not worthwhile to be of any use.

Most of colleges and universities in general heavily relies upon the financial aid from the schools for operation of their research institutes and/or centers. On a rare occasion, the special research institute are being operated with the revenue of their own with the support from the domestic or foreign organization, but the number of such institutes is very rare.

Most exigently required in order to make such institutes operated both nominally and virtually for the valuable and uaeful research actlvities is the establishment of a firm research subsidy system.

8. Welfare System for Instructional and Administrative Staff

The welfare system for instructional and administrative staff covers the broad and various areas. Among the many important working conditions for academic and administrative staff, the salaries are most highly wighted. If so, next to the importance is the welfare system. This review, however, deals only with the kind of welfare system being under operation of each college and university, and also with the financial sources for its operation.

The Table 2-13 below shows the summary various welfare systems being operated by each and college university as of the end of the lst term of 1966 school year.

1) Kind of Welfare System

The welfare system that is employed and put into operation by each college and university includes (1) retirement pay system, (2) mutual benefit system (Kong-Je-Hoi) and mutual aid system (Sang-jo-hoi), (3) a system of aiding the happy or sad events, (4) health and medical care system, and (5) offer of residence without charge, etc. Although there are other numerous welfare systems, the ones listed above are the most typical systems, which are now under operation in the majority of schools.

2) Number of Institutions by kind of welfare Systems

As shown in the Table 2-13, out of 93 colleges and universities, (1) 55 schools have severance allowance systems, (2) 23 schools the mutual benefit system (Kong- Je-Hoi), (3) 25 schools the mutual aid system (Sang-jo-hoi), (4) 17 schools the aid system for happy and sad events, (5) 12 schools the health medicial care system, and (6) 2 schools offer the school's houses.

From the brief above it is seen that the majority of institutions give benefit of severance allowance to their teaching and administrative staff, among many other welfare systems. what attracts our attention is however the fact that those welfare systems are not recognized as the

〈Table 2-13〉 **Staff Welfare Systems for Instructional and Administrative Staffs and Sources of Fund**

4 year College and University						Sources of Fund	Junior College				
Severance Allowance System	Mutual Benefit System (Kong-Je-Hoi)	Mutual Aid System (Sangd-Jo-Hoi)	Aid System for Happy and Sad Events	Health and Medical Care System	Others		Severance Allowance System	Mutual Benefit System (Kong-Je-Hoi)	Mutual Aid System (Sang-jo-Hoi)	Aid System for Happy and Sadn Events	Health and Medical Care System
4	2	—	—	—	—	Reserves and Aid from School Expense A/C.	3	—	—	—	—
2	12	11	7	—	—	Donation from Salaries	—	1	5	2	—
22	—	—	6	3	—	Aid from School Expense account	10	—	1	2	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	Reserves and Aid from the Foundation	—	—	—	—	—
3	1	4	—	—	—	Reserves	3	—	—	—	—
3	—	1	—	—	—	Pension	—	—	—	—	—
2	4	3	—	—	—	Deduction from monthly pay	—	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	3	—	Collection	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	Insurance	—	—	—	—	—
39	19	19	13	8	—	**Total**	16	4	6	4	2

Total institutiong : 69

Total Institutions : 29

mportant administrative problems by the colleges and universities themselves, and consquently those systems are not effectively operated.

3) Financial Sources for Welfare System

In order to secure the funds needed for operation of those welfare systems, each college and university employs one of the following methods: aids from school expense account, donation from salaries, reserves, reserve and aids from school expense accout, deduction from monthly pay, pension, collection from each member, insurance, and reserve and aids from the foundation.

(1) Financial Source for Severance Allowance

Out of 55 institutions, funds needed for severance allowance co: es from the aid from school expense account in the case of 32 institutions; from donation from salaries in the case of 2 institutions each; from reserves in the case of 6 institutions; and from the reserve and aids from foundation in the case of 3 institutions each. It is seen that most of the institutions pay retirement allowance out of the school expense account.

(2) Financial Source for Mutual Benefit System(kong-Je-Hoi)

Out of 23 colleges and universities which have the mutual benefit system, 13 institutions rely for needed financial source upon the donation from salaries, 7 institutiens upon deduction from pay, and 2 institutions upon the reserve and aid from the school expense account, and 1 institution upon the reserves. In most schools the fund for operation of this mutual benefit system comes from donation from salaries or deduction from monthly pay of each member.

(3) Fund Source for Mutual Aid System (Sang-Jo-Hoi:Mutual Aid, Fraternity, and Friendship)

Thoughout the country, only 25 colleges and universities have the mutual aid system (Sang-Jo-Hoi). The fund required for the mutual aid system comes from the donation from salaries of each member in the case of 16 institutions, and from reserves in the case of 4 institutions. One institution each relies upon the pension and aid from school expense account for the needed fund.

(4) Fund Source for Aid System for Happy & Sad Events

Out of 17 institutions employing this system, 9 institutions get the fund from donation paid by each instructional and administrative staff member, and 9 institutions from aid from school expense accounts.

(5) Fund Source for Health and Medical Care System

Only 10 colleges and universities have this system under operation. Fund comes from the

aid from school expense account in the case of 5 institutions, from insurance of the instructional and administrative staff in the case of 2 institutions, and from collection from each member in the case of 3 institutions.

There are only 2 colleges which offer school houses to those homeless staff members.

From the brief review we draw conclusion that operational status of the welfare system employed by each college and university is vary.

9. The Long Term and Short Term Plans of Colleges and Universities

This paragraph treats the contents of the long term and short term plans conceived by each college and university, on the basis of survey made as of the end of the lst term of 1966 school year. By taking the year of 1966 as a base year, any plan with a plan period extending to 1975 is classified into the long range plan, and others with plan period to 1968 into the short term plan.

The Table-14 shows the summary analysis of the contents of long and short term plans conceived by colleges and universities surveyed.

1) The long Term Plans(1966—1975)

The most characteristic feature in the long term plans conceived by 37 instituions out of total institutions, is the plan for expansion and addition of various facilities, and buildings. Next, 13 institutions set up the plans for expansion or replacement of experiment and practise aid equipment and tools, and facilities needed therefor. The fact that some kind of such plans are established by most of the colleges and universities reveals the various difficult conditions under which the contemporary Korean colleges and universities are placed, and for which they attempt to improve.

2) Short Term Plans(1966—1968)

As characteriscally illustrated in the long range plans, the number of institutions which attempt to complete in a short period the plans for expansion or addition of various facilities and building amounts to 43. The next typical phenomenon in the short term plans is that 11 institutions established the plans for expansion or replacement of experiment and practice aid equipment and tools, and other auxiliary facilities needed. In general, it is noted that not many long or short term plans are related to curriculum development and/or student guidance services.

〈Table 2-14〉

The Long Term and Short Term Developmental Plans

(As of the end of 1st term of 1966)

Long Term Plans (1966—1975)								Contents of Various Plans	Short Term Plans (1966—1968)							
National				Private					National				Private			
Universities	Colleges	Junior Colleges	Total	Universities	Colleges	Junior Colleges	Total		Universities	Colleges	Junior Colleges	Total	Universities	Colleges	Junior Colleges	Total
2	3	—	5	—	6	2	8	Addition or Replacement of Experiment and Practice Aid Equipment & Tools, and Auxiliary Facilities	2	2	—	4	1	6	—	7
3	2	—	5	5	23	4	32	Expension and Addition of facilities and Buildings	3	4	1	8	7	23	5	35
—	—	—	—	1	7	—	8	Establishment of New Courses & Increase in the number of Students	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
								Securing Instructional Staff	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	4
—	—	—	—	4	1	—	5	Procurement of Books	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	Establishment of New College	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	Expansion or Purchase of School Site	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	Establishment of Research Institute or Centers	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	Advancement to the Status of Univer.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	Establishment of Graduate School	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	Advancement to the Status of 4yr Systm College	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Research Control	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Removal ofBldg. & Readjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

10. Analysis of Responses to The Opinion Survey

The frequency of responses to each question is shown by the number of institutions. The fre quency shown to each question does not co-respond to the total number of 98 universities and colleges throughout the country, for each institution was requested to respond to three or two answers to each questionn. The responses of each institution to the questionn analysed and summarized as follows:

1) Problems in Granting Scholarships

Each institution has problems in ganting scholarshps. The Ministry of Education instructed higher education institutions to grant scholarships to a minimum of 15% of a total number of students. The following are the problems which were pointed out by higher education institution authorities on the present scholarship system.

(1) Fifty-two(52)institutions expressed that they were unable to provide scholarships as instructed by the Ministry of Education because of their financial difficulties;

(2) Fonrteen(14) institutions expressed that the criteria for selection of eligible students for scholarships were not clear and definite;

(3) Eighteen (18) institutions expressed that they needed to receive more scholarships from external sources;

(4) Sixteen (16) institutions expressed other opinions.

2) Student Quota System

The institutions' responses on student quota system were as follows:

(1) Reasons for supporting the system.

a) Student quota system is necessary to improve quality of students (51 institutions);

b) Present student quotas should be readjusted and adequate student quota system should be established(23 institutions);

c) Other opinions(4 institutions)

(2) Reasons for opposing the system;

a) Student quota system is not adequate for Korean situation(17institutions);

b) Student quota system hampers freedom of higher education institutions and the quotas should be decided by individual institutions(18 institutions);

c) Academic freedom should be respected and opportunity for study in colleges and universities should be widely open (4 institutions);

3) Bachelor Registration System

Bachelor registration system has been a matter of deep interest to the higher education institutions. There is a variance of opinions on the system as indicated below.

It was noted in the analysis of responses on the student quota system, that most institutions support the system. It is obvious, however, that the present student quota system needs readjustment to meet the present circumstances of institutions.

(1) Reasons for supporting the system

a) Because of the necessity of strict observation of estadlished student quota (30 institutions);

d) Because of the necessity of promoting the quality of students (20institutions);

c) Because of the necessity of maintaining the order of institutions(14 institutions)

(2) Reasons for opposing the system

a) In order to maintain the autonomy of and to enhance the prestige of colleges and universities (24 institutions);

b) They dis-favor the system without condition(12 institutions);

c) The system involves unnecessary confusion in higher education administration(5 institutions).

As shown above, the number of the institutions that support the student quota system exceeds the number of institutions that oppose the system.

4) Qualification Examination System for Bachelor's Degree

Bachelor's degree qualification system is the system which may bring drastic changes in higher education administration, in addition to college entrance qualification examination system. The opinions supporting and opposing the qualification examination system for bachelor's degree expressed by the institutions are as follows:

(1) Reasons for supporting the system

a) Because it promotes the quality of students (12 institutions);

b) Because it helps to produce capable workers in orher to meet the need of the nation and society (10 institutions);

c) Because it encourages the student's desire for study(9 institutions);

d) Others (1 institution)

(2) Reasons for opposing the system

a) Because it impedes the authority and autonomy of higher education institutions(42 institutions);

b) In order to maintain the characteristics of higher education institutions (23 institutions);

c) Because of the difficulty of effective operation of the system (35 institutions);

d) Others(9 institutions)

As shown above, most of the institutions are opposing the examination system for bachelor's degrce.

5) College Entrance Quallifciation Examination System

The following are the responses by the institutions surveyed to the college entrance qualification examination system:

(1) Reasons for supporting the system;

a) Because it helps promote the quality of students (17 institutions);

b) In order to provide equal opportunity for higher education(24 institutions);

c) In order to promote students' desire for study (5 institutions);

(2) Reasons for opposing the system;

a) National control over college entrance examination causes unnecessary confusion (39 institutions);

b) The characteristics of college and university will be impeded (33 institutions);

c) There are no dependable standards in the system (11 institutions);

d) It may mislead high school education (8 institutions).

6) Granting Entrance Privileges for Colleges

The exemption of school tuitions for chilldren of the war deceased is in practice in most institutions throughout the country, but other types of privileges vary between /and among individual institutions. The opinions of the higher education institution authorities regarding the entrance privilege system are summarized as follows:

(1) Reasons for supporting the system;

a) Because the entrance privilege provides opportunity for the children with special ability in the fields of athletics and arts to promote their talent and techniques as well as generalizing the training system in physical arts field at the lower level of educational institutions.(53 institutions);

b) Entrance privilege system for children of the war deceased is acceptable in view of enhancing the patriotism (35 institutions);

c) Because the system is necessary for encouraging women's education (13 insti utions);

d) Others(14 institutions)

(2) Reasons for opposing the system

a) Because of circumstances and policies of the institutions (13 institutions);

b) Special privileges should not be accepted in higher education (14 institutions);

c) Considering the qualities of students (9 institutions);

d) In order to maintain equal opportunity for higher education(3 institutions)

7) Suggestions and Recommedations to the Ministry of Education by Institutions

The Ministry of Ecucation establishes various policies on higher education and sends instructions and encouragement to higher education institutions to follow such policies.

Authorities of higher education institutions expressed their various suggestions and recommendations on such Ministry of Education policies on higher education. The suggestions and recommendations made by 98 institutions surveyed are summarized as follows:

(1) Fifty-one (51) private institutions expressed that institutions should be free from excessive control of government in order to foster private education and to enhance autonomy of higher education in recognition of the special characteristics of private institutions;

(2) Forty-five (45) institutons suggested that present student quota should be readjusted to meet the financial conditions of the institution. Then wanted to increase the studcnt quota and establish additional departments.

(3) Thirty-five (35) schools expressed the need for corrections of inconsistency in the present lsws and regulations on higher educatiou;

(4) Fourteen (14) institutions recommended the government to increase financial assistance for private institutions;

(5) Sixteen (16) institutions emphasized the need for adequate care of the Ministry of Education to enhance characteristics of individual higher education institutions and to develop local colleges and universities;

(6) Eleven (11) institutions expressed the need for securing adequate number of faculty members and abministrative staff as fixed by law;

(7) Four (4) institutions suggested that the government give an active support to colleges and universities placing their primary emphasis on natural science fields;

(8) Three (3) institutions recommended to increase research funds for professors;

(9) Two (2) institutions recommended the legislation of attached institutions in colleges and universities and the reduction of percentage of student scholarship grants from present rate of 15 % to 10 % Two (2) institutions expressed that it was not possible for the institution foundations to provide 15 % of operational funds of institutions;

8) Problems in Administration

In an effort to find administrative problems or bottlenecks of each institution, a questionnaire was sent and the following responses were made by the institutions.

Twenty-two colleges and universities out of 98 expressed that they were unable to expand or modernize their training facilities due to lack of funds. From this, it is clear that most of the colleges and universities have various administrative problems and/or bottlenecks due to a shortage

of finance.

Next, nineteen (19) institutions pointed out the lack of sufficient number of teaching staff and administrative personnel as a problem. Seventeen (17) schools requested the need for the increase of number of departments and student quotas. Six (6) institutions pointed out the lack of recognition of administrative authority of presidents as a problem. Eight (8) institutions pointed out that inadequate regulations or promotion of personnel caus administrative inefficiency. Five (5) institutions indicated insufficient salaries of teachingstaff as a problem. Five (5) institutions pointed out various problems which were caused by regional conditions and the characteristics of each institution. Two (2) institutions etpressed that currant requirement of 160 credite for graduation was not adequate.

Nineteen (19) institutions expressed that they did not have any particular problems in administration.

11. Analysis of Student Enrolment and Number of Teaching staff

1) Number of Registered Students by Sex, Year and Type of Institution

Attached Table 2-15 shows distribution of number of registered students by sex, year and by type of institution.

First of all, in the distribution of students by type of institution, it was noted that the number of 4 year college and university students is 141,274 which is about 88.46 % of the total number of college and university students. The number of junior college students is 18,427 or 11. 54 % of the total college and university students.

In the distribution of 159,701 total higher education population by year, it is noted that 1.13 % of the students are in the pre-medical course; 25.21% are in the freshman course; 31.59 % are in the sophomore course; 23.83 % are in the junior course; and 18.23 % are in the senior course. From this, one can see that 50,457 students which is approximately one third of the total number of students are in the sophomore course.

In the distribution of students by sex, it was found that 122,652 students or 76.8 % of the total number of students are male students and 37,049 or 23.2 % are female students. For the case of male students, 91.1 % of male students are in four year colleges and universities and 8.9 % of the total are in junior colleges. In the case of female students, 79.6 % of the total female students are in four year colleges and universities and 20.4 % of the total female students are in junior colleges.

In the distribution of students by sex and by type of school, it was noted that approximately 79.1 % of the students in 4 year colleges are male students whereas approximately 20.9 %

<Table 2-15> **Analysis of Student Enrolment by Year, Sex and Type of Institutions**

Type of Inst.	Total Enrol't (A)	Year					Sex				Ratio	
		Pre-Med	1	2	3	4	Male (B)	%	Female (C)	%	B/A	C/A
U. & C.												
Nat. Univ.	21,254	948	5,224	4,970	4,698	5,414	19,092	15.6	2,162	5.8	89.8	10.2
Nat. & Pub. C.	4,891	—	1,459	1,317	1,095	1,020	4,571	3.7	320	0.9	93.5	6.5
Priv. Univ.	81,626	429	16,241	24,677	23,508	16,771	63,237	51.6	18,389	49.6	77.5	22.5
Priv. C.	33,503	422	8,317	10,091	8,757	5,916	24,885	20.3	8,618	23.3	74.3	25.7
Total	**141,274**	**1,799**	**31,241**	**41,055**	**38,058**	**29,121**	**111,785**	**91.1**	**29,489**	**79.6**	**79.1**	**20.9**
Jr. C.												
Nat. & Pub. Jr. C	124	—	62	62	—	—	108	0.1	16	0.04	87.1	12.9
Priv. Jr. C	18,303	—	8,963	9,340	—	—	10,759	8.8	7,544	20.2	58.8	41.2
Total	**18,427**	—	**9,025**	**9,402**	—	—	**10,867**	**8.9**	**7,560**	**20.4**	**59.0**	**41.0**
Grand Total												
National & Pub.	**26,269**	**948**	**6,745**	**6,349**	**5,793**	**6,434**	**23,771**	**19.4**	**2,498**	**6.7**	**90.5**	**9.5**
Private	**133,432**	**851**	**33,521**	**44,108**	**32,265**	**22,687**	**98,881**	**80.6**	**34,551**	**93.3**	**74.1**	**25.9**
Total	**159,701**	**1,799**	**40,266**	**50,457**	**38,058**	**29,121**	**122,652**	**100.0**	**37,049**	**100.0**	**76.8**	**23.2**

Note : The ratios B/A and C/A are percentage ratio of male and female students to total enrolment.

<Table 2-16> **Analysis of Student Enrolment by Year, Sex and Field of Study**

Field of Study		Total Enrol-ment (A)	Year					Sex				Ratio	
			Pre-Med	1	2	3	4	Male (B)	%	Female (C)	%	B/A	C/A
Humanities and Social Science													
Linguistics & Literature	U. & C.	13,484	—	2,890	4,118	3,743	2,733	7,916	—	5,568	—	58.7	41.3
	Jr. C.	576	—	307	269	—	—	22	—	554	—	3.8	96.2
	Total	**14,060**	—	**3,197**	**4,387**	**3,743**	**2,733**	**7,938**	**6.5**	**6,122**	**16.5**	**56.5**	**43.5**
Arts	U. & C.	6,404	—	1,389	2,076	1,689	1,250	2,308	—	4,096	—	36.0	64.0
	Jr. C.	1,385	—	751	634	—	—	499	—	886	—	36.0	64.0
	Total	**7,789**	—	**2,140**	**2,710**	**1,689**	**1,250**	**2,807**	**2.3**	**4,982**	**13.4**	**36.0**	**64.0**
Humanities	U. & C.	10,347	—	2,611	3,174	2,676	1,886	6,821	—	526	—	65.9	34.1
	Jr. C.	987	—	470	517	—	—	53	—	934	—	5.4	94.6
	Total	**11,334**	—	**3,081**	**3,691**	**2,676**	**1,886**	**6,874**	**5.6**	**4,460**	**12.0**	**60.6**	**39.4**
Social Science	U. & C.	41,276	—	7,039	11,900	12,079	10,258	39,051	—	2,225	—	94.6	5.4
	Jr. C.	3,469	—	1,603	1,866	—	—	2,023	—	1,446	—	58.3	41.7
	Total	**44,745**	—	**8,642**	**13,766**	**12,079**	**10,258**	**41,074**	**33.5**	**3,671**	**9.1**	**91.8**	**8.2**
Physical Education	U. & C.	1,998	—	481	654	481	382	1,407	—	591	—	70.4	29.6
	Jr. C.	145	—	88	57	—	—	63	—	82	—	43.4	56.6
	Total	**2,143**	—	**569**	**711**	**481**	**382**	**1,470**	**1.2**	**673**	**1.8**	**68.6**	**31.4**
Teacher Training -(4 year C. only)	Hum.	4,587	—	1,216	1,374	1,110	887	1,605	—	2,982	—	35.0	65.0
	Nat. Sc.	2,352	—	537	718	574	523	610	—	1,742	—	25.9	74.1
	Total	**6,939**	—	**1,753**	**2,092**	**1,684**	**1,410**	**2,215**	**1.8**	**4,724**	**12.8**	**31.9**	**68.1**

Analysis of Student Enrolment by Year, Sex and Field of Study (Cont'd)

Field of Study		Total Enrolment (A)	Year					Sex				Ratio	
			Pre-Med	1	2	3	4	Male (B)	%	Female (C)	%	B/A	C/A
Natural Science													
Science	Sr. C.	11,241	—	3,413	3,356	2,682	1,790	7,223	—	4,018	—	64.3	35.7
	Jr. C.	3,045	—	1,360	1,685	—	—	30	—	3,015	—	1.0	99.0
	Total	14,286	—	4,773	5,041	2,682	1,790	7,253	5.9	7,033	19.0	50.8	49.2
Engineering	Sr. C.	26,683	—	6,550	7,848	7,241	5,044	26,474	—	209	—	99.2	0.8
	Jr. C.	6,328	—	3,139	3,189	—	—	6,164	—	164	—	97.4	2.6
	Total	33,011	—	9,689	11,037	7,241	5,044	32,638	26.6	373	1.0	98.9	1.1
Med. & Ph.	Sr. C.	11,324	1,799	2,174	2,501	2,714	2,136	7,664	—	3,660	—	67.7	32.3
	Jr. C.	394	—	214	180	—	—	182	—	212	—	46.2	53.8
	Total	11,718	1,799	2,388	2,681	2,714	2,136	7,846	6.4	3,872	10.5	67.9	33.9
Ag. & For.	Sr. C.	10,347	—	2,566	3,002	2,815	1,964	9,485	—	862	—	91.7	8.3
	Jr. C.	1,783	—	933	850	—	—	1,523	—	260	—	85.4	14.6
	Total	12,130	—	3,499	3,842	2,815	1,964	11,008	9.0	1,122	3.0	90.8	9.2
Fishery & Marine	Sr. C.	1,231	—	375	334	254	268	1,221	—	10	—	99.2	0.8
	Jr. C.	315	—	160	155	—	—	308	—	7	—	97.8	2.2
	Total	1,546	—	535	489	254	268	1,529	1.2	17	0.05	98.9	1.1
Grand Total	Sr. C.	141,274	1,799	31,241	41,055	38,058	29,121	111,785	91.1	12,489	79.6	79.1	20.9
	Jr. C.	18,427	—	9,025	9,402	—	—	10,867	8.9	7,560	20.4	59.0	41.0
	Total	159,701	1,799	40,266	50,457	38,058	29,121	122,652	100.0	37,049	100.0	76.8	23.2
	Hum.	84,658	—	18,845	26,639	21,778	17,396	61,768	50.4	22,890	61.8	73.0	27.0
	Nat. Sc.	75,043	1,799	21,421	23,818	16,280	11,725	60,884	49.6	14,159	38.2	81.1	18.9
	Total	159,701	1,799	40,266	50,457	38,058	29,121	122,652	100.0	37,049	100.0	76.8	23.2

B/A and C/A is the ratio to the total number student enrolment in each field of study.

are female students. In the junior colleges, however, approximately 59.0 % of the students are male students and approximately 41.0 % are female students.

In the distribution of students in national and public institutions by sex, it was noted that approximately 90.5 % of the students are male whereas only 9.5 % are female students. In the private institutions, it was found that 74.1 % of the students are male and 25.9 % are female.

From those statistics, it was known that approximately one half of total male students are enrolled in private universities. In case of four year colleges and universities a total of 71.9 % of male students are attending in private four year colleges and universities and approximately 72.9 per cent of female students are in private institutions. This fact indicates that private institutions are playing very important role in the Korean higher education system.

Approximately 80.6 % of male students are in the private institutions whereas approximately 19.4 % are in national and public institutions. Approximately 93.3 % of the female students, however, are in private institutions and approximately 6.7 % are in national and public institutions. This phenomena shows that female students tend to attend private instituions.

2) Distribution of Number of Students Enrolled Year, Sex and Field of Study

Table 2-16 and charts 19~21 show the distribution of number of students by year, sex and field of study. According to the distribution of student population by eleven different fields of study, approximately 28 .0 % of the total number of students are in the field of social science; approximately 20.7 % are in the field of engineering; 84,658 students or approximately 53.0 % are in the field of humanities; and 75,043 students or approximately 47.0 % are in the field of natural science.

In distribution of student bodies by year, it was noted that large number of studnts were enrolled in natural science field in freshman year. However, in case of female students, the number of students in the field of humanities is greater than that of natural science field throughout each year. Heavy distribution of science and engineering students in the freshman and sopomore years is because of the fact that higher percentage of students in junior colleges are occupied by science and technology students.

Male students by the field of study are distributed in the following order:

Social science- approximately 33.5 %

Engineering- approximately 26.6 %

Agriculture and forestry - approximately 9.0 %

Language and literature - approximately 6.5 %

Medicine and pharmacy - approximately 6.4 %

Science - approximately 5.9 %

Humanities - approximately 5.6 %

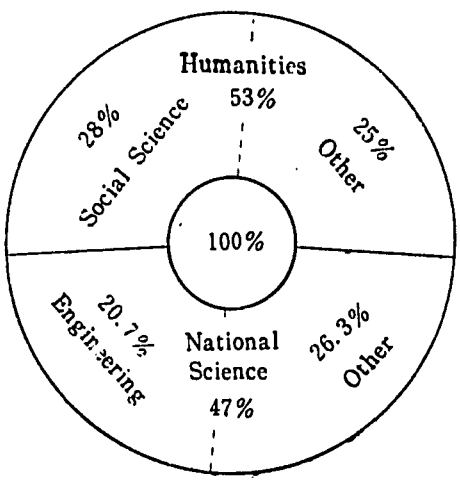
Female students by the field of study are distributed as the following order:

science - approximately 19.0 %

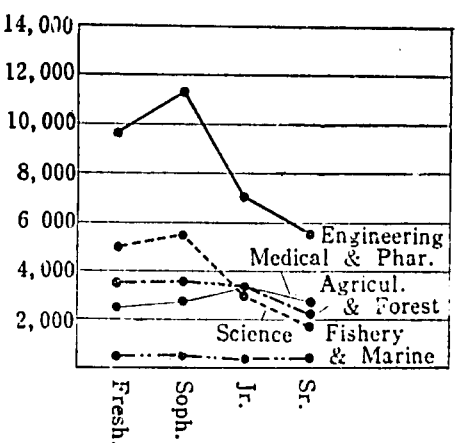
Language and literature - approximately 16.5 %

Arts - approximately 13.4 %

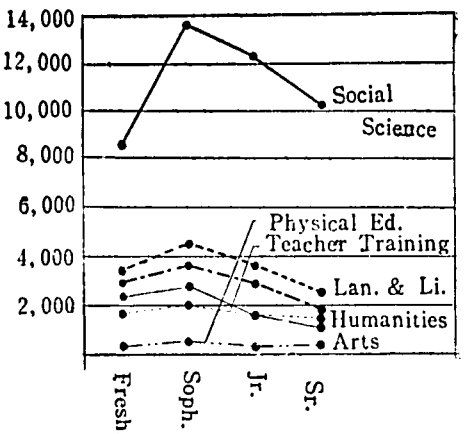
〈Chart-19〉 Distribution of Student Enrolment by Field



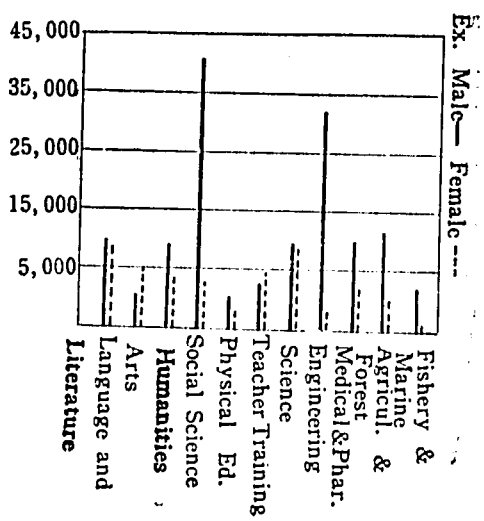
〈Chart-20A〉 Student Enrolment by Field and Grade



〈Chart-20 B〉 Student Enrolment by Field and Grade



〈Chart-21〉 Student Enrolment by Field and Sex



Education - approximately 12.8 %

Humanities - approximately 12.0 %

Medicine and pharmacy -approximately 10.5 %

Social science -approximately 9.9 %.

Distribution of male and female students by natural science and humanities indicates that approximately 73.0 % of the students in the field of humanities are male students and approximately 27.0 % are female students whereas 81.1 % of the number of students in the field of natural science is male students and approximately 18.9 % are female students.

Among the total of male students approximately 50.4 % are in the field of humanities and approximately 49.6 % are in the field of natural science and difference in distribution of student bodies between humanity major and natural science major was relatively small. However, in the distribution of female students by humanities and natural science majors, it was found that the number of female students are distributed much heavily in humanities than in natural science field. as approximately 61.8 % of them were in humanities and 38.2 % were in natural science field.

The fields in which the number of female students are greater than that of male students are arts (male students-approximately 36.0 % whereas female students-approximately 64.0 %) and education (male students - approximately 31.9 % whereas female students-approxmately 68.1%). The ratio of distribution of students by sex in science fields were 50.8 % in male and 49.2 % in female showing very slight difference between the number of male students and that of female.

The ratio of distribution of students by male and female in junior colleges is different from that of four year colleges and universities. The fields which have more female students than male students are:

Language and literature - Male students-approximately 3.8 %
Female students-approximately 96.2 %

Arts - Male students-approximately 36.0 %
Female students-approximately 64.0 %

Humanities - Male students-approximately 5.4 %
Female students-approximately 94.6 %

Physical education - male students-approximately 43.4 %
Female students-approximately 56.6 %

Science - Male students-approximately 1.0 %
Female students-approximately 99.0 %

Medicine & pharmacy - Male students-approximately 46.2 %
Female students-approximately 53.8 %

<Table 2-17> **Distribution of Student Enrolment by Type of Institutions and the Ratio to the Student Quota**

Type of Inst.	Ratio between Student Quota and Enrolment								Ratio	
	Total Legal Quota (A)	%	Actual App'd No. (B)	%	Total Enrolment (C)	%	No. of st. Registered and att'n (D)	%	C/B %	D/B %
U. & C.										
Nat. Univ.	20,520	16.66	20,160	17.52	21,254	13.31	18,910	14.51	105.4	93.8
Nat. & Pub.	4,760	3.86	4,400	3.82	4,891	3.06	4,017	3.08	111.2	91.3
Priv. Univ	50,200	40.76	47,028	40.87	81,626	51.11	63,469	48.69	173.6	135.0
Priv.	31,110	25.26	27,083	23.54	33,503	20.98	28,278	21.70	123.7	104.4
Total	**106,590**	**86.55**	**98,671**	**85.75**	**141,274**	**88.46**	**114,674**	**87.98**	**143.2**	**116.2**
Jr. C.										
Nat. & Pub.	120	0.10	120	0.10	124	0.08	110	0.08	103.3	91.7
Priv.	16,440	13.34	16,280	14.15	18,303	11.46	15,557	11.94	112.4	95.6
Total	**16,560**	**13.44**	**16,400**	**14.25**	**18,427**	**11.54**	**15,667**	**12.02**	**112.4**	**95.5**
Grand Total										
Nat. & Pub.	25,400	20.62	24,680	21.45	26,269	16.45	23,037	17.67	106.4	93.3
Private	97.750	79.37	90,391	78.55	133,732	83.55	107,304	82.33	147.6	118.7
Total	**123,150**	**100.0**	**115,071**	**100.0**	**159,701**	**100.0**	**130.341**	**100.0**	**138.8**	**113.3**

Note : 1) C/B and D/B indicate ratios between total student enrolment and student quota.
2) Ratio indicates student distribution percentages by each type of institutions.

On the other hand, in four year colleges and universities, the number of male students is greater than that of female students except that in the field of education and arts; particulary, in the fields of social science, engineering, agriculture and forestry, fishery and marine, it was found that more than 90.0% of the students are male.

In summary, above fact indicates that the student selection of their major fields and institutions is different between male and female students.

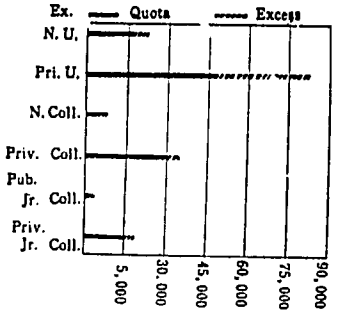
3) Distribution of Student Enrolment and Comparison with Student Quota by Type of Institution

Table 2-17 and Chart-22 show the percentage distribution of students quota and student enrolment by field of study.

First of all, the total number of students which is legally fixed is 123,150. However the actually approved student quota is 115,071. The totai number enrolment of students including those who are on temporary leave is 159, 701and thenumber of students registered and attending for the semester (first semester 1966) is 130,341. Taking the legal student quota as 100, comparati ve ratio between actually approved quota is approximately 93.4 % which is approximately 6. .6 % less than the legal quota. Ratio to the number of students enrolled is approximately 129.6 % which exceeds the legal student quota by 30.0 %. Ratio to the students registered and attending this semester is approximately 105.8 % which is approximately 5.8 % over the legaly fixed number.

If 100 represents actually approved number of students, the total number of students including those who are on temporary leave is 138.8 % which is approximately 38.8 % higher than the approved quota. The ratio of number of students registered and attending is 113.3 % which is approximately 13.3 % higher than the approved quota.

〈Chart-22〉 Excess No. of Student over the Legal Quota by Type of Institutions



On the other hand, in the analysis of the comparative ratio between the approved stude nt quota and the total number of enrolments by the type of institutions, it was found that in the four year colleges and universities, the number of registered students including those who are on temporary leave in senior colleges and universties is 143.2 % of the legal student quota, exceeding the approved quota by approximately 43.0 %. In case of junior colleges, student enrolment is 112.4 % of the approved quota exceding only 12.0 %.

From this, it is clear that four year colleges and universities have more excess number of students than that of the junior colleges.

Comparing the national and public colleges and universities with the private ones in number of students, the national and public institutions have approximately 106.4% exceeding approximately 6.4% over the legal student quota whereas the private institutions have approximately 147.6% exceeding approximately 47.6% over the legal student quota. Particulary, in private universities, the persentage of the total enrolment is approximately 173.6% exceeding approximately 73.6% over the approved student quota.

In the number of students registered and attending, the private colleges and universities have approximately 35,0% over the actually approved student quota. It was also found that in the distribution of approved student quota the percentage of private universities was approximately 40.8 %. In the distribution of the total student population including those who are on temporary leave, the percentage of the number of students of private universities is 51 %.

In short, the total student enrolment is 159.701 which exceeds 44,630 over the approved student quota of 115,071. As this survey has been limited to only ninety-eight (98) colleges and universities, a total number of students in higher education institutions including junior technical colleges and other type of institutions of higher learning which were not included in this survey, is estimated to be more than 180,000 and thus the excess number of students over the approved quota would be also much greater if these institutions are added.

Such basic policy matters as how long should it continue the current student quota system was not basically considered in this study.

4) Comparative Ratio between the Enrolment and Student Quota by Field of Study

Table 2-18 and chart—23 show the comparison of the total student enrolment with the student quotas.

The comparison of student enrolment with the legal student qucta is significant in view of the importance of readjustment of student quotas on the basis of manpower plan for the socio-economic development of the nation.

According to the statistics, the ratio of student distribution legal student guota between humanities and natural sciences is 49.57% to 50.43%, and the ratio between the two in approved student quota is 50.22% (humanities) to 49.78% (natural science). The percentage of the total number of student enrolment in the field of humanities is 53.0% and the percentage in the field of natural science is 46.9%.

Contrary to the intention of the goverment policy, the ratio of student distribution between humanities and natural science is around 53 to 47 respectively. The persentage of excess enrolment to the approved student quota is approximately 46.5% in the field of humanities and approximately 31.0% in the field of natural science.

<Table 2-18> **Comparative Ratio between the Enrolment and Student Quota by the Field of Study**

Field of Study		Student Quota and Enrolment and % Distribution by Field						Ratio
		Legal Quota (A)	%	Approved Quota (B)	%	Total Enrolment (C)	%	C/B (%)
Humanities and Social Science								
Linguistics & Literature	U. & C.	10,120	—	10,009	—	13,484	—	134.72
	Jr. C.	620	—	620	—	576	—	92.90
	Total	**10,740**	**8.72**	**10,629**	**9.24**	**14,060**	**8.80**	**132.28**
Arts	U. & C.	5,140	—	4,592	—	6,404	—	139.46
	Jr. C.	1,500	—	1,500	—	1,385	—	92.33
	Total	**6,640**	**5.39**	**6,092**	**5.29**	**7,789**	**4.88**	**127.86**
Humanities	U. & C.	9,800	—	8,932	—	10,347	—	115.84
	Jr. C.	940	—	940	—	987	—	105.00
	Total	**10,740**	**8.72**	**9,872**	**8.58**	**11,334**	**7.19**	**114.81**
Social Science	U. & C.	23,540	—	22,243	—	41,276	—	185.57
	Jr. C.	3,040	—	3,040	—	3,467	—	114.11
	Total	**26,580**	**21.58**	**25,283**	**21.97**	**44,745**	**28.02**	**176.98**
Physical Education	U. & C.	1,680	—	1,771	—	1,998	—	112.82
	Jr. C.	160	—	160	—	145	—	90.63
	Total	**1,840**	**1.49**	**1,931**	**1.68**	**2,143**	**1.34**	**110.98**
Teacher Training(4 year colleges only)	Hum.	3,500	—	3,980	—	4,587	—	115.25
	Nat. Science	2,080	—	2,070	—	2,352	—	113.62
	Total	**6,580**	**5.34**	**6,050**	**5.26**	**6,939**	**4.34**	**114.69**

Comparative Ratio Between the Enrolment and Student Quota by Field of Study (Cont'd)

Field of Study		Student Quota and Enrolment and % Distribution by Field.						Ratio
		Legal Quota (A)	%	Approved Quota (B)	%	Total Enrolment (C)	%	C/B (%)
Natural Science								
Sciences	U. & C.	12,080	—	10,837	—	11,241	—	103.73
	Jr. C.	2,700	—	2,700	—	3,045	—	112.78
	Total	**14,780**	**12.00**	**13,537**	**11.76**	**14,286**	**8.95**	**105.53**
Engineering	U. & C.	18,080	—	16,004	—	26,683	—	166.73
	Jr. C.	5,040	—	4,880	—	6,328	—	129.67
	Total	**23,120**	**18.77**	**20,884**	**18.15**	**33.011**	**20.67**	**158.07**
Med. & Ph.	U. & C.	9,330	—	8,866	—	11,324	—	127.72
	Jr. C.	400	—	400	—	394	—	98.50
	Total	**9,730**	**7.90**	**9,266**	**8.05**	**11,718**	**7.34**	**126.46**
Ag. & For.	U. & C.	8,920	—	8,127	—	10,347	—	127.32
	Jr. C.	1,840	—	1,840	—	1,783	—	96.90
	Total	**10,760**	**8.73**	**9,967**	**8.66**	**12,130**	**7.60**	**121.70**
Fishery & Marine	U. & C.	1,320	—	1.240	—	1,231	—	99,27
	Jr. C.	320	—	320	—	315	—	98.44
	Total	**1,640**	**1.33**	**1,560**	**1.36**	**1,546**	**0.97**	**99.10**
Grand Total	U. & C.	106,590	86.55	98,672	85.75	141,274	88.46	143.18
	Jr. C.	16,560	13.45	16,400	14.25	18,427	11.54	112.36
	Total	**123,150**	**100.0**	**115,071**	**100.0**	**159,701**	**100.0**	**138.78**
	Hum.	61,040	49.57	57,787	50.22	84,658	53.01	146.50
	Nat. Sc.	62,110	50.43	57,284	49.78	75,043	46.99	131.00
	Total	**123,150**	**100.0**	**115,071**	**100.0**	**159,701**	**100.0**	**138.78**

Note : 1) C/B is the ratio between the approved student quota and the actual enrolment including those who are on temporary leave by the field of study.
2) Percentage of each field is the percentage to total student quota or enrolment.

Present legal student quota and student enrolment are distributed as following percentages.

Approved student quota:

Social science: 21.97%

Engineering: 18.15%

Science: 11.76%

Language & literature: 9.24%

Agriculture & forestry: 8.66%

Humanities: 8.58%

Medicine & pharmacy: 8.05%

Percentage of the total number of student enrolment by field of study:

Social science: 28.02%

Engineering: 20.67%

Science: 8.95%

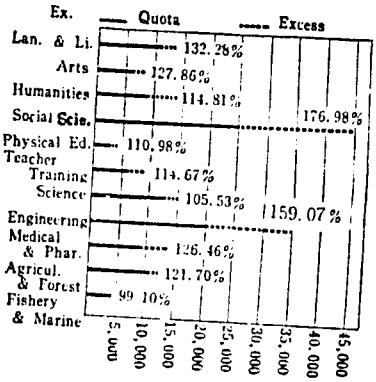
Language & literature: 8.80%

Agriculture & forestry: 7.60%

Medicine & Pharmacy: 7.34%

Humanities: 7.10%

〈Chart-23〉 Ratio between Actual Enrolment and Legal Student Quota by Field



The fields in which the higher percentage of excess number of students over the approved student quota is found are:

Social science in four year colleges and universities- approximately 186.0%

Engineering in four year colleges and Univ. -approximately 167.0%

Arts in four year colleges and Univ. -approximately 139.0%

Language and literature in four year colleges and Univ -approximately 135.0%

Engineering in junior colleges — approximately 130%

Medicine in four year colleges and universities and pharmacy - 128.0%

Agriculture and forestry - 127.0%

Humanities and technical training in four year colleges and universities - 116.0%

The ratio of excess number of students over the quota in junior colleges is very low and the enrolment of students in such fields as literature, arts, science, medicine and pharmacy, agriculture and forestry, fishery and marine is less than the legal student quotas.

It was also found that student enrolment in the field of fishery and marine in four year colleges and universities is also less than the legal quotas. As a whole, the main fields in which student

enrolment are greater than the legal student quotas are the fields of social science, engineering, language and literature, arts, medicine and pharmacy, science, and agriculture and forestry.

5) Analysis of Students Mobility

Table 2-19 shows the movement of students in terms of registration and attending, temporary leave, transfer to other institutions, withdraw from institution, re-enrolment, transfer in from other institutions, etc.

The percentage of number of students registered and attending in four year colleges and universities is approximately 81.2% of the total student enrolment and approximately 85.0% in junior colleges. That is, the ratio in junior colleges is a little higher than that of 4 year colleges and universities. The ratio between total enrolment and the number of students registered and attending in case of national and public institutions is approximately 87.8% whereas in case of private institutions, it is approximately 80.1%. The ratio of students registered and attending to the total enrolment in private universities is approximately 77.8 percent.

Next, in temporary absence from school, the ratio of temporary absence from school in senior colleges and universities is approximately 18.8% whereas in case of junior colleges it is approximately 15.0%. As the total number of student enrolment includes number of students registered and the number of students of temporary leave. it is clear that an increase in number of students on leave means a decrease in number of students registered and attending and a decrease in number of students of temporary absence indicates an increase of number of students registered and attending. Approximate percentage of number of students on leave is 12.3 % in case of national and public institutions and 19.6% in case of private institutions.

The percentage of number of students transferred to other schools or withdraw from the school in four year colleges and universities is approximately 9.0% of the total student enrolment and in case of junior colleges it is approximately 8.0%. Students of private colleges and universities occupy higher percentages. That is, the ratio of transfer to other schools or withdrawal from the school is only 1.0% of the total number of students in national and public institutions whereas in case of private institutions it is 10.6%. The ratio of transfer to other schools or withdrawal from the school in national and public universities is 0.5% whereas in case of private universities and colleges, the ratios are approximately 10.9% or 11.2% respectively.

The ratio of re-enrolment in four year colleges and universities is approximately 9.0 % whereas in junior colleges it is approximately 2.0%. The ratio in national and public colleges and universities is 4.6% and that of the private colleges and universities is 9.0%.

<Table 2-19>

Analysis of Student Mobility

Type of Inst.		Total Enrolment (A)	Student Mobility					Ratio				
			Registered and attending (B)	On Leave (C)	Transfer (D)	Re-enrolment (E)	Transfer In (F)	B/A	C/A	D/A	E/A	F/A
U. & C.	Nat. Univ.	21,254	18,910	2,344	155	863	356	89.0	11.0	0.5	4.1	1.7
	Nat. & pub. C.	4,891	4,017	874	157	343	75	82.1	17.9	3.2	7.0	1.5
	Priv. Univ.	81,626	63.469	18,157	8,883	9,471	6,142	77.8	22.2	10.9	11.6	7.5
	Priv. C.	33,503	28,278	5.225	3,739	2,131	2,470	84.4	15.6	11.2	6.4	7.4
	Total	**141,274**	**114,674**	**26,600**	**12,894**	**12,808**	**9,043**	**81.2**	**18.8**	**9.1**	**9.1**	**6.4**
Jr. C.	Nat. & pub.	124	110	14	3	—	4	88.7	11.3	2.4	—	3.2
	Priv.	18,303	15,557	2,746	1,538	401	292	85.0	15.0	8.4	2.2	1.6
	Total	**18,427**	**15,667**	**2,760**	**1,541**	**401**	**296**	**85.0**	**15.0**	**8.4**	**2.2**	**1.6**
Grand Total	Nat. & Pub.	26.269	23,037	3,232	275	1,206	435	87.7	12.3	1.0	4.6	1.7
	Priv.	133,432	107,304	26.128	14,160	12,003	8,904	80.4	19.6	10.6	9.0	6.7
	Total	**159,701**	**130,341**	**29,360**	**14,435**	**13,209**	**9,339**	**81.6**	**18.4**	**9.0**	**8.3**	**5.9**

Note: 1) The ratios B/A, C/A E/A & F/A, indicate percentage ratio of each category to total enrolment including those who are on temporary leave.

The highest ratio of re-enrolment was found in private colleges and universities showing the ratio of 11.6 %.

The ratio of number of students transferring in from other institutions is 6.4% in case of four year colleges and universities and in case of junior colleges, approximately 1.6%. Its ratio in the national and public institutions is approximately 1.7% and in the private colleges and universities, approximately 6.7%.

The highest ratio of students transferred in from other institutions is approximately 7.5% in private colleges and universities and the lowest ratio was found as approximately 1.5% in four year national and public colleges and universities.

Among the total 159,701 students enrolled in higher education institutions 81.6% are registered and attending for the first semester of 1966 school year, 18.4% are on leave, 9% are those transferred or withdrawn, 8.3% are re-enrelled, and 5.8% are those transferred in.

6) Analysis of Duration of Temporary Leave from School approved by each Institution

As shown in Table 2-20, the analysis of the period of student leave approved by institutions indicates that 59 (74.6%)out of 79 institutions approve student leave period from 6 months to months; 19 institutions (24.4 %) approve student leave period up to two years, and one institution approves the period up to 3 years. However, regulations of most institutions indicated that student leave period should be one year at the maximum and students should submit request

<Table 2-20> Authorized Duration of Temporary Leave from School

Authorized Duration	For Home Affairs		For Military Service	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
From 6 months to 1 year	59	74.6	—	—
2 years	19	24.4	—	—
3 years	1	1.1	44	68.7
To 3 years and 5 months	—	—	1	1.5
To 3 years and 6 months	—	—	2	3.1
4 years	—	—	5	7.8
5 years	—	—	1	1.5
Until Discharge from Military Service	—	—	9	14.1
Up to Year from Discharge from Military Service	—	—	1	1.5
Up to 6 Months after Discharge from Military Service	—	—	1	1.5
Total No. of Cases	79		64	

for authorization of leave at the beginning of each semester. Despite of the seemingly strict regulations, most institutions do not remove the students who are on leave beyond the period of permission. after the removal of students, they are easyly re-enrolled in many cases.

Temporary absence from school for military service was granted to students for maximum duration of three years in the 44 institutions (68.7 %) out of the 64 institutions surveyed and 9 institutions (14.1 %) grant the leave until the students complete military service. Accordingly, duration of leave of students approved by institutions range from 3 and half year to five years. Some institutions grant leaves from 6 to 12 months after the students discharge from military service. It is nonetheless noteworthy that each college and university takes maximum flexibility of giving permission to duration of temporary absence from military service in defiance of the existing regulations of the institutions.

7) Analysis of Number of Faculty Members by Professional Rank and by Type of Institution

Attached Table 2-21 and Charts—24 • 25 show an analysis of number of faculty members by professional rank and by type of institution.

Faculty members are classified into four groups of profcssional ranks: such as full-time instructors, assistant professors, associate professors and professors. These are called collectively full-time teaching staff or faculty. According to the statistics, the total number of full time teaching staff throughout Korea is 5,311. Among the total number of full-time teaching staff 4,960 are in the fouryear colleges and universities and 351 professors are in the junior colleges. The total number of full-time faculty in the national and public institutions is, however, 1,861, and 3,450 are in the private institutions.

The qualification standards for full—time faculty for the junior colleges and the four—year colleges and universities are different. Therefore, a total number of faculty by rank for the junior colleges and the four year colleges and universities should be analysed separately.

The percentage distribution of full—time faculty by professional rank in four year colleges and universities is:

35.0% for professors

17.6% for associate professors

28.4% for assistant professors

19.0% for full—time instructors

In junior colleges, the percentage is:

20.8% for professors

<Table 2-21> **Analysis of Number of Professors by Rank and by the Type of Institution**

Type of Inst.			Ratio of Number of Full—Time Prof.									No. of Part Time Inst.	Ratio			
			Total (A)	Prof. (B)	%	Assoc. Prof. (C)	%	Ass't Prof. (D)	%	Full Time Inst. (E)	%		B/A	C/A	D/A	E/A
U. & C.	Nat. Univ.		1,497	534	30.8	207	23.8	512	36.3	244	25.8	773	36.1	14.0	34.6	16.5
	Nat. & Pub. C.		357	89	5.1	51	5.9	138	9.8	79	8.4	167	24.9	14.3	38.7	22.1
	Priv. Univ.		1,902	770	44.4	360	41.3	430	30.5	342	36.2	2,418	40.5	18.9	22.6	18.0
	Priv. C.		1,204	343	19.8	253	29.0	329	23.3	279	29.6	1,906	28.5	21.0	27.3	23.2
	Total		**4,960**	**1,736**	**100.0**	**871**	**100.0**	**1,409**	**100.0**	**944**	**100.0**	**5,204**	**35.0**	**17.6**	**28.4**	**19.0**
Jr. C.	Pub.		7	2	2.7	1	1.7	2	2.2	2	1.6	7	28.6	14.3	28.6	28.6
	Priv.		344	71	97.3	57	98.3	89	97.8	127	98.4	1,493	20.6	16.6	25.9	36.9
	Total		**351**	**73**	**100.0**	**58**	**100.0**	**91**	**100.0**	**129**	**100.0**	**1,500**	**20.8**	**16.5**	**25.9**	**36.8**
Grand Total	Nat. & Pub.	U. &C.	1,854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	880	—	—	—	—
		Jr. C.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
	Priv.	U. & C.	3,106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,324	—	—	—	—
		Jr. C.	344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,493	—	—	—	—
	Total		**5,311**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,704	—	—	—	—

Note: 1) Requirement for qualification of professors between four year colleges and universities and junior colleges are different.

2) Separate analysis was made for professors in senior colleges and junior colleges.

3) The Ratios B/A, C/A, D/A & E/A is percentage of No. of professors in each category of professorial ranks to total number of full-time Instructors.

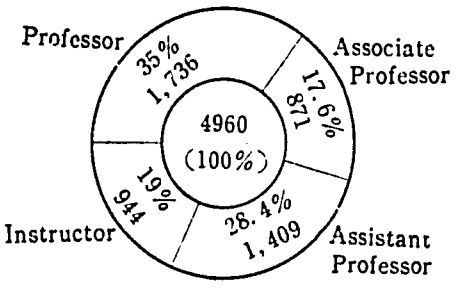
4) No. of part-time instructors is greater than actual number because same professor may teach two or more institution.

16.5% for associate professors;

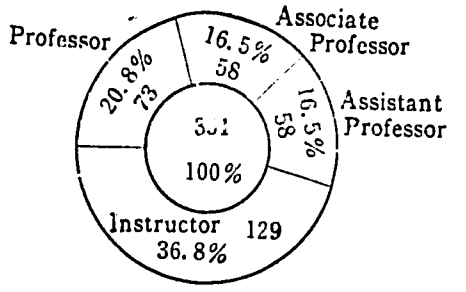
25.9% for assistant professors;

36.8% for full—time instructors.

〈Chart—24〉 No. of Professors of four year colleges and Universities by Rank



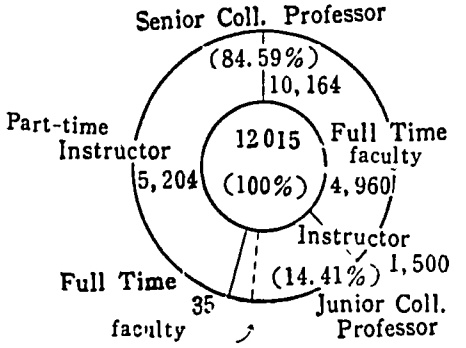
〈Chart—25〉 No. of Professors of Junior Colleges by Rank



In four year colleges and universities, the percentage of professors and associate professors is higher than assistant professors and full—time instructors whereas in junior colleges, the percentage of assistant professors and full—time instructors is higher than that of professors and assistant professors.

The total number of part time instructors throughout the country is 6,704 of which 5,204 are in four year colleges and universities and 1,500, in junior colleges. Distribution of part time instructors is that 887 are in national and public colleges and universities and 5,817 are in private colleges and universities. As there are many cases which same lecturer often teaches at more than two institutions, the number of part time instructors shown above is higher than the actual number. (chart—26)

〈Chart—26〉 Ratio between No. of Full—Time and Part—Time Teaching staff by Type of Institution



It is noteworthy that the number of part time instructors in private colleges and universities, particulary in junior colleges, is more than the number of full time faculty.

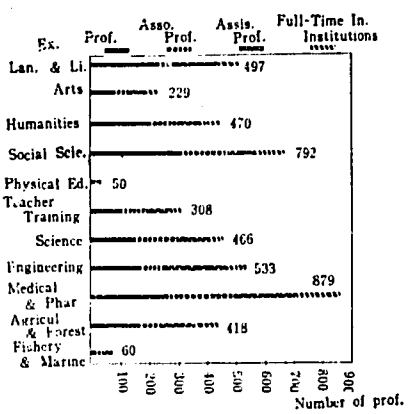
8) Analysis of Professors in Four Year Colleges and Universities by professional Rank and the Field of Study

Table 2-22 and chart—27 show an analysis of professors by professional rank and by the field of specialization in four year colleges and universities.

Of the total number of 4,960 full time professors in four year colleges and universities, 2,505 are in the field of liberal arts and humanities and 2,455 in the field of natural science, respectively. Of the eleven (11) fields of study, the field which possesses the largest number of full-time faculty is medicine and pharmacy which has 879 full-time faculty; and it is followed by the following order: 792 in social science; 533 in engineering; 497 in language and literature; 470 in humanities; 466 in science; 418 in agriculture and forestry; 308 in teacher training (209 in humanities and 99 in natural science); 229 in arts; 60 in fishery and marine; 50 in physical education: 258 in general and teacher education subjects.

Percentage ratios of professors are : 41.5 % in humanities; 40.8 % in science; 38.6 % in language and literature; 38.3 % in social science; 37.8 % in agriculture and forestry; 32.8 % in engineering. The ratio of associate professors is low in most fields. The fields which have higher ratio of assistant professors are fishery and marine which has approximately 51.7 %; engineering-approximately 30.4%;education, medicine and pharmacy, agriculture and forestry are approximately 30.0%.

〈Chart-27〉 Analysis of senior College Professors by Filed and Professorial Rank



The field, which have relatively high ratios of full time instructors are physical education which has approximately 26.0% ; arts-approximately 24.5% ; and followed by medicine and pharmacy (approximately 21.6%). Assistant professors and full time instructors occupy a very high per centage in general education and teacher training courses.

In total, in four year colleges and universities, the percentage ratio of full time faculty by professional ranks is: approximately 35 .0% for professors; approximately 18 0% for associate professors; approximately 28.0 % for assistant professors;and approximately 19.0 % for full time instructors.

<Table 2-22> **Analysis of No. of Professors in Four Year Colleges by Rank and Specialization**

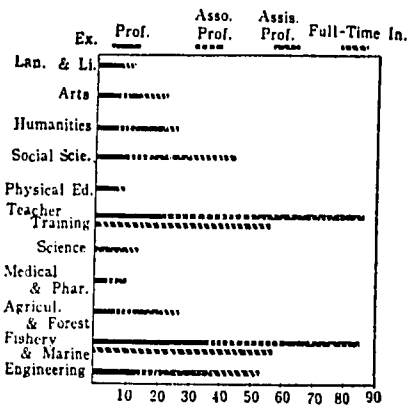
Field	Patio of No. of Full Time Prof.									Ratio			
	Total (A)	Profs. (B)	%	Assoc. Prof. (C)	%	Ass't Prof. (D)	%	Full Time Inst. (E)	%	B/A	C/A	D/A	E/A
Humanities & Social Science													
Linguistics & Literature	497	192	11.1	92	10.6	128	9.1	85	9.0	38.6	18.5	25.8	17.1
Arts	229	69	4.0	42	4.8	62	4.4	56	6.0	30.1	18.3	27.1	24.5
Humanities	470	195	11.2	88	10.1	106	7.5	81	8.6	41.5	18.7	22.6	17.2
Social Science	792	303	17.5	142	16.3	214	15.2	133	14.1	38.3	17.9	27.0	16.8
Physical Ed.	50	13	0.7	12	1.4	12	0.9	13	1.4	26.0	24.0	24.0	26.0
Teacher Training Humanities	209	68	3.9	43	4.9	63	4.5	35	3.7	32.5	20.6	30.1	16.7
Teacher Training Nat. Sci.	99	29	1.7	21	2.4	30	2.1	19	2.0	29.3	21.2	30.3	19.2
Natural Science													
Science	466	190	10.9	77	8.8	129	9.2	70	7.4	40.8	16.5	27.7	15.0
Engineering	533	175	10.1	99	11.4	162	11.5	97	10.3	32.8	18.6	30.4	18.2
Medical & Phar.	879	263	15.1	165	18.9	261	18.5	190	20.1	29.9	18.8	29.7	21.6
Ag. & Forestry	418	158	9.1	57	6.5	125	8.9	78	8.3	37.8	13.6	29.9	18.7
Fish. & Marine	60	17	1.0	2	0.2	31	2.2	10	1.1	28.3	3.3	51.7	16.7
General & Teacher Training courses	258	64	3.7	31	3.6	86	6.1	77	8.2	24.8	12.0	33.3	29.8
Grand Total													
Humanities	2,505	904	52.1	450	51.7	671	47.6	480	50.8	36.1	18.0	26.8	19.2
Natural Science	2,455	832	47.0	421	48.3	738	52.4	464	49.2	33.9	17.1	39.1	18.0
Total	4,960	1,736	100.0	871	100.0	1,409	100.0	944	100.0	35.0	17.6	28.4	19.0

Note : (1) No. of professors of general teacher training supjects is included in Humanities and Social Science field.
(2) professorial ranks of junior colleges are different from those of senior colleges, therefore separate table is made for each category.
(3) B/A, C/A, D/A and E/A are percentage ratios to member of professors in each professorial rank.

9) Analysis of Number of Full-Time Faculty in Junior Colleges by Professionl Rank and by Field of Study

Table 2-23 and chart-28 show an analysis of full time professors by professional rank and field of study in junior colleges.

〈Chart-28〉 Analysis of junior college Proffessors by Field and professional Rank



Of the total number of 351 full time faculty in the junior colleges, 145 professors belong to the field of humanities and 206 professors to the field of natural science. Of the eleven (11) fields, the field of engineering has the largest number of professors which is 68; the field of physical seience −67 ; the field of social science −59 ; the field of agriculture and forestry −52 ; the field of humanity −27 ; the field of arts −21 ; the field of general education and teacher-training −24.

In the distribution of professors by prefessoral ranks, the field which holds the highest ratio of number of full time faculty is physical education showing professor ratio to total number of full time faculty is 33.3 % medicine and pharmacy and language and literature - each 27.3 %. The field which holds the highest ratio of associate professors to the total number of faculty is fishery and marine −37.5 % ; humanities −33.3 %. The field which holds the highest ratio of assistant professors to total number of faculty members is agriculture and forestry −38.5 %; fishery and marine −37.5, % physical education −33.3 %. The field which holds the highest ratio of full time instructor to total number of faculty members is language and literature −63.6 %, medicine and pharmacy −45.5 %, arts −42.9 %; physical science −40.3 %, social science −39.0 %, and engineering −36.8 %. The ratio of full-time teaching staff professors to the total faculty in the field of general education and teacher training is 33.3 % and assistant professors, 33.3. %,

On the whole, the percentage distribution of full-time faculty in junior colleges by professorial ranks is; professors −20.8 %, associate professors −16.5 %, assistant professors −25.9 %, full time instructors −36.8 %. From this, it becomes clear that full time instructors occupy very high percentage in junior colleges. It was also known that the percentage distribution patterns of full time faculty by professorial ranks in four year colleges and universities and

<Table 2-23> **Analysis of Number of Professors by Professorial Rank and by Field of Specialization**

(Junior College)

Field	Ratio of No. of Full-Time									Ratio			
	Total (A)	Prof. (B)	%	Assoc. Prof. (C)	%	Ass't Prof. (D)	%	Full-Time Inst. (E)	%	B/A	C/A	D/A	E/A
Humanities & Social Science													
Linguistics & Literature	11	3	4.1	—	—	1	1.1	7	5.4	27.3	—	9.1	63.6
Arts	21	5	6.8	1	1.7	6	6.6	9	7.0	23.8	4.8	28.6	42.9
Humanities	27	6	8.2	9	15.5	3	3.3	9	7.0	22.2	33.3	11.1	33.3
Social Science	59	13	17.8	8	13.8	15	16.5	23	17.8	22.0	13.6	25.4	39.0
Physical Ed.	3	1	1.4	—	—	1	1.1	1	0.8	33.3	—	33.3	33.3
Natural Science													
Science	67	9	12.3	10	17.2	21	23.1	27	21.0	13.4	14.9	31.3	40.3
Engineering	68	11	15.1	18	31.0	14	15.4	25	19.4	16.2	26.5	20.6	36.8
Medical & Phar.	11	3	4.1	—	—	3	3.3	5	3.9	27.3	—	27.3	45.5
Ag. & Forestry	52	12	16.4	5	8.6	20	22.0	15	11.6	23.1	9.6	38.5	28.8
Fish. & Marine	8	2	2.7	3	5.2	3	3.3	—	—	25.0	37.5	37.5	—
General&Teacher Training courses	24	8	11.0	4	6.9	4	4.4	8	6.2	33.3	16.7	33.3	16.7
Grand Total													
Humanities	145	36	49.3	22	37.9	30	33.0	57	44.2	24.8	15.2	20,7	39.3
Natural Science	206	37	50.7	36	62.1	61	67.0	72	55.8	18.0	17.5	29.6	33.0
Total	351	73	100.0	58	100.0	91	100.0	129	100.0	20.8	16.5	25.9	36.8

Note : 1) No. of professors of general teacher training subjects is included in Humanities and Social Science field.

2) Professorial ranks of junior colleges are different from those of senior colleges, therefore separate table is made for each category.

3) B/A, C/A, D/A and E/A are percentage ratios to member of professors is each professorial rank.

in junior colleges are very different.

10) Ratio Between Student Enrolment and Number of Full-Time Faculty by Type of Institutions

Table 2-24 shows the ratio of number of students to that of full-time teaching staff. It shows the number of students per full time faculty. (Ratio to Students registered and attending, total enrolment, actually approved student quota and legal student quota.)

<Table 2-24> Ratio Between Number of Student and Number of Full-Time Faculty

Type of Inst.		Total No. of Full-Time Prof.	Ratio			
			B/A	C/A	D/A	E/A
U. & C.	National Univ.	1,497	12.6	14.2	13.5	13.7
	Nat. & Pub. C.	357	11.3	13.7	12.3	13.3
	Priv. Univ.	1,902	33.4	42.9	24.7	26.4
	Priv. C.	1,204	23.5	27.8	22.5	25.8
	Total	**4,960**	**23.1**	**28.5**	**19.9**	**21.5**
Jr. C.	Pub.	7	15.7	17.7	17.1	17.1
	Priv.	344	45.2	53.7	47.3	47.8
	Total	**351**	**44.6**	**52.5**	**46.7**	**47.2**
Grand Total	**Nat. & Pub.**	**1,861**	**12.4**	**14.1**	**13.3**	**13.6**
	Private	**3,450**	**31.1**	**38.7**	**26.2**	**28.3**
	Total	**5,311**	**24.5**	**30.1**	**21.7**	**23.2**

Note : 1) This table shows No. of student per one full-time faculty.
2) (A) is the total No. of full-time faculty holding full-time instructor status and above ranks.
3) (B) is the total No. of students registered and attending in first semester of 1966.
4) (C) is the total student enrolment including students on leave.
5) (D) is actually approved student quota.
6) (E) is the total legal student quota.
7) Refer to the Tables 2—14 and 2—20 on the analysis of student enrolment and number of full-time faculty.

In case of four year colleges and universities, ratio between the legally fixed number of students to full-time faculty is 21.5% ; that of the actual approved student quota, 19.9 % ; that of the number of students enrolled, 28.5 % ; that of the number of students registered and

attending, 23.1 %. In case of junior colleges, for each teaching staff the legally fixed number of students is 47.2 % ; the actual approved number of students, 46.7 % ; the total number of students enrolled, 52.5 % ; the number of students registered and attending, 44.6 %.

In the national and public colleges and universities, the legally fixed number of students per full-time faculty is 13.6% ; the actual approved number, 13.3% ; the number of students enrolled, the number of students registered and attending, 12.4%. In private colleges and univerities, the legally fixed number of students per full-time teaching staff is 28.3% ; the actual approved number of students, 26.2% ; number of students enrollled, 38.7% ; the number of students registered and attending, 31.1%.

<Table 2-25> **Ratio between Number of Students and Number of Full-Time Faculty by Field of Study**

Field		Full-Time Faculty (A)	Ratio		
			B/A	C/A	D/A
Linguistics and Literature	U. & C.	497	27.1	20.1	20.4
	Jr.C.	11	52.4	56.3	56.4
	Total	**508**	**27.7**	**20.9**	**21.1**
Arts	U. & C.	229	27.9	20.1	22.4
	Jr.C.	21	65.9	71.4	71.4
	Total	**250**	**31.2**	**24.3**	**26.6**
Humanities	U. & C.	470	22.0	19.0	20.9
	Jr.C.	27	36.6	34.8	34.8
	Total	**497**	**28.8**	**19.9**	**21.5**
Social Science	U. & C.	792	52.1	28.1	29.7
	Jr.C.	59	58.8	51.5	51.5
	Total	**851**	**52.6**	**29.7**	**31.1**
Physical Education	U. & C.	50	39.9	35.4	33.6
	Jr.C.	3	48.3	53.3	53.3
	Total	**53**	**40.4**	**36.4**	**34.7**
Teacher Training (4 year colleges only)	Humanities	209	21.9	19.0	21.5
	Nat. Scie.	99	23.8	20.9	21.0
	Total	**308**	**22.5**	**19.6**	**21.4**

Ratio between Number of Stuaents and Number of Full-Time Faculty by Field of Study (Cont'd)

Field		Full-Time Faculty (A)	Ratio		
			B/A	B/A	D/A
Science	U. & C.	466	24.1	23.3	25.9
	Jr.C.	67	45.4	40.3	40.3
	Total	**533**	**26.8**	**25.4**	**27.7**
Engineering	U. & C.	533	50.1	30.3	33.9
	Jr.C.	68	93.1	71.8	74.1
	Total	**601**	**54.9**	**34.7**	**38.5**
Med. & Phar.	U. & C.	879	12.9	10.1	10.6
	Jr.C.	11	35.8	36.4	36.4
	Total	**890**	**13.2**	**10.4**	**10.9**
Ag. & Forestry	U. & C.	418	24.8	19.4	21.3
	Jr.C.	52	34.3	35.4	35.4
	Total	**470**	**25.8**	**21.1**	**22.9**
Fishery & Marine	U. & C.	60	20.5	20.7	22.0
	Jr.C.	8	39.4	40.1	40.0
	Total	**68**	**22.7**	**22.9**	**24.1**
Grand Total	U. & C.	4,960	21.5	19.9	21.5
	Jr.C.	**351**	**47.1**	**46.7**	**47.2**
	Total	**5,311**	**30.1**	**21.7**	**23.2**
	Humanities	**2,650**	**31.9**	**21.8**	**23.0**
	Natural Science	**2,661**	**28.2**	**21.5**	**23.3**
	Total	**5,311**	**30.1**	**21.7**	**23.2**

Note : 1) This table shows No. of Students per full-time faculty.
(In the ratios of the general education and teacher training professors are not included in the analyses by the field of study. They are included in the field of humanities in the total ratios.)
2) (A) is the total number of full-time faculty, full-time instructors and higher.
3) (B) is the total enrolment including the students on leave as the first semester of 1966 academic year.
4) (C) is actual student quota approved.
5) (D) is the total legal student quota.
6) Refer to table 2—16 and table 2—22 and 23 on analysis of number of students and number of professors.

Generally, the legally fixed of student Quo ta per full-time faculty is approximately 23; the actually approved student quota approximately 22; the number of students enrolled, approximately 30; the number of students registered and attending, 25. The highest ratio of the number of

students per full-time faculty is approximately 54 to 1 in the private junior colleges. The general trend is that the ratio is comparatively high in the private colleges and universities and its rate is very high in the junior colleges.

11) Comparison of the Number of Students with the Number of Full-Time Faculty by Field of Study

Table 2-25 shows the number of students per full-time faculty by the field of study. In this survey in which the comparison by eleven (11) different fields of study is made, two hundred-eight two (282) professors in the field of general education and teacher training are not included, but they are included in the field of humanities in the total.

The ratio of students per full time professor is: 54.9 % in the field of engineering which is the highest; 52.6 % in the field of social science; 40.4 % in the field of physical science; 31.2 % in the field of arts ; 22.7 % in the field of language and literature; 25.8 % in the field of agriculture and forestry; 22.8 % in the field of humanities; 22.7 % in the field of fishery and marine; 22.5 % in the field of teacher training; 13.2 % in the field of medicine and pharmacy. The lowest ratio by the type of institutions is 12.9 % in the field of medicine and pharmacy in the four year colleges and universities, and the highest ratio is 93.1 % in the field of engineeriing in the junior colleges. The field of arts in the junior colleges is 65.9 %; the field of social science in the junior colleges, 58.8 %; the field of language and literature in the junior colleges, 52.4 %; the field of social science in the four year colleges and universities, 52.1 % the field of engineering in the four year colleges and universities, 50.1 %.

The low ratio of approved student quota per full-time faculty is: 10.4 % in the field of medicine and pharmacy; 19.9 % in the field of humanities; 19. 6% in the field of general education and teacher training; 20.9 % in the field of language and literature; 21.2 % in the field of agriculture and forestry; 22.9 % in the field of fisnery and marine; 25.4 % in the field of science; 24.3 % in the field of arts; 29.7 % in the field of social science; 34.7 % in the field of engineering; 36.4 % in the field of physical education. The lowest ratio by school is 10.1 % in the field of medicine and pharmacy in the four year colleges and universities; 19.0 % in the field of language and literature or of teacher training in the four year colleges and universities; 19.4 % in the field ofagriculture and forestry in the four year colleges and universities.

The highest ratio is 71.8 % in the field of engineering in the junior colleges; 71.4 % in the field of arts in the junior colleges; 56.3% in the field of language and literature; 53.3 % in the field of physical education in the junior colleges; 51.5 % in the field of social science in the junior colleges.

Generally, thers is no basis on which any particular difference between the field of humanities

and social sciences and the field of natural science can be traced. The fields which holds a comparatively low ratio are medicine, pharmacy, teacher training and humanities; and those which hold a comparatively high ratio are engineering, social science and physical education.

It is an undeniable fact that the ratio of student-professor ratio in Korea is very high as compared with those in other countries. Particulary, the fact that the approved number of student quota per full-time faculty in the field of engineering, for instance, is very high raises a serious problem at the time when the nation is putting all energies and efforts in the development of national economy.

12) Related data on Evening Colleges

In 1966, twenty-nine (29) evening colleges were in operation. These colleges consisted of independent evening colleges, evening colleges attached to the four year colleges or universities and the junior colleges. These schools have the special characteristics in many aspects.

It is needless to say that the survey conducted heretofore included the number of students and professors and other related informations in the overall analysis. Table 2-26 to 2-35 show more detailed informations concerning the special characteristics of the evening colleges.

In order to avoid any possible confusion or complexities, only special characteristics appeared on each table are pointed out in the following:

In table 2-26 it shows an analysis of the number of students in the evening colleges by type of school, year and sex. The evening college student population consists of approximately 88 % of male students and approximately 12 % of female students. The majority of the male students in the evening colleges are in the four year course, but an equal percentage of the female student is in the four year evening colleges as well as in the junior colleges. In the end, approximately 93 % of the students in the four year colleges are male students whereas approximately 7 % are female students. In junior evening colleges, however, the female students occupy approximately 71.0 %, but the male students occupy approximately 29.0 % of the total number of evening college students.

Of the total number of students in the evening schools (refer to Table 2-27) whch is 23,182,10, 544 students are in the field of social science; 8,642 students, in the field of engineering. From this, it is known that approximately 83.0 % the students in the evening colleges are in the fields of social science and of engineering. The ratio of male studeuts in the former is approximately 93.1 % and in the latter, approximately 98.7 %.

The ratio of chosing fields of study by female students in the evening colleges is: 29.5 % in the field of physical science: 26.3% in the field of social science; 22.8% in the field of language and literature.

The ratio of chosing fields of study by male is: 48.1 % in the field of social science;

〈Table 2—26〉 **Analysis of Student Enrolment of Evening Colleges by Year and Sex and by Type of Institution**

By Establishment and Type of Inst.		Total Enrol't	Year				Sex				Ratio	
			1	2	3	4	Male (B)	%	Female (C)	%	B/A	C/A
U. & C.	Priv. Evening Colleges Att'd to C. or Univ.	16,468	3,421	4,574	4,220	4,253	15,430	75.6	1,038	37.6	93.7	6.3
	Independent Priv. Evening C.	1,911	390	488	537	496	1,593	7.8	318	11.5	83.4	16.6
	Total	**18,379**	**3,811**	**5,062**	**4,757**	**4,749**	**17,023**	**83.4**	**1,356**	**49.1**	**92.6**	**7.4**
Jr. Col.	Att'd Priv. Jr. Evening C.	4,441	2,132	2,309	—	—	3,039	14.9	1,402	50.8	68.4	31.6
	Independent Priv. Evening Jr. C.	362	194	168	—	—	358	1.8	4	0.1	98.9	1.1
	Total	**4,803**	**2,326**	**2,477**	—	—	**3,397**	**16.6**	**1,406**	**50.9**	**70.7**	**29.3**
	Total	**23,182**	**6,137**	**7,539**	**4,757**	**4,749**	**20,420**	**100.0**	**2,762**	**100.0**	**88.1**	**11.9**

Note : 1) All evening colleges are private.

2) The Ratios B/A, C/A indicate ratio of male and female and female students to total evening college enrolment.

〈Table 2—27〉 **Analysis of Number of Registered Students in Evening Colleges by Year and Sex and by Field of Study**

Field		Total Enrol't (A)	Year				Sex				Ratio	
			1	2	3	4	Male (B)	%	Female. (C)	%	B/A	C/A
Humanities and Social Science												
Linguistics	U. & C.	1,740	352	476	402	510	1,204	—	536	—	69.2	30.8
& Literature	Jr. C.	95	50	45	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	100.0
	Total	**1,835**	**402**	**521**	**402**	**510**	**1,204**	**5.9**	**631**	**22.8**	**65.6**	**34.4**
Arts	U. & C.	53	25	28	—	—	21	—	32	—	39.6	60.4
	Jr. C.	353	190	163	—	—	125	—	228	—	35.4	64.6
	Total	**406**	**215**	**191**	—	—	**146**	**0.7**	**260**	**9.4**	**36.0**	**64.0**
Humanities	U. & C.	394	105	110	94	85	260	—	134	—	66.0	34.0
	Jr. C.	77	40	37	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	100.0
	Total	**471**	**145**	**147**	**94**	**85**	**260**	**1.3**	**211**	**7.6**	**55.2**	**44.8**
Social	U. & C.	8,992	1,414	2,227	2,262	3,089	8,692	—	300	—	96.7	3.3
Science	Jr. C.	1,552	721	831	—	—	1,125	—	427	—	72.5	27.5
	Total	**10,544**	**2,135**	**3,058**	**2,262**	**3,089**	**9,817**	**48.1**	**727**	**26.3**	**93.1**	**6.9**
Natural Science												
Science	U. & C.	679	236	169	183	91	388	—	291	—	57.1	42.9
	Jr. C.	525	278	247	—	—	—	—	525	—	—	100.0
	Total	**1,204**	**514**	**416**	**183**	**91**	**388**	**1.9**	**816**	**29.5**	**32.2**	**67.8**

Analysis of Number of Registered Students in Evening Colleges by Year and Sex and by Field of Study (Cont'd)

Field		Total Enrol't (A)	Year				Sex				Ratio	
			1	2	3	4	Male (B)	%	Female (C)	%	B/A	C/A
Engineering	U. & C.	6,521	1,679	2,052	1,816	974	6,458	—	63	—	99.0	1.0
	Jr. C.	2,121	1,007	1,114	—	—	2,072	—	49	—	97.7	2.3
	Science.											
	Total	**8,642**	**2,686**	**3,166**	**1,816**	**974**	**8,530**	**41.8**	**112**	**4.1**	**98.7**	**1.3**
Fish&Marine	U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jr. C.	80	40	40	—	—	75	—	5	—	93.7	6.3
	Total	**80**	**40**	**40**	**—**	**—**	**75**	**0.4**	**5**	**0.2**	**93.7**	**6.3**
	U. & C.	18,379	3,811	5,062	4,757	4,749	17,023	83.4	1,356	49.1	92.6	7.4
	Jr. C.	4,803	2,326	2,477	—	—	3,397	16.6	1,406	50.9	70.7	29.3
	Total	**23,182**	**6,137**	**7,539**	**4,757**	**4,749**	**20,420**	**100.0**	**2,762**	**100.0**	**88.1**	**11.9**
Grand Total												
	Humanities	13,256	2,89	3,917	2,758	3,684	11,427	56.0	1,829	66.2	86.2	13.8
	Nat. Sc.	9,926	3,240	3,622	1,999	1,065	8,993	44.0	933	33.8	90.6	9.4
	Total	**23,182**	**6,132**	**7,539**	**4,757**	**4,749**	**20,420**	**100.0**	**2,762**	**100.0**	**88.1**	**11.9**

Note : 1) All evening colleges are private institutions.

2) The ratios B/A, C/A indicate ratio of male and female students to total evening colleges enrolment.

〈Table 2—28〉 **Distribution of Student Enrolment in Evening Colleges and Comparative Ratio to Student Quota**

and Type of Inst. By Establishment	Student Quota and Enrolment and Percentage Ratio of Student by Type of Institution								Ratio	
	Legal Student Quota Total (A)	%	Actual Quota (B)	%	Total Registered Enrolment (C)	%	No. Registered and attending (C)	%	C/B (%)	D/B (%)
U. & C.										
Priv. Evenig Clleges to Att'd to C. or Univ.	8,940	59.0	8,344	57.9	16,468	71.0	10,921	65.9	197.4	130.9
Independent Priv. Evening C.	1,780	11.8	1,645	11.5	1,911	8,2	1,750	10.6	115.5	105.8
Total	**10,720**	**70.8**	**9,998**	**69.3**	**18,379**	**79.3**	**12,671**	**76.4**	**183,8**	**126.7**
Jr. C.										
Att'd Priv. Jr. Evening C.	4,100	27.1	4,100	28.4	4,441	19.2	3,653	22.0	108.3	89.1
Independent Priv. Evening Jr. C.	320	2.1	320	2.2	362	1.5	256	1.5	113.1	80.0
Total	**4,420**	**29.2**	**4,420**	**30.7**	**4,803**	**20.7**	**3,909**	**23.6**	**108.7**	**88.4**
Total	**15,140**	**100.0**	**14,418**	**100.0**	**23,182**	**100.0**	**16,580**	**100.0**	**160.8**	**115.0**

Note : 1) C/B and D/B ratios are comparative ratio between student quota and number of registered students and those actually attending.
2) Percentage ratios indicate distribution of student quota and actual enrolment by type of Institution.

〈Table 2—29〉 **Distribution of Student in Evening Colleges and Comparative Ratio to Student Quota**

Field		Sutdent Quota and Enrolment and Percentage ratio						Ratio
		Legal Quota (A)	%	Actual Quota (B)	%	Total Enrolment (C)	%	C/B (%)
Humanities & Social Science								
Linguistics & Literature	U. & C.	1,200	—	1,254	—	1,740	—	138.8
	Jr. C.	100	—	100	—	95	—	95.0
	Total	**1,300**	**8.6**	**1,354**	**9.4**	**1,835**	**7.9**	**135·5**
Arts	U. & C.	100	—	50	—	53	—	106.0
	Jr. C.	380	—	380	—	353	—	92.9
	Total	**480**	**3.2**	**430**	**3.0**	**406**	**1.8**	**94.4**
Humanities	U. & C.	400	—	360	—	394	—	109.4
	Jr. C.	80	—	80	—	77	—	96.3
	Total	**480**	**3.2**	**440**	**3.1**	**471**	**2.0**	**107.4**
Social Science	U. & C.	5,000	—	4,793	—	8,992	—	187.6
	Jr. C.	1,380	—	1,380	—	1,552	—	112.5
	Total	**6,380**	**42.1**	**6,173**	**42.8**	**10,544**	**45.5**	**170.8**

Distribution of Student in Evening Colleges and Comparative Ratio to Student Uuota (Cont'd)

Field		Student Quota and Enrolment and Percentage ratio						Ratio
		Legal Quota (A)	%	Actual Quota (B)	%	Total Enrolment (C)	%	C/B (%)
Natural Science								
Science	U. & C.	880	—	792	—	679	—	85.7
	Jr.C.	560	—	560	—	525	—	93.8
	Total	1,440	9.5	1,352	9.4	1,204	5.2	89.1
Engineering	U. & C.	3,140	—	2,749	—	6,521	—	237.2
	Jr.C.	1,840	—	1,840	—	2,121	—	115.3
	Total	4,980	32.9	4,589	31.8	8,642	37.3	188.3
Fishery & Marine	U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jr.C.	80	—	80	—	80	—	100.0
	Total	80	0.5	80	0.6	80	0.3	100.0
Total	U. & C.	10,720	70.8	9,998	69.3	18,379	79.3	183.8
	Jr.C.	4,420	29.2	4,420	30.7	4,803	20.7	108.7
	Total	15,140	100.0	14,418	100.0	23,182	100.0	160.8
	Human.	8,640	57.1	8,397	58.2	13,256	57.2	157.9
	Natural Science	6,500	42.9	6,021	41.8	9,926	42.8	164.9
	Total	15,140	100.0	14,418	100.0	23,182	100.0	160.8

Note: : 1) No students in physical Education, Medical and pharmacy. agriculture and forestry and teacher training programs in evening colleges.

2) C/B ratio is comparative ratio between actual approved quota and actual enrolment.

3) Percentage by field of study indicates distribution of student quota and enrolment.

〈Table 2—30〉 **Analysis of Number of Students in Evening Colleges Classified by Registration, Leave and Transfer**

By Establishment and Type of Institation	Total Enrol't (A)	Student Mobility					Ratio (%)				
		Regist'd Attending (B)	On Leave (C)	Transfer out (D)	Re Enrol. (E)	Transfer In (F)	B/A	C/A	D/A	E/A	F/A
U. & C.											
Priv. Evening Colleges & Att'd to C. or Univ.	16,468	10,921	5,547	1,472	1,365	937	66.3	33.7	8.9	8.3	5.7
Independent Prrv. Evening C.	1,911	1,750	161	293	53	410	91.6	8.4	15.3	2.8	21.5
Total	**18,379**	**12,671**	**5,708**	**1,765**	**1,418**	**1,347**	**68.9**	**31.1**	**9.6**	**7.7**	**7.3**
Jr. C.											
Att'd Priv. Jr. Evening C.	4,441	3,653	788	357	97	48	82.3	17.7	8.0	2.2	1.1
Independent Priv. Evening Jr. C.	362	256	106	35	12	22	70.7	29.3	9.7	3.3	6.1
Total	**4,803**	**3,909**	**894**	**392**	**109**	**70**	**81.4**	**18.6**	**8.2**	**2.3**	**1.5**
Grand Total	**23,182**	**16,580**	**6,602**	**2,157**	**1,527**	**1,417**	**71.5**	**28.5**	**9.3**	**6.6**	**6.1**

Note : 1) All evening colleges are private.

2) The ratios, B/A, C/A, D/A, E/A and F/A indicate percentages of student mobility to total student enrolment by each category.

〈Table 2—31〉 **Analysis of Number of Professors in Evening Colleges by Professorial Rank**

By Establishment and Type of Inst.	Number of Full Time Professors and % Distribution									No. of Part-Time Inst.	Ratio			
	Total (A)	Prof. (B)	%	Asso. Prof. (C)	%	Ass't Prof. (D)	%	Full Time Inst. (E)	%		B/A	C/A	D/A	E/A
U. & C.														
Priv. Evening Colleges Att'd to C. Univ.														
Independent Priv.	97	45	67.2	19	50.0	17	36.2	16	25.0	849	46.4	19.6	17.5	16.5
Evening C.	61	14	20.9	9	23.7	19	40.4	19	29.7	139	23.0	14.8	31.1	31.1
Total	**158**	**59**	**88.1**	**28**	**73.7**	**36**	**76.6**	**35**	**54.7**	**988**	**37.3**	**17.7**	**22.8**	**22.2**
Jr. C.														
Att'd. Priv. Jr. Evening C.	52	6	9.0	10	26.3	10	21.3	26	40.6	388	11.5	19.2	19.2	50.0
Independent Priv. Evening Jr. Col.	6	2	3.0	—	—	1	2.1	3	4.7	20	33.3	—	16.6	50.0
Total	**58**	**8**	**11.9**	**10**	**26.3**	**11**	**23.4**	**29**	**45.3**	**408**	**13.8**	**17.2**	**19.0**	**50.0**
Grand Total	**216**	**67**	**100.0**	**38**	**100.0**	**47**	**100.0**	**64**	**100.0**	**1,396**	**31.0**	**17.6**	**21.8**	**29.6**

Note : 1) All evening colleges are private.

2) Requirement for qualification of professors in junior colleges and senior colleges are different.

3) Therefore figures for professors in junior colleges and that senior colleges are separately listed.

4) The ratios (B/A, C/A, D/A and E/A) are percentage distribution of full time faculty by professorial rank.

5) Number of part time instructors is larger than actual member of individuals because are professor may teach at two or more institutions.

〈Table 2—32〉 **Analysis of Professors in Evening Colleges by Professional Rank and by Field of Study**

Field	Number of Full Time Professors & % Distribution									Ratio (%)			
	Total (A)	Prof. (B)	%	Asso. Prof. (C)	%	Ass't Prof. (D)	%	Full Time Inst. (E)	%	B/A	C/A	D/A	E/A
Humanities Social Sc.													
Linguistics & Literature	28	13	22.0	4	14.3	5	13.9	6	17.1	46.4	14.3	17.9	21.4
Arts	3	1	1.7	1	3.6	1	2.8	—	—	33.3	33.3	33.3	—
Humanities	4	1	1.7	1	3.6	1	2.8	1	2.9	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Social Science	68	18	30.5	13	46.2	18	50.0	19	54.3	26.5	19.1	26.5	27.9
Natural Sc.													
Science	15	6	10.2	2	7.1	2	5.6	5	14.3	40.0	13.3	13.3	33.3
Engineering	22	10	16.9	5	17.9	5	13.9	2	5.7	45.5	22.7	22.7	9.1
General Teacher Training Subject	18	10	16.9	2	7.1	4	11.1	2	5.7	55.6	11.1	22.2	11.1
Grand Total													
Humanities	121	43	72.9	21	75.0	29	80.6	28	80.0	35.5	17.4	24.0	23.1
Natural Science	37	16	27.1	7	25.0	7	19.4	7	20.0	43.2	18.9	18.9	18.9
Total	158	59	100.0	28	100.0	36	100.0	35	100.0	37.3	17.7	22.8	22.2

Note : 1) No evening college students in physical education, medicine and pharmacy, agriculture and forestry, fishery, marine and teacher education fields.

2) The faculty of general and teacher training subjects are included in humanities.

3) Requirement for qualification of professors in junior colleges and that of senior colleges are different, therefore the numbers are separately listed.

4) The ratios (B/A, C/A, D/A, E/A) are percentage distributions of each professorial ranks.

〈Table 2—33〉 **Analysis of Number of Professors in Evening Junior Colleges by Professorial Ranks and by Field of Study**

Field	Number of Full Time Professors and % Distribution									Ratio			
	Total (A)	Prof. (B)	%	Assoc. Prof. (C)	%	Ass't Prof. (D)	%	Full Time Inst. (E)	%	B/A	C/A	D/A	E/A
Humanities Social Sc.													
Linguistics. & Literature.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3.4	—	—	—	100.0
Arts	6	—	—	1	10.0	2	18.2	3	10.3	—	16.7	33.3	50.0
Humanities	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3.4	—	—	—	100.0
Social Science.	21	4	50.0	5	50.0	4	36.4	8	27.6	19.0	23.8	19.0	38.1
Science	5	—	—	1	10.0	2	18.2	2	6.9	—	20.0	40.0	40.0
Engineering	15	2	25.0	2	20.0	1	9.1	10	34.5	13.3	13.3	6.7	66.7
Fishery & Marine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Sc.													
General Teacher Training Subject	9	2	25.0	1	10.0	2	18.2	4	13.8	22.2	11.1	22.2	44.4
Humanities	**38**	**6**	**75.0**	**7**	**70.0**	**8**	**72.7**	**17**	**58.6**	**15.8**	**18.4**	**21.1**	**44.7**
Natural Science	**20**	**2**	**25.0**	**3**	**30.0**	**3**	**27.3**	**12**	**41.4**	**10.0**	**15.0**	**15.0**	**60.0**
Grand Total													
Total	**58**	**8**	**100.0**	**10**	**100.0**	**11**	**100.0**	**29**	**100.0**	**13.8**	**12.2**	**19.9**	**50.0**

Note : 1) No Evening Jr. College students in physical Education, medicine and pharmacy agriculture and forestry, teacher education fields. There are no full time faculty in fishery and Marine fields.

2) The faculty of general and teacher training subjects are uncluded in humanities.

3) Requirement for qualification of Probessors in junior colleges and that of senior colleges are different, there fore the number are separately listed.

4) The ratios (B/A, C/A, D/A, E/A) are persentage distributions of each professorial ranks.

〈Table 2—34〉 **Ratio between Number of Students and Number of Full Time Professors In Evening Colleges by Type of Institutions**

By Establishment & Type of Institution	Total Full Time Professors (A)	Ratio (%)			
		B/A	C/A	D/A	E/A
4ycar Colleges					
Sr. Evening Colleges Attached to Colleges & Univ.	97	112.6	169.8	86.0	92.2
Independent Evening Colleges	61	28.7	31.3	27.1	29.2
Total	**158**	**80.2**	**116.2**	**63.3**	**67.8**
Jr. Colleges					
Jr. Evening Colleges Attached to Colleges & Univ.	52	70.3	85.4	78.8	78.8
Independent Evening. Jr Colleges	6	42.7	60.3	53.3	53.3
Total	**58**	**67.4**	**82.8**	**76.2**	**76.2**
Grand Total	**216**	**76.4**	**107.3**	**66.8**	**70.1**

Note : 1) All evening colleges are private.

2) This tables shows number of students per full time professor.

3) (A) is total number of full time professors holding full time instructor and higher ranks.

4) (B) is total number of student registered and attending class in first semester of 1966 shool year.

5) (C) is total student registered including the student on leave. 6) (D) is actual students quote for each year.

7) (E) is total student quote of each department of each college as approved by law.

8) Refer to Tables 2—28 and 2—31 (Analysis of evening college student enrolement and number of professors.)

〈Table 2—35〉 **Ratio between Number of Student and Number of Full Time Professors in Evening Colleges**

Field		No. of Total Full Time Prof. (A)	Ratio B/A	Ratio C/A	Ratio D/A
Humanities Social Sc.					
Linguistics & Literature	U. & C.	28	62.1	44.8	42.9
	Jr. C.	1	95.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	**29**	**63.3**	**46.7**	**44.8**
Arts	U. & C.	3	17.7	16.7	33.3
	Jr. C.	6	58.8	63.3	63.3
	Total	**9**	**45.1**	**47.8**	**53.3**
Humanities	U. & C.	4	98.5	90.0	100.0
	Jr. C.	1	77.0	80.0	80.0
	Total	**5**	**94.2**	**88.0**	**96.0**
Social Science	U. & C.	68	132.2	70.5	73.5
	Jr. C.	21	73.9	65.7	65.7
	Total	**89**	**118.5**	**69.4**	**71.7**
Science	U. & C.	15	45.3	52.8	58.7
	Jr. C.	5	105.0	112.0	112.0
	Total	**20**	**60.2**	**67.6**	**72.0**
Natural Sc.					
Engineering	U. & C.	22	296.4	125.0	142.7
	Jr. C.	15	141.4	122.7	122.7
	Total	**37**	**233.6**	**124.0**	**134.6**
Fishery & Marine	U. & C.	—	—	—	—
	Jr. C.	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—
	U. & C.	**158**	**116.3**	**63.3**	**67.8**
	Jr. C.	**58**	**82.8**	**76.2**	**76.2**
Grand Total	**Total**	**216**	**107.3**	**68.8**	**70.1**
	Humanities	**159**	**83.4**	**52.8**	**54.3**
	Natural Sc.	**67**	**174.1**	**105.6**	**114.0**
	Total	**216**	**107.3**	**66.8**	**70.1**

Note : 1) No. students in physical education, medicine and pharmacy, agriculture and forestry and teacher education fields. No. full time faculty in fishery and marine fields.

2) This table shows number of student per full time professor. (However General teacher training subject professors (18 in Sr. Evening colleges and 8 in junior colleges) are not included in ratio distributions of the six fields. They are included only in total ratios. In classification of humanities and natural science, general teacher education subject professors are included in humanities.)

3) (A) is total number of Professors holdingfull time instructor and higher ranks.

4) (B) is total number students registered including those on leave.

5) (C) is actual student quote for each year and department.

6) (D) is student quota approved by law.

7) Refer to Tables 2—29, 32 and 2—33. (Analysis of Evening college students and number of full timed professors.)

41.8 % in the field of engineering; 5.9 % in the field of language and literature.

The ratio of approved number of students to the number of students registeder is (refer to Table 2—28) approximately 161.0 % Its ratio in the four college is approximately 184.0% and which is higher in the evening colleges attached to the four year colleges or universities, which is 197.0 %.

Table 2—29 shows that approximately 57.0% of the students in the night colleges are in the field of general education and teachnical training and approximately 43.0% in the field of natural science. The fields in which the number of students registered is far avove the approved number of students are engineering - 188.0% and social science - 171.0%. The fields of physical science and of arts have the number of students registered less than the approved number of students. In the junior colleges, the fields of language and literature, of arts, of general education and teachnical training, of physical science have the number of students less than the approved number of students.

As Table 2—30 shows, the characteristics of the evening colleges is a considerably high ratio of temporary absence from school. The ratio of temporary absence from school in the night colleges attached to the four year colleges is approximately 34.0%. Table 2—31 shows the classification of the number of professors in the evening colleges. a special characteristics in the night colleges. is that the number of full time professors 216 where as 1,396 instructor. The number indicated here is far above the actual numbers because one instructor attends more than two different schools.

In the junior evening colleges, approximately 50.0% of full time professors are subsitituted by instructors. Table 2—32 shows the classification of the number of professors in the four year night colleges. It shows that of 158 full time professors in the four year night colleges 68 of the number is in the field of sociul science; 28 in the field of language and literature; 22 in the field of engineering. The faculty consists of approximately 37.0% of professors; approximately 18.0% percent of associate professors; approximately 23.0% of assistant professors; and approximately 22.0% of lecturers.

In the junior colleges, however, half of full time professors consists of instructors and approximately 67.0% of full time professors consist of instructors in the feld of engineering (Refer to Table 2—33).

Table 2—34 shows the analysis of number of students per full time professor in the night colleges. The rate of the number of students per full time professor is very high and its ratio is 170 to 1 in the night colleges attached to the four year colleges and universities.

Table 2—35 shows the analysis of number of students per full time professor in the night colleges. It shows that the ratio in the field of natural science is very high as compared with that in the field of general education and teachnical training. Particulary, in the four year night engineering

college the ratio of students to per full time professor is 296 to 1

12) Detailed Analysis of Number of Students and Number of Professors by Field of Study, Course, Type of School, School Year, Sex, and Professional Rank

Table 2—36 and 2—37 show the detailed analysis of the distribution of number of students and professors by field of study, course. type of school, school year, sex, number of student and professors. This information is nonetheless valuable to be utilized for an overall analysis of the number of students and professors.

Table 2—37 deals with a nation-wideg eneralization of detailed analysed tables and Table 36 deals with only night colleges.

These detailed analysed tables include many important suggestions and references for the establishment of fundamental policies for college education as well as for a manpower demand and supply which is prereguisite to the social and economic development of a nation.

〈Table 2-36〉

Number of Students and Professors by Field of Study

(Detailed Analysis of Number of Students and Professors, by Field of Study, Department, Type of Institutions, Year, Sex and Professorial Ranks.)

Language & Literature (Total)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Korean Lit.																				
U. & C.	3,340	3,249	—	—	542	381	787	678	706	588	472	343	2,507	1,990	4,497	68	29	47	28	172
Jr. C.	320	320	—	—	—	162	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	310	310	2	—	—	3	5
Total	**3,660**	**3,569**	—	—	**542**	**543**	**787**	**826**	**706**	**588**	**472**	**343**	**2,507**	**2,300**	**4,807**	**70**	**29**	**47**	**31**	**177**
German Lit.																				
U. & C.	680	735	—	—	122	68	128	94	99	101	84	60	433	323	756	4	5	8	4	21
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**680**	**735**	—	—	**122**	**68**	**128**	**94**	**99**	**101**	**84**	**60**	**433**	**323**	**756**	**4**	**5**	**8**	**4**	**21**
Russian Lang.																				
U. & C.	100	100	—	—	21	4	23	5	24	5	21	2	89	16	105	—	1	1	—	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**100**	**100**	—	—	**21**	**4**	**23**	**5**	**24**	**5**	**21**	**2**	**9**	**16**	**105**	—	**1**	**1**	—	**2**
Malayan, Indonesian																				
U. & C.	120	100	—	—	27	—	24	3	20	5	—	—	71	8	79	—	—	—	2	2
Jr. C.	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**100**	—	—	**27**	—	**24**	**3**	**20**	**5**	—	—	**71**	**8**	**79**	—	—	—	**2**	**2**
Literature																				
U. & C.	300	279		—	43	32	78	47	32	46	119	78	272	203	475	3	2	4	—	9
Jr. G.	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**300**	**279**			**43**	**32**	**78**	**47**	**32**	**46**	**119**	**78**	**272**	**203**	**475**	**3**	**3**	**4**	—	**9**
French Lit.																				

Language & Literature (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof,				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
U. &C.	820	870	—	—	70	147	75	178	78	184	71	119	294	628	922	8	6	8	5	27
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**820**	**870**	—	—	**70**	**147**	**74**	**178**	**78**	**184**	**71**	**119**	**294**	**628**	**922**	**8**	**6**	**8**	**5**	**27**
Spanish																				
U. & C.	160	180	—	—	48	4	54	8	52	12	44	10	198	34	232	1		3	1	5
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**160**	**180**	—	—	**48**	**4**	**54**	**8**	**52**	**12**	**44**	**10**	**198**	**34**	**232**	**1**	—	**3**	**1**	**5**
Arabian Lang.																				
U. & C.	100	50	—	—	22		14	4	—	—	—	—	36	4	40	—	1	—	1	2
Jr. C.	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**100**	**50**	—	—	**22**	—	**14**	**4**	—	—	—	—	**36**	**4**	**40**	—	**1**	—	**1**	**2**
Linguistics																				
U. & C.	40	40	—	—	8	3	6	3	8	1	11	—	33	7	40	—	1	2	—	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**40**	**40**			**8**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**8**	**1**	**11**	—	**33**	**7**	**40**	—	**1**	**2**	—	**3**
English Lit. -																				
U. & C.	3,840	3,784	—	—	755	396	1,049	662	915	703	751	435	3,470	2,196	5,666	99	40	51	36	226
Jr. C.	300	300	—	—	13	132	9	112	—	—	—	—	22	244	266	1	—	1	4	6
Total	**4,140**	**4,084**	—	—	**768**	**528**	**1,058**	**774**	**915**	**703**	**751**	**435**	**3,492**	**2,440**	**5,932**	**100**	**40**	**52**	**40**	**232**
Foreign Lang. & Foreign Lit,																				
U. & C.	80	60	—	—	—	19	—	17	—	16	—	—	—	52	52	3	—	3	2	8
Jr. C.																				
Total	**80**	**60**	—	—	—	**19**	—	**17**	—	**16**	—	—	—	**52**	**52**	**3**	—	**3**	**2**	**8**
Italian Lang.																				
U. & C.	120	120	—	—	19	8	21	6	18	11	17	2	75	27	102	—	1	—	2	3

Language & Literature (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Numder of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	120	120	—	—	19	8	21	6	18	11	17	2	75	27	102	—	1	—	2	3
Japanese Lang.																				
U. & C.	180	172	—	—	35	13	60	14	34	11	20	7	149	45	194	2	1	—	2	5
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	180	172	—	—	35	13	60	14	34	11	20	7	149	45	194	2	1	—	2	5
Chinese Lang.																				
U. & C.	240	270	—	—	56	7	71	9	63	11	61	6	251	33	284	4	4	1	1	10
Jr. C.																				
Total	240	270	—	—	56	7	71	9	63	11	61	6	251	33	284	4	4	1	1	10
Thai Lang.																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	20	—	—	—	1	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	20	—	—	—	1	1
Portuguese																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	20	—	1	—	—	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	20	—	1	—	—	1
Sub-Total																				
U. & C.	10,120	10,009	—	—	1,806	1,084	2,390	1,728	2,049	1,694	1,671	1,062	7,916	5,568	13,484	192	92	128	85	497
Jr. C	620	620	—	—	13	294	9	260	—	—	—	—	22	554	576	3	—	1	7	11
Total	10,740	10,629			1,819	1,378	2,399	1,988	2,049	1,694	1,671	1,062	7,938	6,122	14,060	195	92	129	92	508

Arts (Total)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Domestic Arts																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	60	60	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	60	60	—	—	—	4	4
Total	**60**	**60**		—	—	**30**	—	**30**	—	—	—	—	—	**60**	**60**	—	—	—	**4**	**4**
Construct Arts																				
U. & C.	100	100	—	—	23	2	89	16	79	5	78	3	269	26	295	2	1	1	1	5
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**100**	**100**	—	—	**23**	**2**	**89**	**16**	**79**	**5**	**78**	**3**	**269**	**26**	**295**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**
Craftsruct Arts																				
U. & C.	180	180	—	—	12	33	58	83	68	100	52	67	190	283	493	1	1	2	2	6
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	60	20	23	32	—	—	—	—	83	52	135	1	—	—	—	1
Total	**340**	**340**	—	—	**72**	**53**	**81**	**115**	**68**	**100**	**52**	**67**	**273**	**335**	**608**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**7**
Orchestra																				
U. & C.	60	35	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	15	—	—	1	1	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**60**	**35**	—	—	**9**	**6**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**9**	**6**	**15**	—	—	**1**	**1**	**2**
Church Music																				
U. & C.	80	92	—	—	9	14	3	13	4	5	1	2	17	34	51	1	1	—	—	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**92**			**9**	**14**	**3**	**13**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**17**	**34**	**51**	**1**	**1**	—	—	**2**
Korean Classic Musics																				
U. & C.	60	60	—	—	13	6	12	4	7	7	6	4	38	21	59	1	1	—	—	2
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	40	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**140**	**140**	—	—	**33**	**26**	**12**	**4**	**7**	**7**	**6**	**4**	**58**	**41**	**99**	**1**	**1**	—	—	**2**

Arts (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof	A. Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Inst. Music																				
U. & C.	780	715	—	—	32	189	53	297	29	275	21	200	135	961	1,096	9	8	8	10	35
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**780**	**715**	—	—	**32**	**189**	**53**	**297**	**29**	**275**	**21**	**200**	**135**	**961**	**1,096**	**9**	**8**	**8**	**10**	**35**
Design																				
U. & C.	220	110	—	—	20	35	58	48	—	—	—	—	78	83	161	1	2	2	—	5
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**220**	**110**	—	—	**20**	**35**	**58**	**48**	—	—	—	—	**87**	**83**	**161**	**1**	**2**	**2**	—	**5**
Oriental Painting																				
U. & C.	80	75	—	—	9	11	12	31	12	25	6	14	39	81	120	1	2	—	—	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**75**	—	—	**9**	**11**	**12**	**31**	**12**	**25**	**6**	**14**	**39**	**81**	**720**	**1**	**2**	—	—	**3**
Dancing																				
U. & C.	240	270	—	—	1	63	1	66	—	68	—	51	2	248	250	2	—	3	2	7
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	39	41	1	22	—	—	—	—	40	63	103	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**400**	**430**	—	—	**40**	**104**	**2**	**88**	—	**68**	—	**51**	**42**	**311**	**353**	**2**	—	**3**	**2**	**7**
Creative Writing																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	200	200	—	—	65	35	53	70	—	—	—	—	118	105	223	1	—	1	2	4
Total	**200**	**200**	—	—	**65**	**35**	**53**	**70**	—	—	—	—	**118**	**105**	**223**	**1**	—	**1**	**2**	**4**
Fine Arts																				
U. & C.	280	190	—	—	52	24	46	43	34	3	22	5	154	75	229	4	1	3	3	11
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	—	40	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	74	74	—	—	1	1	2
Total	**360**	**270**	—	—	**52**	**64**	**46**	**77**	**34**	**3**	**22**	**5**	**154**	**149**	**303**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**13**

Arts (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A. Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Fine Arts & Crafts																				
U. & C.	80	60	—	—	10	10	7	12	12	1	—	—	29	23	52	—	—	—	2	2
Jr. C.	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**60**	—	—	**10**	**10**	**7**	**12**	**12**	**1**	—	—	**29**	**23**	**52**	—	—	—	**2**	**2**
Aesthetics																				
U. & C.	40	40	—	—	8	3	6	3	7	4	8	4	29	14	43	2	—	—	—	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**40**	**40**	—	—	**8**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**7**	**4**	**8**	**4**	**29**	**14**	**43**	**2**	—	—	—	**2**
Photography																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	26	14	15	2	—	—	—	—	41	16	57	—	—	1	—	1
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**26**	**14**	**15**	**2**	—	—	—	—	**41**	**16**	**57**	—	—	**1**	—	**1**
Living Fine Arts																				
U. & C.	380	370	—	—	—	95	—	128	—	132	—	134	—	489	489	3	3	2	2	10
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	—	81	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	153	153	—	—	1	2	3
Total	**540**	**530**	—	—	—	**176**	—	**200**	—	**132**	—	**134**	—	**642**	**642**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**13**
Western Paint.																				
U. & C.	80	75	—	—	11	9	42	35	38	33	39	21	130	98	228	3	1	3	—	7
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**75**	—	—	**11**	**9**	**42**	**35**	**38**	**33**	**39**	**21**	**130**	**98**	**228**	**3**	**1**	**3**	—	**7**
Vocal Music																				
U. & C.	560	520	—	—	46	111	63	141	56	156	39	108	204	516	720	11	8	8	4	31
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**560**	**520**	—	—	**46**	**111**	**63**	**141**	**56**	**156**	**39**	**108**	**204**	**516**	**720**	**11**	**8**	**8**	**4**	**31**

Arts (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Number of Student: Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Number of Prof.: Prof.	A. Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Drama & Film																				
U. & C.	360	340	—	—	128	12	230	18	149	10	72	2	579	42	621	5	3	7	5	20
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	35	5	73	10	—	—	—	—	108	15	123	1	—	—	—	1
Total	**440**	**420**	—	—	**163**	**17**	**303**	**28**	**149**	**10**	**72**	**2**	**687**	**57**	**744**	**6**	**3**	**7**	**5**	**21**
Music																				
U. & C.	460	360	—	—	42	69	53	100	47	55	24	38	166	262	428	5	2	7	7	21
Jr. C.	200	200	—	—	25	75	22	74	—	—	—	—	47	149	196	1	1	1	—	3
Total	**660**	**560**	—	—	**67**	**144**	**75**	**174**	**47**	**55**	**24**	**38**	**213**	**411**	**624**	**6**	**3**	**8**	**7**	**24**
Applied Fine Arts																				
U. & C.	80	80	—	—	6	14	3	17	7	14	7	17	23	62	85	1	—	2	3	6
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	—	80	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	151	151	1	—	1	—	2
Total	**240**	**240**	—	—	**6**	**94**	**3**	**88**	**7**	**14**	**7**	**17**	**23**	**213**	**236**	**2**	—	**3**	**3**	**8**
Embroidery																				
U. & C.	120	120	—	—	—	30	—	59	—	43	—	25	—	157	157	1	1	1	1	4
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**120**	—	—	—	**30**	—	**59**	—	**43**	—	**25**	—	**157**	**157**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**
Music Composition																				
U. & C.	380	300	—	—	29	59	30	46	22	30	23	38	104	173	277	8	2	4	4	18
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**380**	**300**	—	—	**29**	**59**	**30**	**46**	**22**	**30**	**23**	**38**	**104**	**173**	**277**	**8**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**18**

Arts (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quote	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A. Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Sculpture																				
U. & C.	80	80	—	—	7	13	14	11	13	17	9	16	43	57	100	—	1	—	2	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**7**	**13**	**14**	**11**	**13**	**17**	**9**	**16**	**43**	**57**	**100**	—	**1**	—	**2**	**3**
Plastic arts																				
U. & C.	80	110	—	—	8	12	6	38	4	47	9	30	27	127	154	2	1	1	3	7
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**60**	**110**	—	—	**8**	**12**	**6**	**38**	**4**	**47**	**9**	**30**	**27**	**127**	**154**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**7**
Religious Music																				
U. & C.	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**35**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piano																				
U. & C.	60	35	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	3	2	5
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**60**	**35**	—	—	—	**15**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**15**	**15**	—	—	**3**	**2**	**5**
Painting																				
U. & C.	300	240	—	—	15	64	12	69	6	65	10	45	43	243	286	6	3	4	2	15
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	25	15	17	13	—	—	—	—	42	28	70	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**380**	**320**	—	—	**40**	**79**	**29**	**82**	**6**	**65**	**10**	**45**	**85**	**271**	**356**	**6**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**15**
Sub- Total																				
U. & C.	5,140	4,592	—	—	490	899	798	1,278	594	1,095	426	824	2,308	4,096	6,404	69	42	62	56	229
Jr. C.	1,500	1,500	—	—	295	456	204	430	—	—	—	—	499	886	1,385	5	1	6	9	21
Total	**6,640**	**6,092**	—	—	**785**	**1,355**	**1,002**	**1,708**	**594**	**1,095**	**426**	**824**	**2,807**	**4,982**	**7,789**	**74**	**43**	**68**	**65**	**250**

Humanities (Total)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total M	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total.
Education																				
U. & C.	680	542	—	—	83	75	90	75	44	196	74	143	291	489	780	12	4	8	4	28
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**680**	**542**	—	—	**83**	**75**	**90**	**75**	**44**	**196**	**74**	**143**	**291**	**489**	**780**	**12**	**4**	**8**	**4**	**28**
Christian Ed.																				
U. & C.	200	210	—	—	19	42	18	51	10	45	3	31	50	169	219	7	3	1	4	15
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**200**	**210**	—	—	**19**	**42**	**18**	**51**	**10**	**45**	**3**	**31**	**50**	**169**	**219**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**15**
Christian Philosophy																				
U. & C.	80	80	—	—	28	3	24	2	18	—	28	—	98	5	103	2	2	—	—	4
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**28**	**3**	**24**	**2**	**18**	—	**28**	—9	**8**	**5**	**103**	**2**	**2**	—	—	**4**
Library Science																				
U. & C.	480	440	—	—	58	71	75	98	78	124	36	94	247	387	634	2	1	8	3	14
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**480**	**440**	—	—	**58**	**71**	**75**	**98**	**77**	**124**	**36**	**94**	**247**	**387**	**634**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**3**	**14**
Oriental Philosophy																				
U. & C.	200	212	—	—	56	4	56	3	20	1	36	—	168	8	176	4	1	2	—	7
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**200**	**212**	—	—	**56**	**4**	**56**	**3**	**21**	**1**	**36**	—	**168**	**8**	**176**	**4**	**1**	**2**	—	**7**
Broadcasting																				
U. & C.	140	140	—	—	26	44	27	43	—	—	—	—	53	87	140	2	—	—	1	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**140**	**140**	—	—	**26**	**44**	**27**	**43**	—	—	—	—	**53**	**87**	**140**	**2**	—	—	**1**	**3**

Humanities (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Intr.	Total
Nursery																				
U. & C.	80	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	740	740	—	—	—	370	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	791	791	4	9	3	7	23
Total	**820**	**815**	—	—	—	**370**	—	**421**	—	—	—	—	—	**791**	**791**	**4**	**9**	**3**	**7**	**23**
Buddist Education																				
U. & C.	80	80	—	—	5	15	10	15	15	16	7	7	37	53	90	1	3	2	3	9
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	80	80	—	—	**5**	15	10	15	15	16	7	7	37	53	90	1	3	2	3	9
Buddism																				
U. & C.	80	90	—	—	18	3	14	2	16	—	10	—	58	5	63	5	2	—	—	7
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	80	90	—	—	18	3	14	2	16	—	10	—	58	5	63	5	2	—	—	7
History																				
U. & C.	2,240	2,180	—	—	475	183	557	335	420	399	355	190	1,807	1,107	2,914	57	26	30	16	129
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,240	2,180	—	—	475	183	557	335	420	399	355	190	1,807	1,107	2,914	57	26	30	16	129
Sociology																				
U. & C.	540	600	—	—	56	81	67	108	49	106	63	72	235	367	602	5	5	6	3	19
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	540	600	—	—	56	81	67	108	49	106	63	72	235	367	602	5	5	6	6	19
Social Welfare																				
U. & C.	80	60	—	—	16	3	25	3	26	2	—	—	67	8	75	—	1	—	4	5
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	80	60	—	—	16	3	25	3	26	2	—	—	67	8	75	—	1	—	4	5

Humanities (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Social Works																				
U. & C.	520	480	—	—	53	70	74	88	74	83	44	30	245	271	516	3	3	2	4	12
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**520**	**480**	—	—	**53**	**70**	**74**	**88**	**74**	**83**	**44**	**30**	**245**	**271**	**516**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**12**
Industrial Welfare																				
U. & C.	80	60	—	—	19	1	29	—	19	1	—	—	67	2	69	—	—	3	2	5
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**60**	—	—	**19**	**1**	**29**	—	**19**	**1**	—	—	**67**	**2**	**69**	—	—	**3**	**2**	**5**
Holy Lit.																				
U. & C.	160	160	—	—	45	4	19	2	19	3	4	—	87	9	96	—	3	2	2	7
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**160**	**160**	—	—	**45**	**4**	**19**	**2**	**19**	**3**	**4**	—	**87**	**9**	**96**	—	**3**	**2**	**2**	**7**
Press																				
U. & C.	400	370	—	—	86	49	146	82	116	91	62	63	410	285	695	4	2	2	4	12
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**400**	**370**	—	—	**86**	**49**	**146**	**82**	**116**	**91**	**62**	**63**	**410**	**285**	**695**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**12**
Press and Broardcasting																				
U. & C.	120	60	—	—	22	12	19	11	—	—	—	—	41	23	64	1	—	—	—	1
Jr. C.	60	60	—	—	—	30	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	56	56	—	—	—	1	1
Total	**180**	**120**	—	—	**22**	**42**	**19**	**37**	—	—	—	—	**41**	**79**	**120**	**1**	—	—	**1**	**2**
Theology																				
U. & C.	1,660	1,249	—	—	311	52	325	51	235	32	205	27	1,076	162	1,238	35	10	17	17	79
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**1,660**	**1,249**	—	—	**311**	**52**	**325**	**51**	**235**	**32**	**205**	**27**	**1,076**	**162**	**1,238**	**35**	**10**	**17**	**17**	**79**

Humanities (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Psychology																				
U. & C.	280	280	—	—	71	11	85	10	84	12	64	4	304	37	341	7	3	2	3	15
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**280**	**280**	—	—	**71**	**11**	**85**	**10**	**84**	**12**	**64**	**4**	**304**	**37**	**341**	**7**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**15**
Indian Phil.																				
U. & C.	80	60	—	—	18	3	12	—	13	—	—	—	43	3	46	1	1	1	—	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**60**	—	—	**18**	**3**	**12**	—	**13**	—	—	—	**43**	**3**	**46**	**1**	**1**	**1**	—	**3**
Anthropology																				
U. & C.	40	40	—	—	9	3	9	—	8	3	7	1	33	7	40	1	—	—	—	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**40**	**40**	—	—	**09**	**3**	**9**	**8**	—	**3**	**7**	**1**	**33**	**7**	**40**	**1**	—	—	—	**1**
Religions Ed.																				
U. & C.	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**35**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religion																				
U. & C.	120	100	—	—	26	2	23	—	17	—	16	2	82	4	86	2	—	2	—	4
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**100**	—	—	**26**	**2**	**23**	—	**17**	—	**16**	**2**	**82**	**4**	**86**	**2**	—	**2**	—	**4**
Geography																				
U. & C.	300	290	—	—	67	10	94	24	53	2	53	2	267	38	305	6	2	2	1	11
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**300**	**290**	—	—	**67**	**10**	**94**	**24**	**53**	**2**	**53**	**2**	**267**	**38**	**305**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**11**

Humanities (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Philosophy																				
U. & C.	1,120	1,069	—	—	312	16	266	18	195	7	151	2	924	43	967	40	13	14	9	76
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**1,120**	**1,069**	—	—	**312**	**16**	**266**	**18**	**195**	**7**	**151**	**2**	**924**	**43**	**967**	**40**	**13**	**14**	**9**	**76**
Special Ed.																				
U. & C.	80	60	—	—	16	3	22	4	22	2	—	—	60	9	69	—	2	2	2	6
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**60**	—	—	**16**	**3**	**22**	**4**	**22**	**2**	—	—	**60**	**9**	**69**	—	**2**	**2**	**2**	**6**
Public Inform.																				
U. & C.	100	50	—	—	18	8	106	27	—	—	—	—	124	35	159	—	1	—	—	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**100**	**50**	—	—	**18**	**8**	**106**	**27**	—	—	—	—	**124**	**35**	**159**	—	**1**	—	—	**1**
Snb-Total																				
U. & C.	9,800	8,932	—	—	1,887	724	2,165	1,009	1,551	1,125	1,218	668	6,821	3,526	10,347	195	88	106	81	470
Jr. C.	940	940	—	—	26	444	27	490	—	—	—	—	53	934	987	6	9	3	9	27
Total	**10,740**	**9,872**	—	—	**1,913**	**1,168**	**2,192**	**1,499**	**1,551**	**1,125**	**1,218**	**668**	**6,874**	**4,460**	**11,334**	**201**	**97**	**109**	**90**	**497**

Social Science (Total)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Business Mangt.																				
U. & C.	3,180	2,888	—	—	976	41	1,783	95	2,012	102	948	59	5,719	261	5,980	27	24	21	20	92
Jr. C.	220	220	—	—	75	35	85	33	—	—	—	—	160	68	228	1	2		5	8
Total	**3,400**	**3,108**	—	—	**1,051**	**76**	**1,868**	**128**	**2,012**	**102**	**948**	**59**	**5,879**	**329**	**6,208**	**28**	**26**	**21**	**25**	**100**
Management																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	33	11	74	20	—	—	—	—	107	31	138	—	—	2	1	2
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**33**	**11**	**74**	**20**	—	—	—	—	**107**	**31**	**138**	—	—	**2**	**1**	**3**
Management & Econ.																				
U. & C.	80	80	—	—	19	1	82	3	76	—	155	8	332	12	344	—	1	1	—	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**19**	**1**	**82**	**3**	**76**		**155**	**8**	**332**	**12**	**344**	—	**1**	**1**	—	**2**
Management Practice																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	100	100	—	—	39	11	50	8	—	—	—	—	89	19	108	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**100**	**100**	—	—	**39**	**11**	**50**	**8**	—	—	—	—	**89**	**19**	**108**	—	—	—	—	—
Economics																				
U. & C.	3,960	3,770	—	—	1,155	47	1,992	54	2,029	92	1,768	70	6,944	263	7,207	54	21	27	20	122
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**3,960**	**3,770**	—	—	**1,155**	**47**	**1,992**	**54**	**2,029**	**92**	**1,768**	**70**	**6,944**	**263**	**7,207**	**54**	**21**	**27**	**20**	**122**
Police Admin.																				
U. & C.	240	180	—	—	74	—	66	—	43	—	20	—	203	—	203	2	1	1	—	4
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**240**	**180**	—	—	**74**	—	**66**	—	**43**	—	**20**	—	**203**	—	**203**	**2**	**1**	**1**	—	**4**

Social Science (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Number of Student: Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Number of Prof.: Prof.	A. Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Tourism																				
U. & C.	80	60	—	—	17	3	26	6	39	4	—	—	82	13	95	—	2	—	—	2
Jr. C.	340	340	—	—	53	118	46	121	—	—	—	—	99	239	338	1	1	2	1	5
Total	**420**	**400**	—	—	**70**	**121**	**72**	**127**	**39**	**4**	—	—	**181**	**252**	**433**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**7**
National Defense																				
U. & C.	80	70	—	—	20	—	—	—	41	2	19	—	80	2	82	1	—	1	2	4
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**70**	—	—	**20**	—	—	—	**41**	**2**	**19**	—	**80**	**2**	**82**	**1**	—	**1**	**2**	**4**
Intn'l Trade																				
U & C.	100	25	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	25	1	—	1	—	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**100**	**25**	—	—	**25**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**25**	—	**25**	**1**	—	**1**	—	**2**
Intn'l Admin.																				
U. & C.	120	60	—	—	32	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	58	1	59	—	—	1	1	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**60**	—	—	**32**	**1**	**26**	—	—	—	—	—	**58**	**1**	**59**	—	—	**1**	**1**	**1**
Trade																				
U. & C.	760	687	—	—	205	4	318	8	215	3	180	3	918	18	936	7	1	12	—	20
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	41	4	36	11	—	—	—	—	77	15	92	—	1	—	1	2
Total	**840**	**767**	—	—	**246**	**8**	**354**	**19**	**215**	**3**	**180**	**3**	**995**	**33**	**1,028**	**7**	**2**	**12**	**1**	**22**
Law																				
U. & C.	4,960	4,851	—	—	1,351	90	2,059	74	2,108	66	2,381	63	7,899	293	8,192	96	32	44	28	200
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**4,960**	**4,851**	—	—	**1,351**	**90**	**2,057**	**74**	**2,108**	**66**	**2,381**	**63**	**7,899**	**293**	**8,192**	**96**	**32**	**44**	**28**	**200**

Social Science (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Public Heath Admin.																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	100	100	—	—	42	13	29	10	—	—	—	—	71	23	94	1	—	—	2	3
Total	**100**	**100**	—	—	**42**	**13**	**29**	**10**	—	—	—	—	**71**	**23**	**94**	**1**	—	—	**2**	**3**
Commerial Practice																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	180	180	—	—	64	25	71	7	—	—	—	—	135	32	167	1	—	1	2	4
Total	**180**	**180**	—	—	**64**	**25**	**71**	**7**	—	—	—	—	**135**	**32**	**167**	**1**	—	**1**	**2**	**4**
Commerce																				
U. & C.	5,020	4,776	—	—	1,384	135	2,876	177	2,954	257	2,538	198	9,752	767	10,519	42	27	48	25	142
Jr. C.	1,460	1,460	—	—	340	448	498	514	—	—	—	—	838	962	1,800	8	2	8	5	23
Total	**6,480**	**6,236**	—	—	**1,724**	**583**	**3,374**	**691**	**2,954**	**257**	**2,538**	**198**	**10,590**	**1.729**	**12,319**	**50**	**29**	**56**	**30**	**165**
Commerce & Economics																				
U. & C.	80	100	—	—	20	—	80	51	78	40	159	4	337	95	432	2	—	2	—	4
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**100**	—	—	**20**	—	**80**	**51**	**78**	**40**	**159**	**4**	**337**	**95**	**432**	**2**	—	**2**	—	**4**
Diplomatics																				
U. & C.	240	200	—	—	67	5	67	1	50	2	21	—	205	8	213	1	—	3	1	5
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**240**	**200**	—	—	**67**	**5**	**67**	**1**	**50**	**2**	**21**	—	**205**	**8**	**213**	**1**	—	**3**	**1**	**5**
Politics & Economics																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	67	—	67	—	1	1	1	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	67	—	67	—	1	1	1	3

Social Science (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Political Science																				
U. & C.	720	698	—	—	214	4	313	5	264	5	245	1	1,036	15	1,051	18	9	8	11	46
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	720	698	—	—	214	4	313	5	264	5	245	1	1,036	15	1,051	18	9	8	11	46
Politics & Diplomacy																				
U. & C.	1,400	1,427	—	—	323	92	528	103	522	120	415	102	1,788	417	2,205	27	9	16	13	65
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,400	1,427	—	—	323	92	528	103	522	120	415	102	1,788	417	2,205	27	9	16	13	65
Public Admin.																				
U. & C.	2,520	2.371	—	—	718	16	1.129	14	934	21	825	9	3,606	60	3,666	25	14	8	11	78
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,520	2,371	—	—	718	16	1,129	14	934	21	825	9	3,606	60	3,666	25	14	28	11	78
Adm. Practice																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	480	480	—	—	225	26	222	31	—	—	—	—	447	57	504	1	2	2	6	11
Total	480	480	—	—	225	26	222	31	—	—	—	—	447	57	504	1	2	2	6	11
Sub-Total																				
U.& C.	23,540	22,243	—	—	6,600	439	11,345	555	11,365	714	9,741	517	39,051	2,225	41,276	303	142	214	133	792
Jr. C.	3,040	3,040	—	—	912	691	1,111	755	—	—	—	—	2,023	1.446	3,464	13	8	15	23	59
Total	26,580	25,283	—	—	7,512	1,130	12,456	1,310	11,365	714	9,741	517	41,074	3,671	44,740	316	150	229	156	851

Physical Education (Total)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Health Education																				
U. & C.	160	190	—	—	—	40	—	56	—	43	—	42	—	181	181	1	1	2	—	4
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**160**	**190**	—	—	—	**40**	—	**56**	—	**43**	—	**42**	—	**181**	**181**	**1**	**1**	**2**	—	**4**
Sports																				
U. & C.	80	80	—	—	30	—	26	—	1	5	—	—	57	5	62	—	1	1	1	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**30**	—	**26**	—	**1**	**5**	—	—	**57**	**5**	**62**	—	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**
Sports Guidance																				
U. & C.	120	115	—	—	34	—	80	—	45	—	41	—	200	—	200	1	—	1	1	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**115**	—	—	**34**	—	**80**	—	**45**	—	**41**	—	**200**	—	**200**	**1**	—	**1**	**1**	**3**
Health & Physical Ed.																				
U. & C.	180	190	—	—	—	43	—	34	—	38	—	22	—	137	137	1	—	—	—	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**180**	**190**	—	—	—	**43**	—	**34**	—	**38**	—	**22**	—	**137**	**137**	**1**	—	—	—	**1**
Physical Ed.																				
U. & C.	940	1,026	—	—	228	56	322	59	299	34	233	35	1,082	184	1,266	9	7	8	10	34
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	35	53	28	29	—	—	—	—	63	82	145	1	—	1	1	3
Total	**1,100**	**1,186**			**263**	**109**	**350**	**88**	**299**	**34**	**233**	**35**	**1,145**	**266**	**1,411**	**10**	**7**	**9**	**11**	**37**
Physical Mang.																				
U. & C.	100	55	—	—	24	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	62	1	63	1	2	—	1	4
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**100**	**55**	—	—	**24**	**1**	**38**	—	—	—	—	—	**62**	**1**	**63**	**1**	**2**	—	**1**	**4**

Physical Education (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Number of Student													Number of Prof.				
			Pre-Med		1		2		3		4		Total			Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Enrol.					
Physical Ed. & Dancing																				
U. & C.	100	115	—	—	2	23	3	36	1	15	—	9	6	83	89	—	1	—	—	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**100**	**115**	—	—	**2**	**23**	**3**	**36**	**1**	**15**	—	**9**	**6**	**83**	**89**	—	**1**	—	—	**1**
Sub-Total																				
U. & C.	1,680	1,771	—	—	318	163	469	185	346	135	274	108	1,407	591	1,998	13	12	12	13	50
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	35	53	28	29	—	—	—	—	63	82	145	1	—	1	1	3
Total	**1,840**	**1,931**	—	—	**353**	**216**	**497**	**214**	**346**	**135**	**274**	**108**	**1,470**	**673**	**2,143**	**14**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**53**

Science (Total)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A. Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Home Economics																				
U. & C.	1,980	1,637	--	--	--	981	—	436	—	380	—	190		1,487	1,487	7	6	19	11	43
Jr. C.	1,740	1,740	--	--	—	875	1	1,213	—	—	—	—	1	2,089	2,090	3	8	10	14	35
Total	**3,720**	**3,377**	--	—	—	1,357	1	1,649	—	380	—	190	1	3,576	3,577	10	14	29	25	78
Home Management																				
U. & C.	300	165	--	—	—	79	—	95	—	43	—	84	—	241	241	—	1	1	—	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**300**	**165**	—	—		**79**	—	**95**	—	**43**	—	**84**	—	**241**	**241**	—	**1**	**1**	—	**2**
Zoology																				
U. & C.	60	60	—	—	13	1	12	—	9	—	12	1	46	2	48	1	1	1	2	5
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**60**	**60**	—	—	**13**	**1**	**12**	—	**9**	—	**12**	**1**	**46**	**2**	**48**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**5**
Physics																				
U. & C.	1,600	1,652	—	—	452	42	435	49	249	34	215	15	1,351	140	1,491	42	13	18	11	84
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**1,600**	**1,652**	—	—	**452**	**42**	**439**	**49**	**249**	**34**	**215**	**15**	**1,351**	**140**	**1,491**	**42**	**13**	**18**	**11**	**84**
Biology																				
U. & C.	1,060	1,083	—	—	235	68	230	131	146	94	135	50	746	343	1,089	28	10	11	7	56
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**1,060**	**1,083**	—	—	**235**	**68**	**230**	**131**	**146**	**94**	**135**	**50**	**746**	**343**	**1,089**	**28**	**10**	**11**	**7**	**56**
Practical Chem.																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	—	42	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	74	74	1	—	—	—	1
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	—	**42**	—	**32**	—	—	—	—	—	**74**	**74**	**1**	—	—	—	**1**

Science (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Number of Student: Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Number of Prof.: Prof.	A. Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Math. & Physics																				
U. & C.	320	239			77	20	33	6	13	4	13	1	136	31	167	6	2	5	6	19
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**320**	**239**			**77**	**20**	**33**	**6**	**13**	**4**	**13**	**1**	**136**	**31**	**167**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**6**	**19**
Mathematics																				
U. & C.	1,700	1,620			444	68	407	80	288	63	205	35	1,344	246	1,590	28	14	27	16	85
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**1,700**	**1,620**			**444**	**68**	**407**	**80**	**288**	**63**	**205**	**35**	**1,344**	**246**	**1,590**	**28**	**14**	**27**	**16**	**85**
Botany																				
U. & C.	60	60			12	2	13	—	8	2	7	4	40	8	48	3	—	—	1	4
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**60**	**60**			**12**	**2**	**13**	**—**	**8**	**2**	**7**	**4**	**40**	**8**	**48**	**3**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**4**
Food Science																				
U. & C.	120	90			—	35	—	31	—	32	—	—	—	98	98	1	—	—	—	1
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**90**			**—**	**35**	**—**	**31**		**32**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**98**	**98**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**
Food & Nutrition																				
U. & C.	340	210			—	86	—	43	—	116	—	116	—	361	361	1	1	1	—	3
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**340**	**210**				**86**	**—**	**43**	**—**	**116**	**—**	**116**	**—**	**361**	**361**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**—**	**3**
Nutrition																				
U. & C.	160	160			—	41	—	37	—	42	—	14	—	134	134	1	2	3	—	6
Jr. C.	400	400			10	191	19	221	—	—	—	—	29	412	441	4	1	6	7	18
Total	**560**	**560**			**10**	**232**	**19**	**258**	**—**	**42**	**—**	**14**	**29**	**546**	**575**	**5**	**3**	**9**	**7**	**24**

Science (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Number of Prof. Prof.	A. Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Iust.	Total
Space Physics																				
U. & C.	120	90			29	1	24	3	18	1	—	—	71	5	76	1	—	—	—	1
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**90**			**29**	**1**	**24**	**3**	**18**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**71**	**5**	**76**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**
Applied Zoology																				
U. & C.	120	90			30	—	30	7	40	4	—	—	100	11	111	—	—	—	1	1
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**90**			**30**		**30**	**7**	**40**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**11**	**111**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**1**
Applied physics																				
U. & C.	300	225			81	7	61	8	42	1	—	—	184	16	200	5	—	3	2	10
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**300**	**225**			**81**	**7**	**61**	**8**	**42**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**184**	**16**	**200**	**5**	**—**	**3**	**2**	**10**
Applied Biology																				
U. & C.	120	120			31	2	41	1	39	4	23	—	2134	9	134	4	—	—	—	4
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**120**			**31**	**2**	**41**	**1**	**39**	**4**	**23**	**2**	**134**	**9**	**143**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**4**
Applied Math.																				
U. & C.	40	105			10	—	7	—	10	—	—	—	27	—	27	3	—	2	1	6
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**40**	**105**			**10**	**—**	**7**	**—**	**10**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**27**	**—**	**27**	**3**	**—**	**2**	**1**	**6**
Applied Chemistry																				
U. & C.	60	45			15	—	15	—	14	—	—	—	44	—	44	2	—	4	—	6
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**60**	**45**			**15**	**—**	**15**	**—**	**14**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**44**	**—**	**44**	**2**	**—**	**4**	**—**	**6**

Science (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Costumes																				
U. & C.	140	140	—	—	37	—	34	—	66	—	102	—	239		239	2	1	—	—	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Total	**140**	**140**	—	—	**37**	—	**34**	—	**66**	—	**102**	—	**239**		**239**	**2**	**1**	—	—	**3**
Costumes & Textile																				
U. & C.	160	40	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43		43	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.																				
Total	**160**	**40**	—	—	**43**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**43**		**43**	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	480	480	—	—	241	199	199	—	—	—	—	—	440		440	1	1	5	6	13
Total	**480**	**480**	—	—	**241**	**199**	**199**	—	—	—	—	—	**440**		**440**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**5**	**13**
Practical Clothing																				
U. & C.	120	90	—	—	28	—	34	—	23	—	—	—	85		85	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**90**	—	—	**28**	—	**34**	—	**23**	—	—	—	**85**		**85**	—	—	—	—	—
Housing																				
U. & C.	120	90	—	—	30	—	23	—	18	—	—	—	71		71	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**90**	—	—	**30**	—	**23**	—	**18**	—	—	—	**71**		**71**	—	—	—	—	—
Geology																				
U. & C.	440	280	—	119	3	69	5	46	—	32	—	266	8	274		5	3	5	2	15
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Total	**440**	**280**	—	**119**	**3**	**69**	**5**	**46**	—	**32**	—	**266**	**8**	**274**		**5**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**15**

Science (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med		1		2		3		4		Total			Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Enrol.					
Astrology & Weather																				
U. & C.	80	80			19	—	22	1	18	—	17	—	76	1	77	1	1	1	—	3
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	80	80			19	—	22	1	18	—	17	—	76	1	77	1	1	1	—	3
Statistics																				
U. & C.	500	440			137	—	181	5	183	7	48	—	549	12	561	4	2	2	2	10
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	500	440			137	—	181	5	183	7	48	—	549	12	561	4	2	2	2	10
Chemistry																				
U. & C.	2,060	2,026			548	87	663	144	498	127	400	69	2,109	427	2,536	45	20	26	8	99
Jr. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,060	2,026			548	87	663	144	498	127	400	69	2,109	427	2,536	45	20	26	8	99
Sub-Totle																				
U. & C.	12,080	10,837			2,252	1,161	2.243	1,113	1,621	1,061	1,107	683	7,223	4,018	11,241	190	77	129	70	466
Jr. C.	2,700	2,700			10	1,350	20	1,665	—	—	—	—	30	3,015	3,045	9	10	21	27	67
Total	14,780	13,537			2,262	2,511	2,263	2,778	1,621	1,061	1,107	689	7,253	7,033	14,286	199	87	150	97	533

Engineering (Total)

Dept.	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Number of Prof. Prof.	A. Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Constract. Engr.																				
U. & C.	160	80	—	—	42	1	23	1	23	—	—	—	88	2	90	1	—	—	—	1
Jr .C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**160**	**80**			**42**	**1**	**23**	**1**	**23**	—	—	—	**88**	**2**	**90**	**1**				**1**
Architecture																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	640	640	—	—	402	7	414	4	—	—	—	—	816	11	827	2	1	2	4	9
Total	**640**	**640**	—	—	**402**	**7**	**414**	**4**	—	—	—	—	**816**	**11**	**827**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**9**
Arch. Engr.																				
U. & C.	2,300	2,178	—	—	798	6	945	8	914	14	744	4	3,401	32	3,433	15	10	19	18	62
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	77	3	59	—	—	—	—	—	136	3	139	—	2	—	—	2
Total	2,460	2,338			**875**	**9**	**1,004**	**8**	**914**	**14**	**744**	**4**	**3,537**	**35**	**3,572**	**15**	**12**	**19**	**18**	**64**
Arch. Design.																				
U. & C.	120	110	—	—	60	3	55	2	58	4	—	—	173	9	182	—	1	1	1	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**110**	—	—	**60**	**3**	**55**	**2**	**58**	**4**	—	—	**173**	**9**	**182**	—	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**
Ind. Mang't																				
U. & C.	240	240	—	—	153	2	158	1	179	2	126	3	616	8	624	—	2	1	4	7
Jr. C.	160	160			75	7	101	17					176	24	200	—	—	2	—	2
Total	**400**	**400**	—	—	**228**	**9**	**259**	**18**	**179**	**2**	**126**	**3**	**792**	**32**	**824**	—	**2**	**3**	**4**	**9**
Ind. Education																				
U. & C.	480	330	—	—	119	1	58	—	53	—	42	—	272	1	273	2	—	—	7	9
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**480**	**330**	—	—	**119**	**1**	**58**	—	**53**	—	**42**	—	**272**	**1**	**273**	**2**	—	—	**7**	**9**

Engineering (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A. Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Ind. Chemistry																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	320	320			207	8	275	4	—	—	—	—	482	12	494	—	1	—	3	4
Total	**320**	**320**	—	—	**207**	**8**	**275**	**4**	—	—	—	—	**482**	**12**	**494**	—	**1**	—	**3**	**4**
Mineralogy																				
U. & C.	280	260	—	—	74	—	67	—	51	—	48	—	240	—	240	2	2	4	1	9
Jr. C.	80	40	—	—	47	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	56	1	—	—	1	2
Total	**360**	**300**	—	—	**121**	—	**76**	—	**51**	—	**48**	—	**296**	—	**296**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**11**
Mining Engr.																				
U. & C.	900	765	—	—	352	—	348	—	341	—	247	1	1,288	1	1,289	12	2	5	7	26
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**900**	**765**	—	—	**352**	—	**348**	—	**341**	—	**247**	**1**	**1,288**	**1**	**1,289**	**12**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**26**
Metallography																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	240	200	—	—	147	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	229	—	229	1	—	—	1	2
Total	**240**	**200**	—	—	**147**	—	**82**	—	—	—	—	—	**229**	—	**229**	**1**	—	—	**1**	**2**
Metal Engr.																				
U. & C.	740	635	—	—	253	1	240	1	244	—	79	1	816	3	819	13	3	7	5	28
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	40	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	61	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**820**	**715**	—	—	**293**	**1**	**261**	**1**	**244**	—	**79**	**1**	**877**	**3**	**880**	**13**	**3**	**7**	**5**	**28**
Mechanics																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	640	640	—	—	457	1	629	—	—	—	—	—	1,086	1	1,087	—	6	1	3	10
Total	**640**	**640**	—	—	**457**	**1**	**629**	—	—	—	—	—	**1,086**	**1**	**1,087**	—	**6**	**1**	**3**	**10**

Engineering (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med		1		2		3		4		Total			Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	A.T.Inst.	Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Enrol.					
Mechanical Engr.																				
U. & C.	2,500	2,295	—	—	974	—	1,387	—	1,318	—	935	—	4,614	—	4,614	22	17	25	5	69
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	41	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	71	—	—	1	—	1
Total	**2,580**	**2,375**	—	—	**1,015**	—	**1,417**	—	**1,318**	—	**935**	—	**4,685**	—	**4,685**	**22**	**17**	**26**	**5**	**70**
City Planning																				
U. & C.	140	70	—	—	38	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	72	—	1	—	—	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**140**	**70**	—	—	**38**	—	**34**	—	—	—	—	—	**72**	—	**72**	—	**1**	—	—	**1**
Wireless Communication																				
U. & C.	120	90	—	—	35	1	33	—	23	1	—	—	91	2	93	1	—	—	1	2
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	45	3	43	—	—	—	—	—	88	3	91	—	—	1	—	1
Total	**200**	**170**	—	—	**80**	**4**	**76**	—	**23**	**1**	—	—	**179**	**5**	**184**	**1**	—	**1**	**1**	**3**
Textile																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	72	10	67	14	—	—	—	—	139	24	163	—	—	2	—	2
Total	**160**	**160**	—	—	**72**	**10**	**67**	**14**	—	—	—	—	**139**	**24**	**163**	—	—	**2**	—	**2**
Textile Engr.																				
U. & C.	1,200	1,147	—	—	460	6	420	19	417	21	340	19	1,583	65	1,648	10	8	18	10	46
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**1,200**	**1,147**	—	—	**460**	**6**	**420**	**19**	**417**	**21**	**340**	**19**	**1,583**	**65**	**1,648**	**10**	**8**	**18**	**10**	**46**
Textile Chem.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	111	10	126	8	—	—	—	—	237	18	255	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**160**	**160**	—	—	**111**	**10**	**126**	**8**	—	—	—	—	**237**	**18**	**255**	—	—	—	—	—

Engineering (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Food Chem.																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	38	2	24	7	—	—	—	—	62	9	71	—	1	—	1	2
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**38**	**2**	**24**	**7**	—	—	—	—	**62**	**9**	**71**	—	**1**	—	**1**	**2**
Ceramic Engr.																				
U. & C.	160	155	—	—	81	—	103	—	111	2	71	—	366	2	368	3	1	—	—	4
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	15	25	16	15	—	—	—	—	31	40	71	—	—	1	—	1
Total	**240**	**235**	—	—	**96**	**25**	**119**	**15**	**111**	**2**	**71**	—	**397**	**42**	**439**	**3**	**1**	**1**	—	**5**
Atomic Engr.																				
U. & C.	120	120	—	—	66	—	75	—	81	—	63	—	285	—	285	2	3	2	1	8
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**120**	—	—	**66**	—	**75**	—	**81**	—	**63**	—	**285**	—	**285**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**8**
Applied Electonics																				
U. & C.	120	90	—	—	36	—	35	—	27	—	—	—	—	98	98	1	—	1	1	3
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	53	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	94	—	—	—	1	1
Total	**200**	**170**	—	—	**89**	—	**76**	—	**27**	—	—	—	—	**192**	**192**	**1**	—	**1**	**2**	**4**
Material Engr.																				
U. & C.	160	80	—	—	49	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	75	2	—	—	—	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**160**	**80**	—	—	**49**	—	**26**	—	—	—	—	—	**75**	—	**75**	**2**	—	—	—	**2**
Material Chem.																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	92	1	80	—	—	—	—	—	172	1	173	—	—	—	1	1
Total	**160**	**160**	—	—	**92**	**1**	**80**	—	—	—	—	—	**172**	**1**	**173**	—	—	—	**1**	**1**

Engineering (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Number of Student													Number of Prof.				
			Pre-Med		1		2		3		4		Total			Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Enrol.					
Electrology																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	320	320	—	—	239	—	310	—	—	—	—	—	549	—	549		1		3	4
Total	**320**	**320**	—	—	**239**	—	**310**	—	—	—	—	—	**549**	—	**549**	—	**1**	—	**3**	**4**
Electrical Engr.																				
U. & C.	2,200	1,875	—	—	854	3	1,207	—	1,051	1	633	—	3,745	4	3,749	27	14	19	11	71
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	41	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	75	—	—	1	—	1
Total	**2,280**	**1,955**	—	—	**895**	**3**	**1,241**	—	**1,051**	**1**	**633**	—	**3,820**	**4**	**3,824**	**27**	**14**	**20**	**11**	**72**
Ind. Electricity																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	50	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	93	1	2	1	—	4
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**50**	—	**43**	—	—	—	—	—	**93**	—	**93**	**1**	**2**	**1**	—	**4**
Electronics																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	**5**	—	**7**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**12**	**12**	—	—	—	—	—
Electronics Engr.																				
U. & C.	480	400	—	—	171	—	188	—	150	1	19	—	528	1	529	6	3	5	—	14
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	90	1	75	—	—	—	—	—	165	1	166	1	1	—	1	3
Total	**640**	**560**	—	—	**261**	**1**	**263**	—	**150**	**1**	**19**	—	**693**	**2**	**695**	**7**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**17**
Elect. wave Engr.																				
U. & C.	80	20	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	20	—	—	1	—	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**20**	—	—	**19**	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**19**	**1**	**20**	—	—	**1**	—	**1**

Engineering (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Stuent															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Fine mech. Engr.																				
U. & C.	120	70	—	—	37	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	82	2	—	—	—	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	120	70	—	—	37	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	82	2	—	—	—	2
Chem. Mfg.																				
U. & C.	120	90	—	—	23	9	40	4	30	4	—	—	93	17	110	—	—	—	1	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	120	90	—	—	23	9	40	4	30	4	—	—	93	17	110	—	—	—	1	1
Ship Building Engr.																				
U. & C.	320	315	—	—	89	—	87	—	82	—	59	—	317	—	317	3	—	4	—	7
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	320	315	—	—	89	—	87	—	82	—	59	—	317	—	317	3	—	4	—	7
Naval Arch. Engr.																				
U. & C.	80	80	—	—	20	—	20	—	22	—	18	—	80	—	80	1	2	5	—	9
Jr. C.																				
Total	80	80	—	—	20	—	20	—	22	—	18	—	80	—	80	1	2	5	—	9
Mining																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	—	94	90	—	—	—	—	—	184	—	184	—	—	1	—	1
Total	160	160	—	—	—	94	90	—	—	—	—	—	184	—	184	—	—	1	—	1
Mining & Metal.																				
U. & C.	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Engineering (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Civil Science																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	640	600	—	—	402	3	355	1	—	—	—	—	757	4	761	1	—	1	4	6
Total	**640**	**600**	—	—	**402**	**3**	**355**	**1**	—	—	—	—	**757**	**4**	**761**	**1**	—	**1**	**4**	**6**
Civil Engr.																				
U. & C.	2,240	2,117	—	—	819	1	891	—	921	—	696	—	3,327	1	3,328	13	15	20	10	58
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	81	—	67	1	—	—	—	—	148	1	149	—	1	—	—	1
Total	**2,409**	**2,277**	—	—	**900**	**1**	**958**	**1**	**921**	—	**696**	—	**3,475**	**2**	**3,477**	**13**	**16**	**20**	**10**	**59**
Communication Engr.																				
U. & C.	120	90	—	—	32	—	23	—	17	—	—	—	72	—	72	1	—	1	1	3
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	42	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	76	—	—	—	1	1
Total	**200**	**170**	—	—	**74**	—	**57**	—	**17**	—	—	—	**148**	—	**148**	**1**	—	**1**	**2**	**4**
Chemical Engr.																				
U. & C.	2,580	2,262	—	—	908	7	1,283	21	1,060	18	882	14	4,133	60	4,193	36	14	24	13	87
Jr. C.	160	120	—	—	92	3	77	9	—	—	—	—	169	12	181	4	2	—	1	7
Total	**2,740**	**2,382**	—	—	**1,000**	**10**	**1,360**	**30**	**1,060**	**18**	**882**	**14**	**4,302**	**72**	**4,374**	**40**	**16**	**24**	**14**	**94**
Sub- Total																				
U. & C.	18,080	16,004	—	—	6,508	42	7,791	57	7,173	68	5,002	42	26,474	209	26,683	175	99	162	97	533
Jr. C.	5,040	4,880	—	—	3,055	84	3,109	80	—	—	—	—	6,164	164	6,323	11	18	14	25	68
Total	**23,120**	**20,884**	—	—	**9,563**	**126**	**10,900**	**137**	**7,173**	**68**	**5,002**	**42**	**32,638**	**373**	**33,011**	**186**	**117**	**176**	**122**	**601**

Medical & Pharmacy (Total)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Nursing																				
U. & C.	620	590	—	—	—	162	—	155	—	164	—	132	—	613	613	4	3	13	14	34
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**620**	**590**	—	—	—	**162**	—	**155**	—	**164**	—	**132**	—	**613**	**613**	**4**	**3**	**13**	**14**	**34**
Physical Treatment																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	26	14	19	21	—	—	—	—	45	35	80	1	—	—	2	3
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**25**	**14**	**19**	**21**	—	—	—	—	**45**	**35**	**80**	**1**	—	—	**2**	**3**
X-Ray																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	6	39	23	5	—	—	—	—	29	44	73	1	—	1	1	3
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**6**	**39**	**23**	**5**	—	—	—	—	**29**	**44**	**73**	**1**	—	**1**	**1**	**3**
Veterinary																				
U. & C.	720	700	—	—	220	—	190	—	167	1	173	—	750	1	751	21	13	20	15	69
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	**720**	**700**	—	—	220	—	190	—	167	1	173	—	750	1	751	21	13	20	15	69
Pharmacy																				
U. & C.	3,400	3,169	—	—	421	488	685	625	761	817	486	523	2,353	2,453	4,806	51	26	70	48	195
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**3,400**	**3,169**	—	—	421	488	685	625	761	817	486	523	2,353	2,453	4,806	51	26	70	48	195
Sanitation																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	24	23	27	12	—	—	—	—	51	35	86	—	—	—	1	1
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	24	23	27	12	—	—	—	—	51	35	86	—	—	—	1	1

Medical & Pharmacy (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Numder of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Pre-Med.																				
U. & C.	1,330	1,330	1,375	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,375	213	1,588	7	5	6	2	20
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,330	1,330	1,375	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,375	213	1,588	7	5	6	2	20
Medical																				
U. & C.	2,500	2,437	—	—	627	114	563	89	569	77	650	79	2,409	359	2,768	165	112	141	103	521
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,500	2,437	—	—	627	114	563	89	569	77	650	79	2,409	359	2,768	165	112	141	103	521
Clinical Phathology																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	30	12	27	14	—	—	—	—	57	26	83	1	—	2	1	4
Total	80	80	—	—	30	12	27	14	—	—	—	—	57	26	83	1	—	2	1	4
Pharmaceutics																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	—	40	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	72	72	—	—	—	—	—
Total	80	80	—	—	—	40	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	72	72	—	—	—	—	—
Dentistry																				
U. & C.	400	400	—	—	83	—	87	5	79	3	90	3	339	11	350	9	4	9	7	29
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	400	400	—	—	83	—	87	5	79	3	90	3	339	11	350	9	4	9	7	29
Pre-Dentistry																				
U. & C.	200	200	209	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	2	211	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	200	200	209	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	2	211	—	—	—	—	—

Medical & Pharmacy (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol:	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Herb Med.																				
U. & C	160	40	—	—	57	2	99	3	73	3	—	—	229	8	237	6	2	2	1	11
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**160**	**40**	—	—	**57**	**2**	**99**	**3**	**73**	**3**	—	—	**229**	**8**	**237**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**11**
Sub-Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. & C.	9,330	8,866	1,584	215	1,408	766	1,624	877	1,649	1,065	1,399	737	7,664	3,660	11,323	263	165	261	190	879
Jr. C.	400	400	—	—	86	128	96	84	—	—	—	—	182	212	394	3	—	3	5	11
Total	**9,730**	**9,266**	**1,584**	**215**	**1,494**	**894**	**1,720**	**961**	**1,649**	**1,065**	**1,399**	**737**	**7,846**	**3,872**	**11,718**	**266**	**165**	**264**	**195**	**890**

Agr. & Forestry (Total)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Dairy Farming																				
U. & C.	120	120	—	—	30	—	61	—	30	—	11	—	132	—	132	1	—	1	—	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**120**	—	—	**30**	—	**61**	—	**30**	—	**11**	—	**132**	—	**132**	**1**	—	**1**	—	**2**
Ag. Home Econ.																				
U. & C.	220	190	—	—	—	57	—	50	—	54	—	31	—	192	192	1	2	5	4	12
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**220**	**190**	—	—	—	**57**	—	**50**	—	**54**	—	**31**	—	**192**	**192**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**12**
Agro-Engr.																				
U. & C.	360	310	—	—	96	—	116	—	95	—	72	—	379	—	379	4	5	11	5	25
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**360**	**310**	—	—	**96**	—	**116**	—	**95**	—	**72**	—	**379**	—	**379**	**4**	**5**	**11**	**5**	**25**
Ag. Manufact																				
U. & C.	80	100	—	—	20	—	17	—	18	2	40	1	95	3	98	3	1	2	1	7
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**100**	—	—	**20**	—	**17**	—	**18**	**2**	**40**	**1**	**95**	**3**	**98**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**7**
Ag. Pharmacy																				
U. & C.	160	80	—	—	40	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	108	1				1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**160**	**80**	—	—	**40**	—	**68**	—	—	—	—	—	**108**	—	**108**	**1**	—	—	—	**1**
Ag. Mang't																				
U. & C.	240	250	—	—	68	1	78	1	82	—	81	1	309	3	312	4	1	3	2	10
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**240**	**250**	—	—	**68**	**1**	**78**	**1**	**82**	—	**81**	**1**	**309**	**3**	**312**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**10**

Agr. & Forestry (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Ag-Ecnomics																				
U. & C.	520	490	—	—	149	3	173	4	184	4	76	—	582	11	593	8	1	10	3	22
Jr. C.	60	60	—	—	30	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	43		43	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**580**	**550**	—	—	**179**	**3**	**186**	**4**	**184**	**4**	**76**	—	**625**	**11**	**636**	**8**	**1**	**10**	**3**	**22**
Ag-Education																				
U. & C.	200	140	—	—	51	—	27	—	26	—	26	—	130	—	130	2	—	1	1	4
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**200**	**140**	—	—	**51**	—	**27**	—	**26**	—	**26**	—	**130**	—	**130**	**2**	—	**1**	**1**	**4**
Ag-Biology																				
U. & C.	200	140	—	—	50	2	65	3	39	1	27	1	181	7	188	5	2	3	3	13
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**200**	**140**	—	—	**50**	**2**	**65**	**3**	**39**	**1**	**27**	**1**	**181**	**7**	**188**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**13**
Ag-Civil Engr.																				
U. & C.	80	100	—	—	20	—	20	—	19	--	43	—	102		102	4	1	3	1	9
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	38	2	32	—	—	—	—	—	70	2	72	—	1	—	—	1
Total	**160**	**180**	—	—	**58**	**2**	**52**	—	**19**	—	**43**	—	**172**	**2**	**174**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**10**
Ag-Cooper.																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	200	200	—	—	70	—	74	9	—	—	—	—	144	9	153	3	—	7	1	11
Total	**200**	**200**	—	—	**70**	—	**74**	**9**	—	—	—	—	**144**	**9**	**153**	**3**	—	**7**	**1**	**11**
Rural Science																				
U. & C.	140	140	—	—	—	36	—	34	—	31	—	18	—	119	119	—	—	1	1	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**140**	**140**	—	—	—	**36**	—	**34**	—	**31**	—	**18**	—	**119**	**119**	—	—	**1**	**1**	**2**

Agr. & Forestry (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Number of Student													Number of Prof.				
			Pre-Med.		1		2		3		4		Total			Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Enrol.					
Rural Sociology																				
U. & C.	—	75	—		8	—	42	3	15	2	11	1	76	6	82	—	—	1	—	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	75	—		8	—	42	3	15	2	11	1	76	6	82	—	—	1	—	1
Rural Community Deve't.																				
U. & C.	200	200	—		52	—	55	—	94	—	34	1	235	1	236	1	1		2	4
Jr. C.	80	80	—		26	14	19	—	—	—	—	—	45	14	59	1	—	—	1	2
Total	280	280	—		78	14	74	—	94	—	34	1	280	15	295	2	1	—	3	6
Agriculture																				
U. & C.	1,640	1,454	—		489	7	539	2	577	8	462	7	2,067	24	2,067	41	13	31	10	95
Jr. C.	160	160	—		84	2	44	—	—	—	—	—	128	2	130	2	—	—	8	10
Total	1,800	1,614	—		573	9	583	2	577	8	462	7	2,195	26	2,197	43	13	31	18	105
Ag-Chem.																				
U. & C.	940	850	—		262	10	303	8	249	9	216	6	1,030	33	1,063	20	6	8	9	43
Jr. C.	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	940	850	—		262	10	303	8	249	9	216	6	1,030	33	1,063	20	6	8	9	43
Food Processing																				
U. & C.	260	255	—		50	31	134	35	162	39	63	24	409	129	538	3	2	—	2	7
Jr. C.	160	160	—		59	21	73	13	—	—	—	—	132	34	166	—	1	1	—	2
Total	420	415	—		109	52	207	48	162	39	63	24	541	163	704	3	3	1	2	9
Horticulture																				
U. & C.	900	814	—		153	84	223	91	225	90	111	48	712	313	1,025	13	4	9	8	34
Jr. C.	380	380	—		125	77	139	77	—	—	—	—	264	154	418	2	2	5	2	11
Total	1,280	1,194	—		278	161	362	168	225	90	111	48	976	467	1,443	15	6	14	10	45

Agr. & Forestry (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prpf.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Forestry																				
Sr .C.	1,000	955	—	—	314	—	320	—	354	1	230	—	1,218	1	1,219	25	6	13	9	53
Jr. C.	160	150	—	—	77	4	66	—	—	—	—	—	143	4	147	2		1		3
Total	**1,160**	**1,115**	—	—	**391**	**4**	**386**	—	**354**	**1**	**230**	—	**1,361**	**5**	**1,366**	**27**	**6**	**14**	**9**	**56**
Aericulture																				
U. & C.	360	280	—	—	97	4	109	4	62	4	43	3	311	15	326	4	3	1	6	14
Jr. C.	200	200	—	—	88	14	83	6	—	—	—	—	171	20	191	2	2	2	2	8
Total	**560**	**480**	—	—	**185**	**18**	**192**	**10**	**62**	**4**	**43**	**3**	**482**	**35**	**517**	**6**	**5**	**3**	**8**	**22**
Community Deve't																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	200	200	—	—	86	14	58	2	—	—	—	—	144	16	160	—	—	—	1	1
Total	**200**	**200**	—	—	**86**	**14**	**58**	**2**	—	—	—	—	**144**	**16**	**160**	—	—	—	**1**	**1**
Live Stock																				
U. & C.	1,020	994	—	—	311	1	299	2	308	2	253	—	1,171	5	1,176	17	8	21	11	57
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	97	5	142	—	—	—	—	—	239	5	244	—	—	3	—	3
Total	**1,180**	**1,154**	—	—	**408**	**6**	**441**	**2**	**308**	**2**	**253**	—	**1,410**	**10**	**1,420**	**17**	**8**	**24**	**11**	**60**
Live Stock & Processing																				
U. & C.	120	120	—	—	30	—	67	—	29	—	23	—	149	—	149	1	1	—	—	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**120**	—	—	**30**	—	**67**	—	**29**	—	**23**	—	**149**	—	**149**	**1**	**1**	—	—	**2**
Animal Food																				
U. & C.	160	80	—	—	40	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	89	—	—	1	—	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**160**	**80**	—	—	**40**	—	**49**	—	—	—	—	—	**89**	—	**89**	—	—	**1**	—	**1**

Agr. & Forestry (Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med.		1		2		3		4		Total			Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Enrol.					
Sub-Total																				
U. & C.	8,920	8,127	—	—	2,330	236	2,765	237	2,568	247	1,822	142	9,485	862	10,347	158	57	125	78	418
Jr. C.	1,840	1,840	—	—	780	153	743	107	—	—	—	—	1,523	260	1,783	12	5	20	15	52
Total	**10,760**	**9,967**	—	—	**3,110**	**389**	**3,508**	**344**	**2,568**	**247**	**1,822**	**142**	**11,008**	**1,122**	**12,130**	**170**	**62**	**145**	**93**	**470**

Fishery & Marine(Total)

Dept.	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Number of Prof. Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Engine																				
U. & C.	200	200	—	—	46	—	44	—	37	—	45	—	172	—	172	4	1	3	2	10
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**200**	**200**	—	—	**46**	—	**44**	—	**37**	—	**45**	—	**172**	—	**172**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**10**
Fishery																				
U. & C.	160	80	—	—	44	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	83	—	1	2	1	4
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**160**	**80**	—	—	**44**	—	**39**	—	—	—	—	—	**83**	—	**83**	—	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**
Fishery Manag't																				
U. & C.	160	160	—	—	58	—	37	—	38	—	26	—	159	—	159	1	—	5	—	6
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	76	4	79	1	—	—	—	—	155	5	160	2	—	1	—	3
Total	**320**	**320**	—	—	**134**	**4**	**116**	**1**	**38**	—	**26**	—	**314**	**5**	**319**	**3**	—	**6**	—	**9**
Fishery Education																				
U. & C.	60	60	—	—	20	—	14	—	14	—	11	—	59	—	59	1	—	5	2	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**60**	**60**	—	—	**20**	—	**14**	—	**14**	—	**11**	—	**59**	—	**59**	**1**	—	**5**	**2**	**8**
Fishing																				
U. & C.	200	200	—	—	58	—	48	—	54	—	65	—	225	—	225	3	—	5	—	8
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	40	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	78	—	—	2	—	2
Total	**280**	**280**	—	—	**98**	—	**86**	—	**54**	—	**65**	—	**303**	—	**303**	**3**	—	**7**	—	**10**
Manufacturing																				
U. & C.	180	180	—	—	51	2	60	2	48	2	52	1	211	7	218	3	—	5	—	8
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	39	1	36	1	—	—	—	—	75	2	77	—	3	—	—	3
Total	**260**	**260**	—	—	**90**	**3**	**96**	**3**	**48**	**2**	**52**	**1**	**286**	**9**	**295**	**3**	**3**	**5**	—	**11**

Fishery & Marine(Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med.		1		2		3		4		Total			Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Enrol.					
Fish Breeding																				
U. & C.	160	160	—	—	51	1	49	—	25	1	35	1	160	3	163	4	—	3	1	8
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	160	160	—	—	51	1	49	—	25	1	35	1	160	3	163	4	—	3	1	8
Navigation																				
U. & C.	200	200	—	—	44	—	41	—	35	—	32	—	152	—	152	1	—	3	4	8
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	200	200	—	—	44	—	41	—	35	—	32	—	152	—	152	1	—	3	4	8
Sub-Total																				
U. & C.	1,320	1,240	—	—	372	3	332	2	251	3	266	2	1,221	10	1,231	17	2	31	10	60
Jr. C.	320	320	—	—	155	5	153	2	—	—	—	—	308	7	315	2	3	3	—	8
Total	1,640	1,560	—	—	527	8	485	4	251	3	266	2	1,529	17	1,546	19	5	34	10	68

Teacher Training(Total)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof	F.T.Inst.	Total
Ed. Psychology																				
U. & C.	120	120	—	—	—	30	—	41	—	35	—	35	—	141	141	—	3	1	2	6
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**120**	—	—	—	**30**	—	**41**	—	**35**	—	**35**	—	**141**	**141**	—	**3**	**1**	**2**	**6**
Education																				
U. & C.	680	690	—	—	87	129	82	150	66	172	55	160	290	611	901	18	12	12	5	47
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**680**	**690**	—	—	**87**	**129**	**82**	**150**	**66**	**172**	**55**	**160**	**290**	**611**	**901**	**18**	**12**	**12**	**5**	**47**
Korean Lang. Ed.																				
U. & C.	220	200	—	—	51	6	47	7	44	11	38	2	180	26	206	6	2	4	1	13
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**220**	**200**	—	—	**51**	**6**	**47**	**7**	**44**	**11**	**38**	**2**	**180**	**26**	**206**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**13**
Korean Lang. & Lit.																				
U. & C.	120	120	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	51	—	33	—	144	144	—	—	2	1	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**120**	—	—	—	**30**	—	**30**	—	**51**	—	**33**	—	**144**	**144**	—	—	**2**	**1**	**3**
Instrument Music																				
U. & C.	80	40	—	—	—	20	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	42	42	2	—	1	—	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**40**	—	—	—	**20**	—	**22**	—	—	—	—	—	**42**	**42**	**2**	—	**1**	—	**3**
Fine Arts																				
U. & C.	160	160	—	—	—	41	—	42	—	40	—	41	—	164	164	1	1	1	1	4
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**160**	**160**	—	—	—	**41**	—	**42**	—	**40**	—	**41**	—	**164**	**164**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**

Teacher Training(Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med.		1		2		3		4		Total			Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Enrol.					
Arts Education																				
U. & C.	320	140	—	—	8	70	—	59	—	—	—	—	8	129	137	1	4	—	3	8
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**320**	**140**	—	—	**8**	**70**	—	**59**	—	—	—	—	**8**	**129**	**137**	**1**	**4**	—	**3**	**8**
Nursery																				
U. & C.	—	40	—	—	—	20	—	28	—	35	—	38	—	121	121	1	—	3	1	5
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	**40**	—	—	—	**20**	—	**28**	—	**35**	—	**38**	—	**121**	**121**	**1**	—	**3**	**1**	**5**
Social Education																				
U. & C.	280	250	—	—	69	5	64	10	43	5	62	5	238	25	263	14	4	10	3	31
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**280**	**250**	—	—	**69**	**5**	**64**	**10**	**43**	**5**	**62**	**5**	**238**	**25**	**263**	**14**	**4**	**10**	**3**	**31**
Social Life																				
U. & C.	320	320	—	—	—	80	—	102	—	108	—	92	—	382	382	3	6	4	1	14
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**320**	**320**	—	—	—	**80**	—	**102**	—	**108**	—	**92**	—	**382**	**382**	**3**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**14**
Applied Arts																				
U. & C.	120	90	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	42	—	—	—	102	102	1	—	1	—	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**90**	—	—	—	**30**	—	**30**	—	**42**	—	—	—	**102**	**102**	**1**	—	**1**	—	**2**
Vocal Music																				
U. & C.	80	40	—	—	—	20	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	37	37	1	—	—	—	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**40**	—	—	—	**20**	—	**17**	—	—	—	—	—	**37**	**37**	**1**	—	—	—	**1**

Teacher Training(Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	3 M	3 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
A-V Education																				
U. & C.	120	120	—	—	—	31	—	58	—	61	—	56	—	206	206	1	1	1	—	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**120**	—	—	—	**31**	—	**58**	—	**61**	—	**56**	—	**206**	**206**	**1**	**1**	**1**	—	**3**
English Lang. Ed.																				
U. & C.	80	60	—	—	21	1	20	—	20	3	—	—	61	4	65	—	1	2	—	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**60**	—	—	**21**	**1**	**20**	—	**20**	**3**	—	—	**61**	**4**	**65**	—	**1**	**2**	—	**3**
English Lang. & Lit.																				
U. & C.	120	120	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	35	—	32	—	127	127	—	1	—	1	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**120**	—	—	—	**30**	—	**30**	—	**35**	—	**32**	—	**127**	**127**	—	**1**	—	**1**	**2**
Music																				
U. & C.	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	27	—	64	64	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	**80**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**37**	—	**27**	—	**64**	**64**	—	—	—	—	—
Music Ed.																				
U. & C.	—	20	—	—	—	—	2	21	—	—	—	—	2	21	23	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	**20**	—	—	—	—	**2**	**21**	—	—	—	—	**2**	**21**	**23**	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Lang. Ed.																				
U. & C.	700	480	—	—	88	93	103	124	57	55	35	8	283	280	563	12	3	12	8	35
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**700**	**480**	—	—	**88**	**93**	**103**	**124**	**57**	**55**	**35**	**8**	**283**	**280**	**563**	**12**	**3**	**12**	**8**	**35**

Teacher Training(Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Physical Ed.																				
U. &. C.	180	180	—	—	—	45	—	45	—	63	—	26	—	179	179	2	1	1	—	4
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**180**	**180**	—	—	—	**45**	—	**45**	—	**63**	—	**26**	—	**179**	**179**	**2**	**1**	**1**	—	**4**
Physical Ed. Teacher Training																				
U. & C.	680	650	—	—	133	48	165	45	114	13	131	11	543	117	660	5	3	8	6	22
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**680**	**650**	—	—	**133**	**48**	**165**	**45**	**114**	**13**	**131**	**11**	**543**	**117**	**660**	**5**	**3**	**8**	**6**	**22**
Elementary Ed.																				
U. & C.	120	60	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	60	60	—	1	—	2	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**60**	—	—	—	**30**	—	**30**	—	—	—	—	—	**60**	**60**	—	**1**	—	**2**	**3**
Home Economics																				
U. & C.	320	680	—	—	—	80	—	262	—	236	—	212	—	790	790	6	8	6	2	22
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**320**	**680**	—	—	—	**80**	—	**262**	—	**236**	—	**212**	—	**790**	**790**	**6**	**8**	**6**	**2**	**22**
Home Economics Ed.																				
U. & C.	800	540	—	—	—	200	—	201	—	105	—	108	—	614	614	5	2	7	14	28
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**800**	**540**	—	—	—	**200**	—	**201**	—	**105**	—	**108**	—	**614**	**614**	**5**	**2**	**7**	**14**	**28**
Science																				
U. & C.	120	120	—	—	—	31	—	55	—	53	—	35	—	174	174	1	1	2	1	5
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**120**	—	—	—	**31**	—	**55**	—	**53**	—	**35**	—	**174**	**174**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**5**

Teacher Training(Total) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Science Ed.																				
U. & C.	500	440	—	—	120	18	108	10	75	14	108	12	411	54	465	13	7	9	—	29
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**500**	**440**	—	—	**120**	**18**	**108**	**10**	**75**	**14**	**108**	**12**	**411**	**54**	**465**	**13**	**7**	**9**	—	**29**
Math. Ed.																				
U. & C.	220	200	—	—	57	1	48	5	49	5	45	3	199	14	213	4	3	3	—	10
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**220**	**200**	—	—	**57**	**1**	**48**	**5**	**49**	**5**	**45**	**3**	**199**	**14**	**213**	**4**	**3**	**3**	—	**10**
Food Chem.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. & C.	120	90	—	—	—	30	—	29	—	37	—	—	—	96	96	—	—	3	2	5
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**90**	—	—	—	**30**	—	**29**	—	**37**	—	—	—	**96**	**96**	—	—	**3**	**2**	**5**
Sub-Total																				
Huma.	4,500	3,980	—	—	457	759	483	891	344	766	321	566	1,605	2,982	4,587	68	43	63	35	209
Na. Sc.	2,080	2,070	—	—	177	360	156	562	124	450	153	370	610	1,742	2,352	29	21	30	19	99
Total	**6,580**	**6,050**	—	—	**634**	**1,119**	**639**	**1,453**	**468**	**1,216**	**474**	**936**	**2,215**	**4,724**	**6,939**	**97**	**64**	**93**	**54**	**30**

General Teacher Training (Total)

DePt.	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Number of Student: Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Numder of Prof.: Prof.	A.Prof.	Asa't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
General Teacher Ed.																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	31	86	77	258
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	4	8	24
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	35	90	85	282
Sub-Total																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	31	86	77	251
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	4	8	24
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	35	90	85	282
Grand Total																				
U. &C.	106,590	98,671	1,584	215	24,605	6,636	32,561	8,494	29,635	8,423	23,400	5,721	111,785	29,489	141,274	1,736	871	1,409	944	4,960
Jr. C.	16,560	16,400	—	—	5,367	3,658	5,500	3,902	—	—	—	—	10,867	7,560	18,427	73	58	91	129	351
Total	123,150	115,071	1,584	215	29,972	10,294	38,061	12,396	29,635	8,423	23,400	5,721	122,652	37,049	159,701	1,809	929	1,500	1,073	5,311

〈Table 2—37〉 : **Number of Students and Professors by Field of Study**

(Detailed Analysis of Numbers of Students and Professors of Evening Colleges by Field, Department, Type of Institutions, year, Sex, and Professorial ranks.)

Language & Literature Colleges

Dept.	Number of Studnt															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Korean Lang. & Lit.																				
U. & C.	400	481	—	—	104	20	134	40	114	38	96	34	448	132	580	2	—	3	2	7
Jr. C.	100	100	—	—	—	50	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	95	95	—	—	—	1	1
Total	**500**	**581**	—	—	**104**	**70**	**134**	**85**	**114**	**38**	**96**	**34**	**448**	**227**	**675**	**2**	—	**3**	**3**	**8**
Literature																				
U. & C.	220	219	—	—	29	26	61	43	20	40	103	76	213	185	398	3	2	2	—	7
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**220**	**219**	—	—	**29**	**26**	**61**	**43**	**20**	**40**	**103**	**76**	**213**	**185**	**398**	**3**	**2**	**2**	—	**7**
English Lang. & Lit.																				
U. & C.	500	482	—	—	126	26	121	51	118	63	134	61	499	201	700	6	2	1	2	11
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**500**	**482**	—	—	**126**	**26**	**121**	**51**	**118**	**63**	**134**	**61**	**499**	**201**	**700**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**11**
Japanese Lang. & Lit.																				
U. & C.	80	72	—	—	15	6	20	6	7	2	2	4	44	18	62	2	—	—	1	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**72**	—	—	**15**	**6**	**20**	**6**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**44**	**18**	**62**	**2**	—	—	**1**	**3**
Sub-Total																				
U. & C.	1,200	1,254	—	—	274	78	336	140	259	143	335	175	1,204	536	1,740	13	4	5	6	28
Jr. C.	100	100	—	—	—	50	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	95	95	—	—	—	1	1
Total	**1,300**	**1,354**	—	—	**274**	**128**	**336**	**185**	**259**	**143**	**335**	**175**	**1,204**	**631**	**1,835**	**13**	**4**	**5**	**7**	**29**

Arts (Evening Colleges)

Dept.	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Number of Student: Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Number of Prof.: Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Crafts Arts																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	35	5	11	21	—	—	—	—	46	26	72	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**35**	**5**	**11**	**21**	—	—	—	—	**46**	**26**	**72**	—	—	—	—	—
Design																				
U. & C.	100	50	—	—	8	17	13	15	—	—	—	—	21	32	53	1	1	1	—	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**100**	**50**	—	—	**8**	**17**	**13**	**15**	—	—	—	—	**21**	**32**	**53**	**1**	**1**	**1**	—	**3**
Dancing																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	25	15	—	9	—	—	—	—	25	24	49	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**25**	**15**	—	**9**	—	—	—	—	**25**	**24**	**49**	—	—	—	—	—
Creative writing																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	100	100	—	—	34	16	20	48	—	—	—	—	54	64	118	—	—	1	1	2
Total	**100**	**100**	—	—	**34**	**16**	**20**	**48**	—	—	—	—	**54**	**64**	**118**	—	—	**1**	**1**	**2**
Applied Fine Arts																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	—	40	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	76	76	—	—	1	2	3
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	—	**40**	—	**36**	—	—	—	—	—	**76**	**76**	—	—	**1**	**2**	**3**

Arts (Evening Colleges) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 W	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Music																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	40	40	—	—	—	20	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	38	38	—	1	—	—	1
Total	**40**	**40**	—	—	—	**20**	—	**18**	—	—	—	—	—	**38**	**38**	—	**1**	—	—	**1**
Sub-Total																				
U. & C.	100	50	—	—	8	17	13	15	—	—	—	—	21	32	53	1	1	1	—	3
Jr. C.	380	380	—	—	94	96	31	132	—	—	—	—	125	228	353	—	1	2	3	6
Total	**480**	**430**	—	—	**102**	**113**	**44**	**147**	—	—	—	—	**146**	**260**	**406**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**9**

Humanities (Evening Colleges)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med.		1		2		3		4		Total			Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Enrol.					
Education																				
U. & C.	80	72	—	—	9	16	10	13	4	17	11	9	34	55	89	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**72**	—	—	**9**	**16**	**10**	**13**	**4**	**17**	**11**	**9**	**34**	**55**	**89**	—	—	—	—	—
Oriental Philosophy																				
U. & C.	80	72	—	—	23	3	13	3	6	1	4	—	46	7	53	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**72**	—	—	**23**	**3**	**13**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	—	**46**	**7**	**53**	—	—	—	—	—
Nursery																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	—	40	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	77	77	—	—	—	1	1
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	—	**40**	—	**37**	—	—	—	—	—	**77**	**77**	—	—	—	**1**	**1**
History																				
U. & C.	160	156	—	—	39	8	28	20	28	16	47	10	142	54	196	—	—	1	1	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**160**	**156**	—	—	**39**	**8**	**28**	**20**	**28**	**16**	**47**	**10**	**142**	**54**	**196**	—	—	**1**	**1**	**2**
Social Works																				
U. & C.	80	60	—	—	4	3	16	7	14	8	—	—	34	18	52	1	1	—	—	2
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**60**	—	—	**4**	**3**	**16**	**7**	**14**	**8**	—	—	**34**	**18**	**52**	**1**	**1**	—	—	**2**

Humanities (Evening Colleges) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Number of Student													Number of Prof.				
			Pre-Med.		1		2		3		4		Total			Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't. Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Enrol.					
Geography																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total																				
U. & C.	400	360	—	—	75	30	67	43	52	42	66	19	260	134	394	1	1	1	1	4
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	—	40	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	77	77	—	—	—	1	1
Total	480	440	—	—	75	70	67	80	52	42	66	19	260	211	471	1	1	1	2	5

Social Science (Evening Colleges)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Business Adm.																				
U. & C.	440	330	—	—	144	4	172	9	157	4	46	—	519	17	536	1	—	1	3	2
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	36	4	43	7	—	—	—	—	79	11	90	—	1	—	1	5
Total	520	410	—	—	180	8	215	16	157	4	46	—	598	28	626	1	1	1	4	7
Manag't & Economics																				
U. & C.	80	80	—	—	19	1	82	3	76	—	155	8	332	12	344	—	1	1	—	2
Jr. C.	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	80	80	—	—	19	1	82	3	76	—	155	8	332	12	344	—	1	1	—	2
Management																				
U. & C.	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	33	11	74	20	—	—	—	—	107	31	138	—	—	2	1	3
Total	80	80	—	—	33	11	74	20	—	—	—	—	107	31	138	—	—	2	1	3
Management Practice																				
U. & C.	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	100	100	—	—	39	11	50	8	—	—	—	—	89	19	108	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100	100	—	—	39	11	50	8	—	—	—	—	89	19	108	—	—	—	—	—
Economics																				
U. & C.	1,040	997	—	—	286	8	414	19	393	26	654	16	1,747	69	1,816	4	2	2	2	10
Jr. C.	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,040	997	—	—	286	8	414	19	393	26	654	16	1,747	69	1,816	4	2	2	2	10
Police Admin.																				
U. & C.	120	60	—	—	33	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	120	60	—	—	33	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	44	—	—	—	—	—

Social Science (Evening Colleges) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Tourism																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	26	14	20	21	—	—	—	—	46	35	81	—	1	—	—	1
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**26**	**14**	**20**	**21**	—	—	—	—	**46**	**35**	**81**	—	**1**	—	—	**1**
Trade																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	41	4	36	11	—	—	—	—	77	15	92	—	1	—	1	
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**41**	**4**	**36**	**11**	—	—	—	—	**77**	**15**	**92**	—	**1**	—	**1**	**22**
Law																				
U. & C.	1,300	1,285	—	—	326	7	534	12	568	7	832	16	2,260	42	2,302	7	4	4	5	20
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**1,300**	**1,285**	—	—	**326**	**7**	**534**	**12**	**568**	**7**	**832**	**16**	**2,260**	**42**	**2,302**	**7**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**20**
Commerce																				
U. & C.	1,069	1,016	—	—	321	8	617	21	618	40	850	43	2,406	112	2,518	—	2	3	4	9
Jr. C.	520	520	—	—	151	127	182	115	—	—	—	—	333	242	575	3	—	—	1	4
Total	**1,589**	**1,536**	—	—	**472**	**135**	**799**	**136**	**618**	**40**	**850**	**43**	**2,739**	**354**	**3,093**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**13**
Business Practice																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	100	100	—	—	32	17	41	5	—	—	—	—	73	22	95	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**100**	**100**	—	—	**32**	**17**	**41**	**5**	—	—	—	—	**73**	**22**	**95**	—	—	—	—	—
Politics & Economics																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	67	—	67	—	1	1	1	3
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**67**	—	**67**	—	**67**	—	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**

Social Science (Evening Colleges) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Political Science																				
Sr. C.	80	110	—	—	25	—	29	—	19	—	12	1	85	1	86	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	80	110	—	—	25	—	29	—	19	—	12	1	85	1	86	—	—	—	—	—
Politics & Diplomacy																				
U. & C.	160	264	—	—	42	5	96	7	133	5	140	4	411	21	432	4	3	2	2	11
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	160	264			42	6	96	7	133	5	140	4	411	21	432	4	3	2	2	11
Public Adm.																				
U. & C.	720	651	—	—	178	7	200	1	206	10	237	8	821	26	847	2	—	4	2	8
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	720	651	—	—	178	7	200	1	206	10	237	8	821	26	847	2	—	4	2	8
Admin. Practice																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	340	340	—	—	152	23	169	29	—	—	—	—	321	52	373	1	2	2	4	9
Total	340	340	—	—	152	23	169	29	—	—	—	—	321	52	373	1	2	2	4	9
Sub-Total																				
U. & C.	5,600	4,793	—	—	1,374	40	2,155	72	2,170	92	2,993	96	8,692	300	8,992	18	13	18	19	68
Jr. C.	1,380	1,380	—	—	510	211	615	216	—	—	—	—	1,125	427	1,552	4	5	4	8	21
Total	6,980	6,173	—	—	1,884	251	2,770	288	2,170	92	2,993	96	9,817	727	10,544	22	18	22	27	89

Science (Evening Colleges)

Dept.	Number of student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Home Economics																				
U. & C.	360	312	—	—	—	92	—	62	—	62	—	30	—	246	246	1	2	2	2	7
Jr. C.	320	320	—	—	—	158		155	—	—	—	—	—	313	313	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**680**	**632**	—	—	—	**250**	—	**217**	—	**62**	—	**30**	—	**559**	**559**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**7**
Physics																				
U. & C.	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	17	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	**40**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**7**	—	**17**	—	**24**	—	**24**	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematics																				
U. & C.	80	110	—	—	17	5	13	2	12	6	25	3	67	16	83	—	—	—	1	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**110**	—	—	**17**	**5**	**13**	**2**	**12**	**6**	**25**	**3**	**67**	**16**	**83**	—	—	—	**1**	**1**
Nutrition																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	—	40	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	64	64	—	—	1	1	2
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	—	**40**	—	**24**	—	—	—	—	—	**64**	**64**	—	—	**1**	**1**	**2**
Applied Zoology																				
U. & C.	120	90	—	—	30	—	30	7	40	4	—	—	100	11	111	—	—	—	1	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**90**	—	—	**30**	—	**30**	**7**	**40**	**4**	—	—	**100**	**11**	**111**	—	—	—	**1**	**1**
Applied Physics																				
U. & C.	240	180	—	—	65	7	47	8	33	1	—	—	145	16	161	4	—	—	1	5
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**240**	**180**	—	—	**65**	**7**	**47**	**8**	**33**	**1**	—	—	**145**	**16**	**161**	**4**	—	—	**1**	**5**

Science(Evening Colleges) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med.		1		2		3		4		Total			Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Porf.	F.T.Inst.	Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Enrol.					
Costumes																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	—	80	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	148	148	—	1	1	1	3
Total	**160**	**160**	—	—	—	**80**	—	**68**	—	—	—	—	—	**148**	**148**	—	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**
Geology																				
U. & C.	80	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	1	—	—	—	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	20	—	—	**20**	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	1	—	—	—	1
Chemistry																				
U. & C.	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	15	1	32	2	34	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	15	1	32	2	34	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total																				
U. & C.	880	792	—	—	132	104	90	79	109	74	57	34	388	291	679	6	2	2	5	15
Jr. C.	560	560	—	—	—	278	—	247	—	—	—	—	—	525	525	—	1	2	2	5
Total	**1,440**	**1,352**	—	—	**132**	**382**	**90**	**326**	**109**	**74**	**57**	**34**	**388**	**816**	**1,204**	**6**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**20**

Engineering(Evening Colleges)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Architecture																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	240	240	—	—	128	4	143	1	—	—	—	—	271	5	276	—	—	—	2	2
Total	**240**	**240**	—	—	**128**	**4**	**143**	**1**	—	—	—	—	**271**	**5**	**276**	—	—	—	**2**	**2**
Arch. Engr.																				
U. & C.	500	423	—	—	207	4	301	2	221	3	164		893	9	902	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**500**	**423**	—	—	**207**	**4**	**301**	**2**	**221**	**3**	**164**	—	**893**	**9**	**902**	—	—	—	—	—
Ind. Management																				
U. & C.	120	120	—	—	ε	2	67	—	65	2	32	—	250	4	254	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	41	1	40	9				—	81	10	91	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**200**	**200**	—	—	**127**	**3**	**107**	**9**	**65**	**2**	**32**	—	**331**	**14**	**345**	—	—	—	—	—
Ind. Chem.																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	77	4	118	1	—	—	—	—	195	5	200	—	—	—	1	1
Total	**160**	**160**	—	—	**77**	**4**	**118**	**1**	—	—	—	—	**195**	**5**	**200**	—	—	—	**1**	**1**
Mining Enqr																				
Sr. C.	140	135	—	—	90	—	57	—	50	—	28	—	225	—	225	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**140**	**135**			**90**		**57**		**50**		**28**		**225**		**225**	—	—	—	—	—
Metallography																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	40	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	60	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**40**	—	**20**	—	—	—	—	—	**60**	—	**60**	—	—	—	—	—

Engineering (Evening Colleges) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
Mechanics																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	240	240	—	—	139	1	208	—	—	—	—	—	347	1	348	—	1	—	1	2
Total	240	240	—	—	139	1	208	—	—	—	—	—	347	1	348	—	1	—	1	2
Mech. Engr.																				
U. & C.	580	517	—	—	347	—	500	—	436	—	217	—	1,500	—	1,500	3	2	1	—	6
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	580	517	—	—	347	—	500	—	436	—	217	—	1,500	—	1,500	3	2	1	—	6
Textile																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	37	4	22	9	—	—	—	—	59	13	72	—	—	—	—	—
Total	80	80	—	—	37	4	22	9	—	—	—	—	59	13	72	—	—	—	—	—
Text. Engr.																				
U. & C.	280	233	—	—	107	3	85	6	70	1	21	—	283	10	293	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	280	233	—	—	107	3	85	6	70	1	21	—	283	10	293	—	—	—	—	—
Text. Chem.																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	32	9	50	—	—	—	—	—	82	8	90	—	—	—	—	—
Total	90	80	—	—	32	9	50	—	—	—	—	—	82	8	90	—	—	—	—	—
Material Chem.																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	39	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	66	1	67	—	—	—	—	—
Total	80	80	—	—	39	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	66	1	67	—	—	—	—	—

Engineering (Evening Colleges) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med. M	Pre-Med. F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Instr.	Total
Electrology																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	160	160	—	—	83	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	231	—	231	—	1	—	2	3
Total	**160**	**160**	—	—	**83**	—	**148**	—	—	—	—	—	**231**	—	**231**	—	**1**	—	**2**	**3**
Elect. Engr.																				
U. & C.	300	255	—	—	256	1	329	—	351	1	149	—	1,085	2	1,087	1	2	1	—	4
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**300**	**255**	—	—	**256**	**1**	**329**	—	**351**	**1**	**149**	—	**1,085**	**2**	**1,087**	**1**	**2**	**1**	—	**4**
Electronics Engr																				
U. & C.	160	120	—	—	54	—	33	—	36	—	—	—	123	—	123	2	—	2	—	4
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	50	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	100	1	101	1	—	—	1	2
Total	**240**	**200**	—	—	**104**	**1**	**83**	—	**36**	—	—	—	**223**	**1**	**224**	**3**	—	**2**	**1.**	**6**
Manuf. Chem.																				
U. & C.	120	90	—	—	23	9	40	4	30	4	—	—	93	17	110	—	—	—	1	1
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**120**	**90**	—	—	**23**	**9**	**40**	**4**	**30**	**4**	—	—	**93**	**17**	**110**	—	—	—	**1**	**1**
Mining																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	40	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	73	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**40**	—	**33**	—	—	—	—	—	**73**	—	**73**	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Science																				
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	240	240	—	—	132	2	117	—	—	—	—	—	249	2	251	—	—	—	1	1
al	240	240	—	—	132	2	117	—	—	—	—	—	249	2	251	—	—	—	1	1

Engineering (Evening Colleges) (Cont'd)

Dept.	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med M	Pre-Med F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	Total M	Total F	Total Enrol.	Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
Civil Engr.																				
U. & C.	420	403	—	—	224	1	226	—	245	—	171	—	866	1	867	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**420**	**403**	—	—	**224**	**1**	**226**	—	**245**	—	**171**	—	**866**	**1**	**867**	—	—	—	—	—
Chem. Engr.																				
U. & C.	520	453	—	—	264	1	398	4	294	7	184	8	1,140	20	1,160	4	1	1	1	7
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	--	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**520**	**453**	—	—	**264**	**1**	**398**	**4**	**294**	**7**	**184**	**8**	**1,140**	**20**	**1,160**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**7**
Wireless Comm.																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	45	3	43	—	—	—	—	—	88	3	91	—	1	—	—	1
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**45**	**3**	**43**	—	—	—	—	—	**88**	**3**	**91**	—	**1**	—	—	**1**
Applied Electronics																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	53	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	94	—	—	—	1	1
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**53**	—	**41**	—	—	—	—	—	**94**	—	**94**	—	—	—	**1**	**1**
Communication Engr.																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	42	—	34	--	—	—	—	—	76	—	76	1	—	—	1	2
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**42**	—	**34**	—	—	—	—	—	**76**	—	**76**	**1**	—	—	**1**	**2**
Sub-Total																				
U. & C.	3,140	2,749	—	—	1,658	21	2,036	16	1,798	18	966	8	6,458	63	6,521	10	5	5	2	22
Jr. C.	1,840	1,840	—	—	978	29	1,094	20	—	—	—	—	2,072	49	2,121	2	2	1	10	15
Total	**4,980**	**4,589**	—	—	**2,636**	**50**	**3,130**	**36**	**1,798**	**18**	**966**	**8**	**8,530**	**112**	**8,642**	**12**	**7**	**6**	**12**	**37**

Fishery & Marine (Evening Colleges)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med		1		2		3		4		Total			Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst	Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Enrol.					
Fishery Manag't																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	36	4	39	1	—	—	—	—	75	5	80	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**36**	**4**	**39**	**1**	—	—	—	—	**75**	**5**	**80**	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. C.	80	80	—	—	36	4	39	1	—	—	—	—	75	5	80	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**80**	**80**	—	—	**36**	**4**	**39**	**1**	—	—	—	—	**75**	**5**	**80**	—	—	—	—	—

General Teacher Training(Evening Colleges)

Dept.	Number of Student															Number of Prof.				
	Legal Quota	Actual Quota	Pre-Med.		1		2		3		4		Total			Prof.	A.Prof.	Ass't Prof.	F.T.Inst.	Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Enrol.					
General Teacher Ed.																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	4	2	18
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	9
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**12**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**27**
Sub-Total																				
U. & C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	4	2	18
Jr. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	9
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**12**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**72**
Grand Total																				
U. & C.	10,720	9,998	—	—	3,521	290	4,697	365	4,388	369	4,417	332	17,023	1,356	18,379	59	28	36	35	158
Jr. C.	4,420	4,420	—	—	1,618	708	1,779	698	—	—	—	—	3,397	1,406	4,803	8	10	11	29	58
Total	15,140	14,418	—	—	5,139	998	6,476	1,063	4,388	369	4,417	332	20,420	2,762	23,182	67	38	47	64	216

CHAPTER THREE
PROBLEMS IN ADMINISTRATION

The objective of modern higher education institutions exists in exerting the following three major functions: education (professional education and general education), research and social service. The role of higher education administration is to serve this fundamental objective by encouraging and directing the institutions to perform their functions effectively.

In reviewing the status of Korean higher education, one can see the evidences of endeavors for improvement. However, on the other hand, one can easily see that there still are many problems to be solved.

The problems that are considered to be most critical for the sound development of Korean higher education in the future, can be summed up as follows:

1) The number of institutions and student enrollment are concentrated in larger cities and thus, the geographic distribution of student population is out of balance. (Refer to table 2—3).

2) Administrative structures of national, public and private colleges and universities are very similar, in general. As for the formal organization of the higher education institutions, there are no patterns, particularly undemocratic. However, it is to be regreted that the participation of full time faculty members to various committees and councils is generally restricted. The presidents of colleges and universities have main power on administrative decisions, however, this fact alone does not involve fundamental unsoudness. But it is noteworthy that in case of some institutions, there are the possibilities that the main administrative decisions will mostly be made by the president himself. (Refer to charts 3, 4 and table 2—4).

3) The teching load of full time faculty is too excessive and the teaching load of part time instructors is also excessive. This phenomenon is more common in private institutions specially in junior colleges. This fact indicates that the institutions do not have sufficient number of full time faculty. (Refer to tables 2—5, 2—6. charts 5~11).

4) Administrator's interest on graduate schools in national, public and private institutions is extremely weak and administrative conditions of evening colleges are generally unsound. As a simple illustration, there is no evidence of effort for securing full time faculty for graduate schools and evening colleges. (Refer to table 2—9 and tables 2—31~35).

5) Student scholarship system, in general, is little more than mere name. Both the number of recipients of scholarships and the amount of scholarships are not sufficient. In many cases, the government instructed standard rules to provide scholarships for 15 per cent of total number of students made the institutions to increase the number of scholarship students instead of increasing

the amount of scholarship fund. This is an example that caused contrary effect in the adminitrative practices. (Refer to table 2—9 and charts 12~16).

6) Support for faculty research activities is not sufficient. Therefore, research accomplishment of faculty is very weak, with exception of a few cases. Most institutions have faculty research subsidy system only for names. The unrealistic faculty research subsidy system has been existing for many years largely due to the lack of understanding of the objective of modern higher education institutions. (Refer to tables 2—10~12 and charts—17~18).

7) The interest of responsible administrators in each college and university on faculty welfare system is generally low. Therefore, the administration of even existing system is inadequate. (Refer to chart—11).

8) The responeses of each college and university to the opinion survey are generally inactive. In other words, their attitude toward the opinion survey is rather reluctant.

9) It may well be said that the result of analysis of number of students and professors reflects the various defects in Korean higher education institutions today. This conclusion can be further determined by the result of the analysis of excess number of students, student-professor ratio, excessive teaching load of professors and instructors, distribution of student enrolment and number of faculty members by the field of study, etc. (Refer to tables 2—15—36)

(The result of the summary analysis can better be interpreted with reference to the survey report of each individual institution. which is not included in this summary report For example, it is noteworthy that the conditions of a few institutions influence greatly on the general conditions of total higher education institutions)

10) One of the most critical problems in Korean higher education institutions is the financial problem. It was found through the interviews with presidents of each college and university that most problems in higher education administration are closely related with the financial problems. (Refer to financial section of the study). Therefore, extensive, effective and adequate short term and long term administrative plans will be required in order to solve the financial problems of higher education institutions.

11) The direction of various government policies should be such that will provide maximum autonomy of colleges and universities and that will emphasize principles of support and encouragement instead of control. Establishment of an association of national, public and private colleges and universities as a cooperative body is worthy to be considered in order to promote autonomous development of higher education institutions.

12) In summary, it must be said that quantitative expansion without much gualitative guarantee has been made in Korean higher education. Despite much efforts that have hitherto been directed for the betterment of higher education not only by the institutions themselves but by the Mini-

stry of Education through its positive policies and the advisory activities of Higher Education Council, there still remain urgent needs to establish an overall educational administration plan for the gualitative promotion of higher education in Korea.

PART TWO

FINANCE

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1. Objective of Financial Research

The prime objective of the financial research of the higher education institutions is to grasp and analyze the financial situation of the colleges and universities and the educational foundations and to judge its soundness and rationality as well as to provide the reference data necessary for seeking improvement measures thereof.

In case of the national and public institutions, the educational foundations do not exist and that part of funds required for the institutional operation and facilities is subsidized by the national treasury or public organizations. In case of the private institutions, however, the educational foundations provide the institutions with the facilities and installations and part of funds required for the institutional operation. In other words, when the amount of student tuitions and fees and other income accrued from the institutional operation is less than the amount of expense for the institutional facilities and operation, the deficit will be subsidized by the educational foundations, and the subsidies will be included in the transfer item of the revenue of the institutions.

Therefore, the educational juridical persons should form foundations to support the institutional operation. The normal institutional operation and development can be attained when part or most of the revenues of the educational foundations accrued from the basic property income, business income, income from investment, donations, etc. is transferred to the institutions. However, in some private institutions in Korea, the revenue exceeds the expenditure and the surplus revenue is spent not only for the expansion of the educational facilities and installations but for the educational foundations.

Accordingly, the financial research includes the contents of composition of each item in the revenues and expenditures and composition ratio in the closed accounts of the institutions and educational foundations. Also studied and analyzed are the authenticity of the figures in the major items of the revenue and expenditure of the institutions and educational foundations, and the credibility of the amount of subsidies the educational foundations transferred to the institutions. In some institutions, contrary, part of their income was transferred to the educational foundations or was disposed of in some other manners. This may be due to an abnormal operation of the institutions and the educational foundations.

More emphasis was placed on the study and analysis of the financial situation of the private institutions including educational foundations. As the national and public institutions have no educational foundations and as long as the government or public organizations function as the

educational foundations, the grasp and analysis were done easily. The current problems involved in the revenue and expenditure of the institutions and educational foundations were synthesized in terms of figures.

2. Method of Financial Research and Its Contents

On the spot inspections were made of the 98 national, public and private colleges and universities in order to grasp the financial situation of the higher educational institutions in our country. Several research teams were organized and proportionally assigned to the institutions and educational foundations located in the different geographical areas and conducted research work.

Research work was done by researchers in the manner of visiting the responsible persons or working group of the institutions and educational foundations. Various problems relevant to their operation were found and the major financial figures were recorded in the research sheets. The research sheets were so prepared that the contents and statistical data of the major items in their revenue and expenditure could be easily collected, and the authenticity of them could be assured.

3. Method of Financial Analysis

The financial situation was investigated and analyzed on the basis of each university, college and educational foundation. To grasp their financial situation, the 1965 closed revenue and expenditure accounts prepared by each institution and educational foundation and the 1966 budget were summarized in the form of tables in order to closely examine the composition ratio of the revenue and expenditure of each institution and educational foundation. That is, when the revenue and expenditure were taken as 100% respectively, the composition of each item was shown in percentage in the tables.

In order to assure the authenticity of the revenue, expenditure and the amount shown in each budget item in 1965 an individual and detailed data in the major items were collected.

As the student tuitions and fees occupied a majority of the revenue, the amount of tutions and fees paid by a student per semester was reviewed in order to assure the credibility by institutions. The number of students by school year used in this research was taken from that shown in the administrative research. For example, in case a student tuitions and fees for one year (2 semesters) are 40,000 won and the number of students of an institution is 1,000, the total student tuitions and fees will be 40 million won(40 000 won x 1,000 students). If an admission fee for a freshman is 5,000 won and the number of freshman is 300, the total admission fee will be 1,500,000 won. The 1,500,000 won is added to 40 million won and the total student tuitions and fees will be 41,500,000 won (40,000,000 won plus 1,500.000 won).

The closed revenue account was compared to the budget amount and the difference was analyzed.

The major source of the institution revenue is the transfer from an educational foundation and its credibility was analyzed together with that of the institution revenue and expenditure, and the soundness of the income of the educational foundation was also reviewed.

The salary and allowance generally predominate over the expenditure of the institutions. The salary and allowance were included the salaries, bonus and various allowances for professors, administrative personnel and others. Study has been made to find whether or not the amount of allowances shown in the expenditure item was in accord with the actual expenses.

In order to study the allowances of an institution, review was made on the monthly salaries of professors, associate professors, assistant professors, full time instructors and assistant instructors and the salaries of dean of administrative affairs, section chief, sub-section chief, sub-section and other officials. The number of professors and administrative personnel shown in the administrative research was used in this research. The yearly bonus, allowances and the overtime lecture fees were reviewed and yearly expenditure was calculated. In the financial analysis, the proportion of such major expenditure as institution expenses, facilities expenses. research expenses and scholarships to the total expenditure was analyzed.

The analysis of the revenue and its source of each educational foundation revealed that the business income generally occupied the top and in the order of contributions, borrowings, income accrued from property, etc. In order to judge the soundness of the revenue source of each educational fonndation, the documents related to the educational foundation were reviewed and, in some cases, the business entities of the educational foundation were inspected.

The analysis of the expenditure and its structure of each educational foundation revealed that the property formation expenses genearlly occupied the majority part and the transfer next. In this financial analysis, the credibility of the amount of transfer made to the institution, the property formation expenses, and the figures in the other important items were reviewed.

In this financial analysis, an emphasis was placed on the major items in the revenue and expenditure. In order to judge whether or not the figures in the major items in the tables of the revenue and expenditure were comparatively correct, the reference data obtained during on the spot investigation were used.

The results of grasp and analysis of the financial situation of each institution and educational foundation were explained. The figures shown in the revenue and expenditure items of institutions and educational foundations were, in many cases, much different from the estimated figures calculated as a result of this financial analyses. This fact represents that the financial relationship between an institution and the educational foundation was not clear and bookkeeping was incorrect. The cause could be detected in the course of the collection of the reference data and analysis thereof.

The method of the financial analysis to judge the credibility of the revenue and expenditure of

each institution and educational foundation was heretofore explained. The method of analysis of the financial situation of the national universities, national and public colleges, private universities, private colleges, private junior colleges, and the educational foundations will be henceforce explained. The 98 colleges and universities in our country were classified as mentioned above, and the revenue and expenditure of each institution and educational foundation were analyzed by each category. Included in the tables for overall revenue and expenditure of the national universities were the revenue and expenditure by item of such national universities as the Kyungpuk National University, Pusan National University, Seoul National University, Chonnam National University, Chonpuk National University and Chungnam National University.

The figures shown in the revenue and expenditure items of the national colleges and universities were found authentic. However, those for the private colleges and universities were subject to review in many respects. In this connection, the detailed explanation will be made in Part 3.

4. Explanation of Financil Terminology

(1) Institution Revenue

a) Institution Revenue denotes the income accrued from the institution operation for the period of one year.

b) Student Tuition and Fee denote the fund paid by a student to an institution such as admission fee, tuitions, certificates charge, (dormitory charge), etc.

c) Transfer denotes the funds transferred to an institution for its operation by the educational foundation who established the institution.

d) Subsidy denotes the subsidies from the Government, Special City and Provincial autonomous body and other special programs and assistance from foreign organizations and special and general countributions.

e) Carryover Fund-denotes the residual of the preceding year's budget, and the expenses for a project not completed during the preceding year.

f) Income from preceding year denotes the outstanding fees, tuitions, certificate charges, transfer receivable, subsidies receivable from the Government, City autonomies and others, assistance and subsidies receivable from the foreign countries.

g) Miscellaneous income denotes the proceeds from products sales, of salvages, and interests from deposits, income from lease of institution property(store, barber shop, etc.), indentification, income from caution money due to breach of contract and other income not belonging to other categories.

(2) Institution Expenditure

a) Institutions annual expenditure denotes the total funds disbursed for the institution operation

for the period of one year.

b) Allowances include salaries and allowances for the teaching staff, administrative staff and employees, day and night duty allowances, instructor fees, other allowances, salaries for temporary employees daily laborers' wages, domestic and overseas travel expenses, severance pay and insurance pay.

c) Institution expenses include public utility charges, expenses for fuel, vehicles, office supplies, furniture, printings, transportation, and handling charges, repair costs (except buildings), vessel expenses and public imposts.

d) Facilities expenses include building repair cost, fixture repair cost and facilities procurement cost.

e) Research, library and scholarship expenses denote the scholarships granted to the teaching staff and students for the specific scientific research and publications expenses.

f) Physical education expenses-denote the medicines expenses for student health and sanitation, athletic meeting expenses and student physical examination expenses.

g) Student guidance expenses denote the subsidies for student autonomies and practices.

h Repayment includes the amount of repayments made to the principal and interest of the loans from banking institutions and private monetary markets.

i) Payment in current year denotes the disbursement of funds made for projects in the current year.

j) Miscellaneous expenses include the expenses for conferences, representation, events, and public imposts, severance pay and other miscellaneous expenses.

k) Reserve fund denotes the fund set aside for the unexpected expenses for other than the institution operation funds.

(3) Educational Foundation Revenue

a) Educational foundation denotes the foundation established for the purpose of establishing and operating only the private institutions in accordance with the Private School Law. The educational foundation should provide the institution with facilities, installation and assets.

b) Income accrued from basic property denotes the income from leasing the institution land, field, paddy, and other real property, building, income from forest, interest from deposit and national bond and other property income.

c) Business income denotes the income accrued from the business operated by the educational foundation.

d) Income from investment denotes the dividend from investment in industry and others, principal income from national bond, interest income from national bond and income from securities.

e) Proceeds from sales of property denotes the property income accrued from sales of such

institution owned property as land, building, forest and other salvages.

f) Income from preceding year denotes the receivable income from business, investment and sales of salvages in the perceding year and decided as the income in the following year.

g) Carryover denotes the funds not disbursed as expenditure in the preceding year or the project expenses carried over as revenue in the following year.

h) Contribution denotes the donations from specific persons in the forms of contribution, assistance or subsidy, aid from foreign countries and the subsidies from the government or public organioations.

i) Borrowing denotes the loans from banking institutions, the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation as well as from the private monetary markets.

j) Miscellaneous income includes the proceeds from sales of fixture, equipment, devices and other excess property, interest from the fixed deposit, trust deposit, notification deposit and others, repayment for lost and damaged, income from caution money as a result of breach of contract and other income not belonging to other categories.

(4) Educational Foundation Expenditure

a) Board of Directors expenses include carriage expenses for staff members, allowances for staff members, refreshments expenses for the Board of Directors, conference expenses including meals, representation fund and juridical person's expenses.

b) Administrative expenses include the salaries and allowances for the regular administrative staff, laborers, wages, travel expenses, severance and insurance pays for administrative personnel, public utility charges, fuel expenses, vehicle expenses (tax, handling charge, repair cost, oil and spare parts), laundry expenses, fixture and apparatus and their handling, repair, and spare parts costs, printing costs and transportation charges.

c) Property formation expenses include the procurement cost for land, building and other property, expenses for new construction of building and addition thereof, expenses for associated facilities (including public utility charge) and other installation cost (provided that installation expenses may be disbursed for furniture and fixture when they are installed at the same time of bulding construction).

d) Property management expenses denote the property maintenance expenses including building repair, fire insurance charge and other public imposts.

e) Transfer denotes the funds disbursed to the institution being operated by the educational foundation (university, college, junior college, middle and high school, primary school, and kindergarten).

f) Business expenses denote the business expenses disbursed by the business entities operated by the educational foundation.

g) Investment expenses include the costs for procuring stocks and national bonds for social investment and for other investment.

h) Payment in the preceding year denotes the payment of the preceding year's account payable and business expenses in the current year.

i) Repayment includes the amount of repayment made to the principal and interest of the loans.

j) Reserve fund denotes the small amount of fund set aside as a preparstory money even though it is not specifically provided in the revenue item.

CHAPTER TWO GENERAL REMARKS

A considerable number of colleges and universities have been established since the Liberation of 1945. However, a majority of them lacks various facilities and equipment essential to performance of their normal operation, while a few excellent ones could be found. Accordingly, it has been long desired to correctly grasp the situation involved in the higher educational institutions, and in this respect, a number of researches have been made. This research is, in compliance with such objective, designed to more correctly grasp and analyze the financial situation of the higher educational institution and find problems involved therein and provide reference data necessary for seeking improvement measures.

This financial research is classified into Part 1. and Part 2. Part 1. briefly deals with the objective, method and contents of this financial research, and analystic method of reference data for the financial research.

The higher educational institutions in our country are classified into the national, public and private universities and are further classified into the university, college and junior collge.

The overall financial situation of all universities is analyzed in terms of figures, and the financially important problems of the Korean higher education institutions are studied and summarized.

In Part 2. individual financial situation of the 98 colleges and universities in our country is grasped and analyzed. Next, the current organizations of each colleges and universities and the educational foundations attached there to are studied, and proposed improvement measures accordingly.

In relation to the financial field of the higher education in Korea, the following two questions can be raised. How much can and should Korea spend for higher education? How do the public and private educational institutions cooperate each other for the more effective education in Korea?

CHAPTER THREE TOTAL NATIONAL AND PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The total national and public colleges and universities are reviewed for the convenience of this report, to include the national universities, national colleges and public colleges. The national colleges and universities are the institution being operated by the government and their installation and operation expenses are disbursed from the budget of the Ministry of Education, and the Government, and the student tuitions and fees as well as other institution incomes are once r turned to the national treasury. The public colleges are also the institutions being operated by the subsidies of the city or province where in the institutions are located and their installation and operation expenses are born by the budgets of the public organizations,

The main source of the funds required for the establishment and operation of the national colleges and universities are the subsidies from the Government budget and student tuitions and fees. The amount of student tuitions and fees of the national colleges and universities is decided by the Ministry of Education. The balance of expenditure in excess of the revenue is subsidized by the Government budget, and the procedures of the Government subsidy payment will be briefly explained.

The revenue of the national colleges and universities become a part of the Ministry of Education's revenue, and the expenditure for the institutional operation is disbursed as a part of the Ministry of Education (MOE) expenditure. In other words, the revenue and expenditure budget for the national colleges and universities is formulated as a part of MOE revenue and expenditure budget. In order to understand the procedures of revenue and expenditure of the national colleges and universities, the procedures for budget formulation and its execution the MOE budget procedure must be explained beforehand.

MOE formulates and executes the budget in the same manner of the other ministries. That is the budget formulation will be completed in accordancne with the instructions of the budget formulation of the Minister of Economic Planning Board by the end of March. MOE gives the budget formulation instructions, based on the Economic Planning Board (EPB) instruction, to all national colleges and universitises and instructs them to submit MOE the budget requests for the following year on the basis of the budget of current year by April 10th. MOE reviews and amends the budget requests submitted by each national college and university and includes them in the MOE budget and submits thereof to EPB.

EPB reviews and amends the draft budget submitted by each ministry and agency during the pe-

riod from June 1st to the end of August, and as a result, the budget of the national colleges and universities in the MOE budget may be adjusted. EPB synthesizes the draft budget of each ministry and agency and submits it as a Government draft budget to the National Assembly by Saptember 1st, and each committee of the National Assembly reviews the draft budget of the respective mistry and agency.

MOE draft budget is reviewed and readjusted by the Education and Public Information Committee and placed before the genral session of the National Assembly through the Budgetary Review Committee subject to approval by the end of November.

MOE executes the budget as passed by the National Assembly, and allocates funds by the end of December according to the budget allocation plan submitted every month by each national college and university. Eeach national college and university execute revenue and expenditure within the scope of the budget through the national treasury agent. The results of budget execution are subject to inspection and audit by MOE and the Board of Audit and Inspecion.

Above, the procedures for budget formulation and execution of the national colleges and universities have been explained. In case of the public colleges, the revenue and expenditure are formulated as a part of the budget for the public organizations. The financial situation of the overall national universities, national college and public college is analyzed as follows:

The Table 3—1 is the summarization of the revenue and expenditure of such national uinversities as Kyongpuk National University, Pusan National University, Seoul National Universitiy, Chonnam National University, Chonpuk National University and Chungnam National University for 1965 and 1966. That is, the receipts in the amount of 241,934,000 won 1965 represent the receipts from the above 6 universities, and the revenue amounting to 414,177,000 won in 1965 includes that of the above 6 universities. The amount of 787,551,000 won in the parentheses described right below the revenue in 1965 represents the difference between the expenditure amounting to 1,201,728,000 won and the revenue of 414,177,000 won and the amount of expenditure inexcess of the revenue.

In order to view the proportion of the budget items, the figures are converted to percentage, taking the total amount of revenue and expenditure for 1965 and 1966 as 100% respectively. It may be said that the financial characteristics of the national colleges and universities are that the revenue is far less than expenditure and when the expenditure is taken as 100%, the percentage in each item is converted again in the parentheses in order to review the actual income in each item.

In the Table 3—1, the total revenue in 1965 was 414,177,000 won and the total expenditure in the same year was 1,201,728,000 won, showing the revenue deficit amounting to 787,551,000 won. The total revenue in 1966 was 608,052,000 won whereas the total expenditure in the same year was 1,411,155,000 won, resulting in the revenue deficit of 803,063,000 won. The revenue deficit in 1965 was 56.91% of the total expenditure of the same year. In other words, the total revenue of

the total national universities was 34.47% of the total expenditure in 1965 and was only 43.09% in 1966.

<Table 3—1> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total National Universities**

Unit: In 1,000 won

Revenue	1965		1966		Expenditure	1965		1966	
	Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%		Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%
		(20.13)		(20.21)					
Income	241,934	58.41	285,249	46.91	Allowances	597,535	49.72	873,905	61.93
				(5.02)					
Subsidy			70.760	11.64	Institution Expenses	275,816	22.95	265,752	18.83
		(0.21)							
Income from Preceding Year	2,387	0.58			Facilities Expenses	265,640	22.10	122,698	8.70
					Research Scholarships	1,174	0.10	1,853	0.13
		(14.13)		(17.86)					
Misc. Income	169,855	41.01	252,042	41.45	Physical Education Expenses	1,241	0.10	89,773	6.36
					Student Guidance Expenses	5,829	0.48	104	0.01
					Repayment	1,389	0.12	200	0.00
					Payment in Precedng Year	3,341	0.28	3,787	0.27
					Misc. Exp.	19,370	1.61	30,233	2.14
					Others	19,676	1.64	23,005	1.63
					Reserve Fund	10,712	0.98	—	—
		(65.53)		(56.91)					
Total	414,177	100.00	608,052	100.00	**Total**	1,201,728	100.00	1,411,115	100.00
	(787,551)		(803,063)						

Note: The figures in the parentheses show the percentage share of the item to the expenditures of the corresponding year.

According to the Tabale 3—1, 58.41% of the revenue in 1965 was from the student tuitions and fees and 41.01% was miscellaneous income, and when the 1965 expenditure is taken as 100%, this will be only 20.13% and 14.13% respectively. A 46.91% of the 1965 revenue was the student tuitions and fees and 41.45% was miscellaneous income, and the ratio of them to the expenditure

was only 20.21% and 17.86% respectively.

The allowances occupying a 49.72% of the revenue amounting to 1,201,728,000 won in 1965 held the larger portion of the expenditure and in the order of the institution expenses holding 22.95% and installation expenses 22.10%. In the 1966 expeniture amounting to 1,411,115,000 won, the allowances occupied 61.93%. the institution expenses 18.83% and the facilities expenses 8.70%.

The contents of the revenue of the total national universities are different from those of the total private universities. That is, the ratio of the student tuitions and fees to the total expenditure of the total national universities was 20% whereas the student tuitions and fees occupied 75% of the expeniture in the total private universities. In the total national universities, the total deficit in the revenue was 65.53% in 1965 and 56.91% in 1966, and this could be considered the transfer from the educational foundations would supplement the deficit in the the case of the private institutions. The transfer from the educational foundations to the private universities occupied a 7.95% of the revenue in 1965 and 16.18% in 1966, and the ratio was very low comparing to the total national universities.

Allowances occupy greater portion of the total expenditure of the total national and private universities. The ratio of allowance to the expenditure of the total national universities was 49.92% and 61.93% in 1965 and 1966 respectively, while that of the total private universities was 53.85.% and 52.53%. The ratio of the other expenditure items marked a little differece.

<Table 3—2> **Growth of Budget Level, Total National Universities**

Unit: In 1,000 won

Division	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	296,670	100.0	347,736	117.21	377,544	127.26	414,177	139.61	608,052	204.96
Expenditure	522,586	100.0	631,298	120.80	702,951	134.51	1,201,728	229.96	1,411,115	270.02

Above table shows the growth of the revenue and expenditure of the total national universities from 1962 to 1966. The total revenue of the six national universities in 1966 amounted to 608,052,000 won or 204.96% of the 296,670,000 won in 1962. The expenditure of 522,586,000 won in 1962 increased to 1,411,115,000 won or 270.02% in 1966. When the revenue and expenditure of the total national universities in 1962 was taken as 100%, they increased to 204.96% and 270.02% respectively in 1966, whereas those of the total private universities showed 254.12% and 277.29%. The growth of the revenue of the private universities was about 50% greater than that of the national universities, however, similar growth rate was shown in the expenditure.

<Table 3—3> **Allowances of Teaching Staff, Total National Universities**
(Monthly average)

Unit: In won

Year	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Full Time Instructor	Assistant Instructor
1965	25,778	24,182	23,013	21,711	13,605
1966	32,540	30,260	28,590	26,730	18,150

Note: The allowances were calculated as: monthly salary plus monthly duty allowances plus monthly research expenses.

Above table shows the level of allowances of the teaching staff of the national universities. The monthly allowances of the professor was 25,778 won in 1965 and 32,540 won in 1966 an increase of about 22%. The level of allowances of the associate professor, assistant professor, full time instructor and assistant instructor was a little different from each other, and the level of the allowances generally increased in 1966 comparing to that in 1965.

The bonus system which has prevailed in the private colleges and universities is not applicable to the national colleges and universities. The amount of allowances shown in the above table includes duty allowances and research expenses. The amount of regular salary, duty allowance and research expense is different according to grades of the professors. The monthly allowances of a professor in 1966 is 32,540 won: monthly regular salary is 6,880 won; duty allowance, 15,660 won; and research expense, 10,000 won. The level of the allowances of the teaching staff of the national universities is. even though it differ a little by grades, generally similar to that of the private universities.

<Table 3 —4> **Allowances of Administrative Staff, Total National Universities**
(Monthly average)

Unit: In won

Year	Dean	Section Chief	Sub-Section Chief	Sub-Section Staff	Temporary Employees
1965	13,200	10,150	5,995	4,780	4,484
1966	18,900	12,800	7,205	6,135	5,680

Above table shows the level of the administrative staff's allowances in the national universities. The monthly allowances of Dean was an average of 13,200 won in 1965 and 18,900 won in 1966.

The allowances of the Section Chief, Sub-Section Chief, Sub-Section members and temporary employees were different from each other, and the amount of allowances was verey low comparing to that of the private universities.

Table 3—5 summarizes the major items of the revenue and expenditure of the six national colleges such as the Kongju Teachers' College, Pusan Fishories College, Cheju College. Chunchon Agricultural College, Chungpuk College and Hankuk Merchant Marine Academy.

<Table 3—5> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total National Colleges**

Unit: In 1,000 won

Revenue	1965		1966		Expenditure	1965		1966	
	Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%		Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%
Student Tuitions and Fees	21,951	(11.62) 58.36	27,225	(10.04) 47.58	Allowances	89,316	47.29	139,346	51.41
Transfer Receivable	16	(0.01) 0.04	24	(0.91) 0.05	Institution Expense	43,130	22.83	52,582	19.41
Institution Income	15,645	(8.28) 41.60	29,966	(11.06) 52.37	Facilitities Expenses	45.049	23,85	54,890	20.25
					Research and Scholarships	10,178	5.39	21,663	7.99
					Repayment	68	0.04	77	0.03
					Payment in Precedrngs Year	615	0.32	1,801	0.66
					Misc. Expenses	526	0.28	536	0.21
					Reserve Fund			110	0.04
Total	37,613	(80.09) 100.00	57,215	(70.78) 100.00	**Total**				
	(151,272)		(213,819)			188,885	100.00	271,035	100.0

Note: The figures in the parentheses show the percentage share of the item to the expenditure of the corresponding year.

In 1965, the revenue was 37,613,000 won and the expenditure was 188,885,000 won, and the expenditure in excess of the revenue was 151,272,000 won.

The student tuitions and fees occupied 58.36% of the revenue amounting to 37,613,000 won, and miscellaneous income held 41.60%. However, when the expenditure amounting to 188,885,000 won in 1965 was taken as 100%, the student tuitions and fees occupied 11.62% and the miscellaneous income occupied only 8.20%.

In 1966. the student tuitions and fees occupied 47.58% of the revenue amount to 57,215,000 won and the miscellaneous income held 52.37%. When the expenditure of 271,035,000 was taken as 100%, the student tuitions and fees occupied 10.04% and the miscellaneous income 11.06%.

The analysis on the 1965 expenditure of the total national colleges shown in the above table revealed that the allowances occupied 47.29% of the 188,885,000 won, facilities expenses 23.85% and institution expenses 22.83%. In 1966, allowance occupied 51.41% of the 271,035,000 won, facilities expenses 20.25% and institution expenses 19.41%. The ratio of the other items to the expenditure was meagre, and little difference between 1965 and 1966 was found.

〈Table 3—6〉 **Growth of Budget Level, Total National Colleges**

Unit: In 1,000 won

Division	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	20,404	100.0	32,177	157.70	43,680	214.08	7,613	184.34	57,215	280.41
Expenditure	87,162	100.0	99,671	114.35	137,306	157.53	188,885	216.71	271,035	310.96

The above table shows the growth of the revenue and expenditure of the five national colleges. When the revenue of 20,404,000 won in 1962 was taken as 100%, the revnue in 1966 increased to 280.41% or 57,215,000 won. When the expenditure of 87,162,000 won in 1965 was considered as 100%, the expenditure increased to 271,035,000 won or 310.96% in 1966. The growth was considered very low as compared to 329.45% of the revenue growth and 334.85% of the expenditure growth of the total private colleges.

The level of allowances of the teaching and administrative staff of thd national colleges is similar to that of the national universities. Of course, considerable difference in the grades of teaching and administrative staff was found.

Table 3-7 summarizes the major items of the revenue and expenditure of the three public colleges such as Seoul Agricultural College and Chinju Agricultural College and 2-year college of Sangju Agricultural Junior College.

The Agricultural Cooperative Junior College became the public college in 1966, and the 1965 figures of the College were included in the private junior colleges as the 1966 budget book was not available during this research.

The revenue in 1965 as shown in the Table 3-7 was 34,391,000 won, of which 46.75% was transfer fund and 34.33% was student tuitions and fees. However, when the expenditure of 50,281,000 won was considered as 100%, the transfer occupied 31.97% and the student tuitions and fees 23.48%.

〈Table 3—7〉 **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Public Colleges**

Unit: In 1,000 won

Revenue	1965 Closed Account	1965 %	1966 Budgeted Amount	1966 %	Expenditure	1965 Closed Account	1965 %	1966 Budgeted Amount	1966 %
Student Tuitions and Fees	1,806	(23.48) 34.33	11,146	(13.57) 18.40	Allowances	32,412	64.46	53,669	65.32
Transfer Receivable	16,077	(31.97) 46.75	35,103	(42.72) 57.94	Institution Expenses	7,611	15.14	8,309	10.11
Subsidy	4,808	(9.56) 13.98	12,276	(14.94) 20.26	Facilities Expenses	8,715	17.33	18,433	22.43
Income from preceding Year	96	(0.20) 0.28			Physical Education Expenses	103	0.21	81	0.10
Misc. Income	1,601	(3.19) 4.66	2,098	(2.51) 3.40	Student Guidance Expenses	1,095	2.18	1,133	1.38
					Payment in Preceding Year	33	0.07	125	0.15
					Misc. Exp.	309	0.61	412	0.51
Total	**34,391** (15,890)	**100.00** (31.64)	**60,586** (21,579)	**100.00**	**Total**	**50,281**	**100.00**	**82,165**	**100.00**

Note: The figures in the parentheses show the percentage share of the item to the expenditures of the corresponding year.

The revenue in 1966 amounted to 60,586,000 won, of which the transfer occupied 57.94% and the student tuitions and fees 18.40%. When the expenditure of 82,165,000 won in 1966 was taken as 100%, the transfer occupied 42.72% and the student tuitions and fees 13.57%.

The analysis on the 1965 expenditure of the total public colleges disclosed that the allowances occupied 64.46% of the 50,281,000 won, facilities expenses, 17.33% and institution expenses, 15.14%. In 1966, the allowances occupied 65.32% of the expenditure amounting to 82,165,000 won facilities expenses, 22.43% and institution expenses, 10.11%. The ratio of the other items to the expenditure was considered very meagre, and little difference between 1965 and 1966 was shown.

Table 3—8 shows the growth of the revenue and expenditure of the total public colleges. When the revenue amounting to 37,029,000 won in 1962 was taken as 100%, the revenue in 1966 increased to 163.62% amounting to 60,586,000 won. When the expenditure of 109,909,000 won in

〈Table 3-8〉 **Growth of Budget Level, Total Public Colleges**

(Base Year: 1962) Unit: In 1,000 won

Division	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	37,029	100.0	51,460	138.97	63,891	172.51	34,391	92.88	60,586	163.62
Expenditure	109,909	100.0	127,159	115.70	166,491	151.48	50,201	45.75	82,165	74.76

1962 was taken as 100%, the expenditure in 1966 rather decreased to 74.76%.

Table 3-9 shows the level of allowances of the teaching staff of the total public colleges. The allowances of a professor increased to 21,100 won in 1966 from 18,500 won in 1965.

〈Table 3-9〉 **Salary of Teaching Staff, Total Public Colleges**

(Monthly average)

Unit: In won

Year	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Full Time Instructor	Assitant. Instructor
1965	18,500	13,230	10,500	9,880	4,760
1966	21,100	15,140	12,700	11,260	6,530

Note: The level of salary was calculated as:

$$\text{monthly salary} + \frac{\text{Total allowances}}{12}$$

The level of allowances between the teaching staff Classes was different from each other and shows an increase in 1966. The level of the allowances in the public colleges was slightly lower than that in the private junior colleges.

〈Table 3-10〉 **Allowances of Administrative Staff, Total Public Colleges**

(Monthly average)

Unit: In won

Year	Dean	Section Chief	Sub-Section Chief	Sub-Section Members	Temporary Emplyoees
1965	—	11,550	10,250	6,950	4,080
1966	—	14,300	12,100	9,060	5,060

Note: $\text{Monthly salary} + \frac{\text{Annual Total Allowances}}{12} = \text{Monthly average Salary}$

Table 3-10 shows the level of the allowances of the administrative staff of the total public colleges. The allowances of the section chief was 11,550 won in 1965 and 14,300 won in 1966. The level of the allowances was, even though it differs between grades, generally lower than that of the privatr junior colleges.

Table 3-11 summarizes the major items of the revenue and expdeniture of the six national

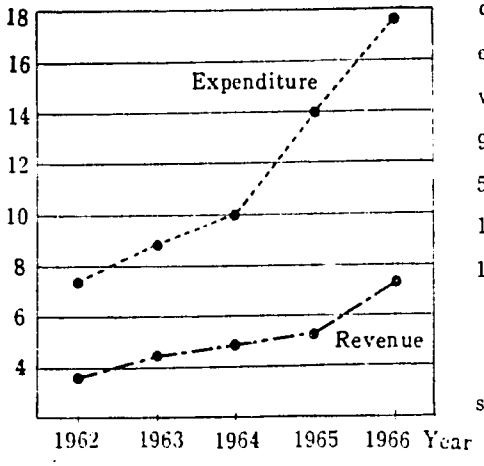
〈Table 3-11〉 **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total National and Public Higher Educational Institutions**

Unit: In 1,000 won

Revenue	1965		1966		Expenditure	1965		1966	
	Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%		Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%
Student Tuitions and Fees	275,692	(19.13) 56.71	323,621	(18.34) 44.58	Allowances	719,264	49.92	1,066,920	60.47
Transfer Receivable	16,093	(1.12) 3.31	35,127	(1.99) 4.84	Institution Expenses	326,559	22.66	326,645	18.52
Sutbidy	4,488	(0.33) 0.99	83,037	(4.71) 11.44	Facilities Exp.	319,405	22.17	196,022	11.11
Income from Preceding Year	2,804	(0.17) 0.51			Research and Scholarships	11,353	0.79	23,517	1.33
					Physical Education Expenses	1,345	0.09	89,855	5.09
Misc. Income	187,102	(12.99) 38.48	284,068	(16.10) (39.14)	Student Guidance Expenses	6,924	0.48	1,238	0.07
					Repayment	1,458	0.10	77	0.00
					Payment in Preceding Year	3,990	0.28	5,714	0.33
					Misc. Exp.	20,205	1.40	31,209	1.77
					Others	19,676	1.37	23,006	1.30
					Reserve Fund	10,712	0.74	110	0.01
Total	486,181 (954,714)	(66.26) 100.00	725,854 (1,038,462)	(58.86) 100.00	**Total**	1,440,895	100.00	1,764,316	100.00

Note: The figures in the parenlheses show the pencentage share of the item to the expenitures of the corresponding year.

〈Chart—1〉 Growth of Revenue and Expenditure, total National and Pub ic Higher Educational Institutions



universities, six national colleges and three public colleges. The revenue of the total national and public colleges in 1965 amounted to 486,181,000 won and the expenditurein the same year amounted to 1,440,895,000 won, and the expenditure in excess of the revenue was 954,714,000 won. In 1966, the revenue amounted to 725,854,000 won and the expenditure amounted to 1,764,316,000 won, and the deficit in the revenue amounted to 1,038,462,000 won.

Table 3-12 shows the level of the financial situation including overall revenue and expediture by year of the six national universities, six national colleges and three public colleges. When the revenue amounsing to 354,104,000 won in 1962 was taken as 100%, the 1966 revenue reached 204.98%, amountingrto 725,854,000 won. When the expenditure of 719,658,000 won in 1962 was taken as 100%, the 1966 expenditure increased to 245.16% amounting to 1,764, 316,000 won.

〈Table 3-12〉 Growth of Revenue and Expenditure, Total National and Public Higher Educational Institutions

(Base Year: 1962) Unit: In 1,000 won

Division	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	354,104	100.0	431,374	121.82	485,115	137.00	486,181	137.30	725,854	204.98
Expenditure	719,658	100.0	858,130	119.24	1,006,248	139.82	1,440,895	200.22	1,764,316	245.16

CHAPTER FOUR TOTAL PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Table 4—1 shows the summarization of the overall revenue and expenditure of the 12 private universities and educational foundations in our country such as Konkuk University, Kyonghee University, Korea University, Dongkuk University, Donga University, Sunkyunkwan University, Sookmyong Womens' University, Yonsei University, Ihwa Womens' University, Chosun University, Chungang University and Hanyang Univerity. The educational foundations, which do not exist in case of the national and public colleges and universities, are established for the private colleges and universities. Since the revenue and expenditure of the educational foundations and those of the private institutions are separate from each other, the analysis thereon will be separately made accordingly.

In the private colleges and universities, the amount of the revenue is generally similar to that of the expenditure. When the revenue is not greater than the expenditure, the deficit will be supplemented by the transfer from the educational foundations or subsidized by the contributions or assistance from the outside organizations.

As shown in the Table 4—1, the revenue of the total private universities in 1965 amounted to 1,547,097,000 won, of which 1,231,597 won or 79.61% was from the student tuitions and fees. The student tuitions and fees occupied majority of the revenue and the transfer from the educational foundations occupied the next, holding a 7.95% of the revenue. The revenue in 1966 amounted to 2,125,113,000 won of which the student tuitions and fees occupied 74.78% and the transfer 16.18%. Comparing to the 1965 revenue, the student tuitions and fees decreased while the transfer increased.

In 1965, the expenditure of the institutions amounted to 1,480,302,000 won, which amount is a little less than that of the revenue in the same year, and the allowances occupied majority of the expenditure. The salaries and allowances occupied 53.85% of the expenditure, the institution expenses 16.13% and the facilities expenses 10.91%. In 1966, the expenditure amounted to 2,117,963,000 won, almost similar to the revenue. The ratio of the allowances to the expenditure was 52.53%, the institution expenses 13.08% and the facilities expenses 5.21%. Comparing to 1965, the facilities expenses decreased while the research expenses increased. The ratio of the other items, not explained above, to the revenue and expenditure was not great and showed little difference between the two years.

In 1965, the revenue of the educational foundations as shown in the Table 4—2 amounted to 542,665,000 won, of which the business income occupied 25.13%, the proceeds from property sales 17.92%, the income accrued from the basic property 14.71% and the contributions 12.96%. In

<Table 4—1> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure. Total Private Universities**

Unit: In 1.000 won

Revenue	1965		1966		Expenditure	1965		1966	
	Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%		Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%
Student Tuitions and Fees	1,231,597	79.61	1,589,201	74.78	Allowances	797,115	53.85	1,112,456	52.53
Transfer	122,956	7.95	343,715	16.18	Institution Expenses	238,769	16.31	276,385	13.05
Subsidy	17,374	1.12	13,151	0.62	Facilities Expenses	161,516	10.91	110,320	5.21
Carryover	73,666	4.76	48,912	2.30	Research Scholarships	69,512	4.70	198,743	9.38
Income from Preceding Year	5,309	0.34	21,565	1.02	Physical Education Expenses	2,745	0.19	5,979	0.28
Misc. Income	53,930	3.49	45,567	2.14	Student Guidance	13,100	0.88	19,383	0.92
Procurement Expenses	42,263	2.73	63,000	2.96	Repayment	18,619	1.26	115,074	5.43
					Payment in Preceding Year	25,517	1.72	43,119	2.03
					Misc. Exp.	97,937	6.62	119,329	5.63
					Others	36,881	2.49	15,045	0.71
					Reserve Fund	18,585	1.25	102,128	4.82
Total	**1,547,097**	**100.00**	**2,115,113**	**100.00**	**Total**	**1,480,302**	**100.00**	**2,117,963**	**100.00**

<Table 4—2>

Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Private Universities

(Educational Foundations)

Unit: In 1,000 won

Revenue	1965 Closed Account	%	1966 Budgeted Amount	%	Expenditure	1965 Closed Account	%	1966 Budgeted Amount	%
Income from Basic Property	79,809	14.71	131,124	9.61	Board of Directors Expenses	4,276	0.81	6,930	0.52
Business Income	136,340	25.13	330,311	24.20	Administrative Expenses	19,407	3.68	24,722	1.85
Investment Income	24,524	4.52	100,264	7.35	Property Formtaion Expenses	90,855	17.18	475,067	35,59
Proceeds from Sales of Property	97,236	17.92	454,843	33.32	Property Management Expenses	11,075	2.09	26,884	2.01
Income from Preceeding Year	514	0.09	514	0.03	Transfer	182,098	34.45	406,814	30.47
Carryover	34,172	6.30	45,809	3.36	Business Expenses	37,516	7.05	140,841	10.55
Contribution	70,364	12.96	285,401	20.91	Investment Expenses	7,525	1.43	4,505	0.34
Borrowing	47,852	8.82	6,002	0.44	Payment in Preceding Year	2,600	0.49	4,155	0.31
Mise. Income	7,174	1.32	4,529	0.33	Payment	75,686	14.31	47,675	3.57
					Others	94,413	17.85	114,136	8.55
Others	44,675	8.23	6,141	0.45	Reserve Fund	3,511	0.66	83,265	6.24
Total	**542,665**	**100.00**	**1,364,941**	**100.00**	**Total**	**528,966**	**100.00**	**1,334,997**	**100.00**

1966, the revenue of the educational foundations amounted to 1,364,941,000 won, a tremendous increase as compared to the preceding year, of which the proceeds from property sales occupied 33.32%, holding the greater ratio. Many changes were seen in the structure of the 1966 revenue:the proceeds from property sales and the income from contributions increased whereas the income accrued from the basic property and the borrowings declined.

Viewing the contents of the 1965 expenditure of the educational foundations, the transfer occupied 34.45% of the expenditure in the amount of 528,966,000 won. The transfer of the educational foundations included in the income of the institutions, in the table 4—1 occupied only 7.95% of the expenditure in 1965. The reason was that one private university comprised a junior college, middle and high school, primary school and kindergarten and the educational foundation had to support all of them. The other expenses occupied 17.85% of the 1965 revenue and the property formation expenses 17.18%. In 1966, of the educational foundations' expenditure amounting to 1,334,997,000 won, the property formation expenses occupied 35.59% and the transfer 30.47%. In the 1966 expenditure, the property formation expenses and business expenses increased as compared to the preceding year whereas the transfer and repayment decreased.

<Tabel 4—3> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Private Universities Educational Institutions and Foundations**

(Institution) Unit: In 1,000 won

Division	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	836,980	100	1,017,986	121.63	1,185,934	141.70	1,547,097	184.84	2,125,113	254.12
Expenditure	763,439	100	948,494	124.24	1,115,537	146.12	1,430,302	193.90	2,117,963	277.29

(Educational Foundations)

Division	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	302,274	100	343,690	113.70	399,871	132.29	542,665	179.53	1,364,941	451.55
Expenditure	294,692	100	336,477	114.18	392,021	133.03	528,966	179.50	1,334,997	451.55

Table 4—3 summarizes the revenue and expenditure of the 12 private universities and the educational foundations in Korea. Viewing the trend of growth of the revenue of the institutions based on 1962, the revenue increased from 836,980,000 won (100%) in 1962 to 2,125,113,000 won (254.12%) in 1966. The expenditure also increased from 763,439,000 won (100%) in 1962 to 2,117,963,000 won (277.29%) in 1966.

Considering the growth rate of the revenue and expenditure of the total educational foundations as shown in Table 4—3, the revenue increased from 302,274,000 won (100%) in 1962 to

1,364,941,000 won (451.55%) in 1966. The expenditure of the educational foundations also increased from 294,692,000 won (100%) in 1962 to 1,334,997,000 won (451.55%) in 1966. It should be noted that the growth rate of the expenditure of the educational foundations outpaced that of the institutions.

<Table 4—4> **Salary of Teaching Staff, Total Private Universities**

(Monthly average) Unit : In won

Division	Professor	Associate Pofessor	Assistant Professor	Full-Time Instructor	Assistant Instructor
1965	27,347	21,707	18,277	15,910	6,700
1966	35,278	25,412	20,929	17,999	7,148

Note: (1) The level of allowances was calculated as:

$$\text{Monthly salary} + \frac{\text{Annual total Allowances}}{12} = \text{Monthly Average Allowances}$$

(2) The duty allowances are not included in the monthly average allowances.

Table 4—3 shows the monthly averages salaries of the teaching staff of the 12 private universities of our country. The monthly average salaries were calculated by totalizing the salaries of the same grade and dividing them by 12. The salaries are different according to universities, and some private universities are paying higher salaries than those paid by the national universities but some pay less than the national universities do. The average salary level of the private universities is similar to that of the national universities.

<Table 4—5> **Salary of Administrative Staff, Total Private Universities**

(Monthly average) Unit: In won

Division	Dean	Section Chief	Sub-Section Chief	Sub-Section Members	Temporary Employees
1965	25,737	18,004	13,445	10,214	7,959
1966	34,609	22,879	17,411	13,619	10,248

Note: Monthly salary + $\frac{\text{Ammual Total allowances}}{12}$ =1 Monthly average allowances

Table 4—5 show the monthly average salaries of the administrative staff by grade. The monthly average salary of the Dean level increased from 25,737 won in 1965 to 34,609 won in 1966. As shown in the table, the salaries of Dean, Section Chief, Sub-Section Chief, Sub-Section Members and the Temporary Employees are different, however, they generally increased in 1966. The monthly average salaries of the total administrative staff of the private universities are much higher than those of the national universities and also higer than those of the private colleges or private junior colleges.

Table 4—6 summarizes the revenue and expenditure of the 43 privatec olleges and educational

<Table 4—6>

Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Private Colleges

Unit : In 1,000 won

Revenue	1965 Closed Account	%	1966 Budgeted Amount	%	Expenditure	1965 Closed Account	%	1966 Budgeted Amount	%
Student Tuitions and Fees	448,232	67.34	653,279	71.36	Allowances	358,260	55.24	527,801	57.94
Transfer Receivable	164,637	24.73	199,744	21.82	Institution Expenses	88,589	13.66	123,225	13.53
Subsidy	16,254	2.44	13,045	1.41	Facilities Exp.	44,913	6.93	38,314	4.21
Carryover	9,284	1.39	9,545	1.04	Research and Scholarships	40,202	6.20	83,560	9.17
Income from Preceding Year	4,088	0.62	6,226	0.68	Physical Education Expenses	1,507	0.25	2,274	0.25
Misc. Income	10,696	1.61	9,904	1.07	Student Guidance Expenses	10,268	1.58	11,648	1.28
Borrowing	7,602	1.14	20,259	2.23	Repayment	29,647	4.57	25,005	2.75
Others	4,866	0.73	3,500	0.39	Payment in Preceding Year	3,553	0.55	3,874	0.43
					Reserve Fund	3,475	0.54	35,053	3.85
					Misc. Expenses	50,296	7.77	54,860	6.02
					Others	17,564	2.71	5,257	0.57
Total	**665,662**	**100.00**	**915,506**	**100.00**	**Total**	**643,370**	**100.00**	**910,875**	**100.00**

<Table 4—7> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Educational Foundations**

Unit: In 1,000 won

Revenue	1965		1966		Expenditure	1965		1966	
	Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%		Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%
Income from Basic Property	83,610	10.63	81,248	6.02	Board of Directors Expenses	25,036	3.20	22,878	1.70
Business Income	198,678	25.24	296,809	20.00	Administrative Expenses	41,322	5.28	40,827	3.03
Investment Income	12,849	1.63	22,412	1.66	Property Formation Expenses	105,481	13.48	356,699	26.45
Proceeds from Sales of Property	62,801	7.98	324,692	24.06	Property Management Expenses	25,376	3.24	53,953	4.00
Income from Preceding Year	3,035	0.39	36,280	2.69	Transfer Payable	299,238	38.23	352,311	26.12
Carryover	40,244	5.11	22,547	1.67	Business Exp.	37,885	4.84	61,885	4.59
Contribution	150,349	19.12	270,863	20.07	Investment	551	0.08	26,185	1.64
Borrowing	164,128	20.86	213,176	15.80	Payment in Preceding Year	13,399	1.71	17,059	1.26
Misc. Income	8,119	1.03	9,997	0.74	Repayment	165,939	21.20	238,971	17.72
Others	63,047	18.02	98,356	7.29	Others	59,444	7.59	133,386	9.89
					Reserve Fund	9,031	1.15	44,566	3.30
Total	786,864	100.00	1,349,384	100.00	Total	782,706	100.00	1,348,725	100.00

foundations in our country. The contents of structure of the revenue and expenditure of the private colleges as well as those of the educational foundations are analyzed hereunder.

The revenue of the total private colleges in 1965 amounted to 665,662,000 won, of which the student tuitions and fees occupied 67.34%, and the transfer 24.73% and the subsidies 2.44%. The revenue in 1966 amounted to 915,506,000 won, of which the student tuitions and fees occupied 71.36%, the transfer 21.82% and others were insignificant.

Viewing the contents of the expenditure of the total private colleges as shown in the Table 4—6, 55.24% of the 1965 expenditure in the amount of 643,370,000 won was disbursed for the allowances, 13.66% for the institution expenses, 7.77% for the miscellaneous expenses and 6.93% for the facilities expenses. The 57.94% of the 1966 expenditure in the amount of 910,875,000 won was for the allowances, 13.53% for the institution expenses, and 9.17% for the research expenses and scholarships. The increase in the amount of research expenses and scholarships of the total private colleges and universities in 1966 is attributable to the effect of the policy of the Ministry of Education.

Studying the structure of the expenditure of the total educational foundations as shown in Table 4—7, of the expenditure amounting to 782,706,000 won in 1965, the transfer occupied the top and in the order of repayment (21.20%) and property formation expenses (13.48%). The expenditure of the educational foundations in 1966 amounted to 1,348,725,000 won, of which the property formation expenses occupied 26.45%, holding the greatest ratio among all. Of the 1966 expenditure, the transfer occupied 26.12% being decreased by 12.11% as compared to the 38.23% in the preceding year. As shown in Table 4—7, a little difference in the amount of the revenue and expenditure of the colleges and educational foundations between 1965 and 1966 were seen but were almost similar.

<Table 4—8> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Private Colleges and Educational Foundations**

(Institution) Unit: In 1,000 won

Division	1962		1963		1964	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	282,018	100.0	335,018	118.79	438,566	155.51
Expenditure	277,171	100.0	334,607	120.72	422,844	152.56

Division	1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	665,662	236.40	915,506	329.45
Expediture	648,370	238.24	910,875	334.85

(Educational Foundations)

Division	1962		1963		1964	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	190,533	100	190,362	99.91	450.400	236.39
Expenditure	174,140	100	165,272	94.91	414,558	238.06

	1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
	786,864	412.98	1,349,384	708.46
	782,706	449.47	1,348,725	775.15

Table 4—7 summarizes the revenue and expenditure of the 43 private colleges and educational foundations in our country. Viewing the 1962 as the base year, the revenue of the colleges was 282,018,000 won in 1962 and 665,662,000 won in 1966, showing an increase of 329.45%. The expenditure amounted to 277,171,000 won in 1962 and 910,875,000 won in 1966, an increase of 334.85%.

Considering the revenue of the educational foundations as shown in Table 4—8, it increased from 190,533,000 won in 1962 to 1,349,384 won or 708.46% in 1966. The expenditure increased from 174,140,000 won in 1962 to 1,348,725,000 won or 775.15% in 1966. It is also worthwhile studying that the growth rate of the revenue and expenditure of the educational fonndations is much greater than that of the colleges as in the case of the total private universities.

Table 4—9 and 4—9 shown below reveal allowances of teaching and administrative staf of total private colleges in Korea.

<Table 4—9> **Allowances of Teaching Staff, Total private Colleges**

(Monthly average) Unit: In won

Division	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Full-Time Instructor	Assistant Instructor
1965	20,467	17,318	14,618	12,897	5,844
1966	26,134	21,777	18,267	15,584	7,034

<Table 4—10> **Allowances of Administrative Staff, Total Private Colleges**

(Monthly average) Unit : In won

Division	Dean	Section Chief	Sub-Section Chief	Sub-Section Members	Temporary Employees
1965	25,737	18,004	13,445	10,214	7,959
1966	34,609	22,879	17,411	13,629	10,248

Note : Monthly salary $+\frac{\text{Annual total allowances}}{12}$ = Monthly average allowances

The table 4—9 shows the monthly average salaries of the teaching staff of the 43 private

<Table 4—11> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Private Junior Colleges**

Unit : In 1,000 won

Revenue	1965		1966		Expenditure	1965		1966	
	Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%		Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%
Student Tuitions and Fees	228,336	89.06	355,390	84.00	Allowances	111,273	44.61	180,985	45.70
Transfer Receivable	12,348	4.82	49,261	12.20	Institution Expenses	44,862	17.98	72,786	18.38
Subsidy	2,361	0.99	2,908	0.70	Facilities Expenses	37,681	15.11	27,915	7.05
Carryover	5,899	2.30	5,099	1.28	Research and Scholarships	12,344	4.95	51,899	13.10
Income from Preceding Year	1,053	0.41	2,631	0.70	Physical Education Expenses	1,050	0.42	1,199	0.30
Misc. Income	2,854	1.11	3,349	0.84	Student Guidance Expenses	3,559	1.42	5,545	1.40
Borrowing	3,582	1.40	1,120	0.28	Repayment	5,167	2.07	5,447	1.38
					Payment in Preceding year	2,936	1.18	2,511	0.63
					Misc. Expenses	14,830	5.94	23,902	6.03
					Others	5,485	2.20	23,080	0.20
					Reserve Fund	10,268	4.12	800	5.83
Total	**256,392**	**100.00**	**399,762**	**100.00**	**Total**	**249,460**	**100.00**	**396,078**	**100.00**

<Table 4—12> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Private Junior Colleges Foundations**

Unit ; In 1,000 won

Revenue	1965		1966		Expenditure	1965		1966	
	Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%		Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%
Income from Basic Property	6,135	35.05	7,610	27.54	Board of Directors Exp.	242	1.39	729	2.64
Business Income	5,909	33.77	12,900	48.68	Administrative Expenses	847	4.85	1,697	6.14
Investment Income	—	—	—	—	Property Formation Expenses	418	2.40	873	3.16
Proceeds from Sales of Property	224	1.28	77	0.28	Property Management Expenses	520	2.97	931	3.37
Income from Preceding Year	668	3.82	200	0.72	Transfer	12,483	71.47	14,840	53.71
Carryover	182	1.04	40	0.15	Business Expenses	1,195	6.84	2,400	8.68
Contribution	590	3.37	3,300	11.94	Investment Payment in Preceding Year	1	0.00	456	1.65
Borrowing	2,530	14.46	2,000	7.24	Repayment	1,111	6.37	5,079	18.38
Misc. Income	1,260	7.20	1,505	5.45	Others	160	0.92	584	2.12
					Reserve Fund	486	2.79	42	0.15
Total	17,501	100.00	27,634	100.00	**Total**	17,466	100.00	27,634	100.00

colleges in our country. The salaries of the professors was increased from 20,467 won in 1965 to 26,134 won in 1966. The allowances between the different grades of the teaching staff were different from each other, however, they increased in 1966 as compared to the preceding year. The level of the allowances of the teaching staff of the total private colleges is lower than that of the total national universities or private universities, but is higher than that of the total private junior colleges.

Table 4—10 shows the monthly average salaries of the administrative staff of the 43 private colleges in korea. The salary level of the total private colleges increased in 1966 as compared to the preceding year, and the level is a little higher than that of the total national universities and the total private junior colleges but is a little lower than that of the total private universities.

Table 4—11 summarizes the revenue and expenditure of the 28 private junior colleges (2-year course) and educational foundations in our country. The revenue of the junior colleges in 1965 amounted to 256,392,000 won, of which the student tuitions and fees occupied 89.06%, the transfer 4.82%, and the other revenue items occupied a comparatively insignificant ratio. The revenue of the junior colleges increased to 399,752,000 won in 1966, of which the student tuitions and fees occupied 84.00%, and the transfer 12.20%, showing an increase as compared to the preceding year. The expenditure of the private junior colleges in 1965 amounted to 249,460,000 won, of which the allowances occupied 44.61%, the institution expenses 17.98% and the facilities expenses 15.11%. Of the 1966 expenditure amounting to 396,078,000 won, the allowances occupied 45.70%, the institution expenses 18.38%, the research expenses and scholarships 13.10% and the facilities expenses 7.05%.

Analyzing the contents of the revenue and expenditure of the junior colleges, the ratio of the student tuitions and fees to the revenue in 1965 and 1966 was 89.06% and 84.00% respectively. The allowances, institution expenses, facilities expenses and research and scholarships expenses, etc. were mainly paid by the student tuitions and fees, and the transfer from the educational foundations was comparatively minor.

As shown in Table 4—12 the revenue of the total educational foundations in the total private junior colleges amounted to 17,501,000 won in 1965, the highest ratio occupying in the revenue was 35.05%, in the income accrued from the basic property, and the next highest was 33.77% in the business income. The expenditure of the educational foundations in 1966 amounted to 27,634,000 won, of which the business income occupied 48.68%, representing a different situation from the preceding year. In the 1966 revenue, the income accrued from the basic property and the borrowings decreased as compared to the preceding year, while the business income and the income from contributions increased.

Analyzing the expenditure of the educational foundations of the total private junior colleges shown in the same table, the expenditure in 1965 amounted to 17,466,000 won, of which the transfer occupied 72.47%, and the ratio of the other items was insignificant. Of the 1966 expen-

diture amounting to 27,634,000 won, the transfer occupied 53.72%, showing a decrease by 17.75% as compared to the preceding year. In the 1966 expenditure, the amount of transfer decreased, whereas that of the repayment, administrative expenses and the board of trustees expenses increased.

<Table 4—13> **Growth of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Private Junior Colleges**

(Base year: 1962)

Unit: 1,000 won

Division	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	68,169	100.0	135,988	199.49	156,076	228.95	256,392	317.06	399,762	285.46
Expenditure	68,569	100.0	133,613	194.86	153,186	223.40	249,460	363.74	396,078	382.27

Growth of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Educational Foundations

Division	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	66,019	100.0	93,527	141.66	160,641	243.32	17,501	265.09	27,634	418.58
Expenditure	65,738	100.0	93,243	141.84	160,507	244.16	17,466	265.70	27,634	420.37

Table 4—13 shows the growth of the level of the revenue and expenditure of the 28 pirvate junior colleges and the educational fundations. When the revenue amounting to 68,169,000 won of the institutions in 1962 was taken as 100%, it increased to 285.46% or 399,762,000 won in 1966. The expenditure increased from 68,569,000 won in 1962 to 396,078,000 won(382.27%) in 1966.

The revenue of the educational foundations increased from 66,019,000 won in 1962 to 27,634,000 won(418.58%) in 1966. The expenditure also increased from 65,738,000 won in 1962 to 27,638,000 won (420.37%) in 1966.

<Table 4—14> **Allowances of Teaching Staff, Total Private Junior Colleges**

(Monthly average)

Unit : won

Division	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant professor	Full-Time Instructor	Assistant Instructor
1965	19,059	14,842	12,524	10,734	5,275
1966	24,141	18,152	15,801	13,620	5,772

Note: (1) Monthly salary + $\frac{\text{Anual total allowances}}{12}$ = Monthly average salary

(2) The duty allowances are not included in the monthly average salary.

Table 4—14 shows the monthly average salary of the teaching staff of the 27 private junior colleges in our country. The salaries were calculated by totalizing the monthly salary in the same rank and dividing them by 28. The allowances of the professor increased from 19,059 won in 1965 to 24,141 won in 1966. The level of the allowances generally increased in 1966, even though it

differs according to grades. The salaries of the teaching staff of the private junior colleges is generally low among the higher education institutions.

<Table 4—15> **Salaries of Administrative Staff, Total Private Junior College**

(Monthly average) Unit : won

Division	Dean	Section Chief	Sub-Section Chief	Sub-Section Members	Temporary Employees
1965	—	13,611	10,482	7,652	4,650
1966	—	17,061	13,428	9,237	5,433

Table 4—15 shows the level of the monthly average salaries of the administrative staff of the 27 private junior colleges in our country. The average salary of Section chiefs increased from 13,611 won in 1965 to 17,061 won in 1966. The level of the monthly average salary of the various grades of administrative staff increased in 1966 as compared to that of 1965, however, the level is generally low comparing to the other colleges and universities.

Table 4—16 summarizes the total revenue and expenditure of the 12 private universities, 43 private colleges and 28 private junior colleges and the education foundations. The table synthesizes the revenue and expenditure of the 83 private higher education institutions and educational foundations.

The revenue in 1965 amounted to 2,469,152,000 won, of which the student tuitions and fees occupied 77.28% and the transfer only 12.15%. The revenue in 1966 amounted to 3,440,333,000 won, of which the student tuitions and fees occupied 74.93% and the transfer 17.23%. Reviewing the change in the structure of the revenue in 1965 and 1966, the ratio of the transfer to the revenue in 1966 increased as compared to the preceding year, which represents a good phenomenon. The ratio of the other items to the revenue was insignificant and little difference was shown between the two years.

To analyze the contents of the expenditure of the 83 private higher education institutions shown in the Table 4—16 the expenditure in 1965 amounted to 2,378,133,000 won, of wihch the allowances occupied the majority (53.26%), the institution expenses 15.65% and the facilities expenses 10.26%. The expenditure in 1966 amounted to 3,424,917,000 won, of which the salary occupied 53.18%, similar to the ratio of the corresponding item in 1965. Review of the change in the contents of the expenditure in 1965 and 1966, indicates that the ratio of the research and scholarships expenses, the repayment and the reserve fund was increased in 1966 whereas the institution expenses and the facilities expenses was declined.

The amount of the revenue and expenditure of the total private institutions was similar in the same year. That is, the total 2,378133,000 won of the expenditure was disbursed out of the total revenue of 2,469,152,000 won in 1965, leaving a comparatively little balance. This is the financial characteristics of the private higher education institutions that the institutions disburse the funds

<Table 4—16> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Private Higher Educational Institution**

Unit: In 1,000 won

Revenue	1965 Closed Account	%	1966 Budgeted Amount	%	Expenditure	1965 Closed Account	%	1966 Budgeted Amount	%
Student Tuitions and Fees	1,908,166	77.28	2,577,872	74.93	Allowances	1,266,649	53.26	1,821,246	53.18
					Institution Expenses	372,222	15.65	472,397	13.79
Transfer Receivable	299,942	12.15	592,721	17.23	Facilities Expenses	244,112	10.26	176,55	5.15
Subsidy	35,945	1.46	29,105	0.85					
Carryover	88,850	3.60	63,558	1.85	Research and Scholarships	122,060	5.13	334,203	9.76
Income from Preceding Year	10,451	0.42	30,423	0.88	Physical Education Expenses	5,393	0.23	9,452	0.28
Misc. Income	67,481	2.73	58,821	1.71					
Borrowing	53,448	2.16	84,380	2.46	Student Guidance Expenses	26,927	1.13	36,589	1.07
Others	4,866	0.20	3,500	0.10	Repayment	53,434	2.25	145,527	4.25
					Payment in Preceding Year	32,007	1.35	49,504	1.45
					Misc. Expenditures	163,064	6.86	198,092	5.78
					Others	59,932	2.52	43,383	1.26
					Reserve Fund	32,329	1.36	137,981	4.03
Total	**2,469,152**	**100.00**	**3,440,383**	**100.00**	**Total**	**2,378,133**	**100.00**	**3,424,917**	**100.00**

<Table 4—17> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Educational Foundations**

Unit : In 1,000 won

Revenue	1965		1966		Expenditure	1965		1966	
	Closed Account	%	Budgeted Amount	%		Closed Accout	%	Budgeted Amount	%
Income from Basic Property	169,554	12.59	219,983	8.02	Board of Directors Expenses	29,554	2.22	30,538	1.13
Business Income	340,928	25.31	613,020	22.36	Administrative Expenses	61,576	4.63	67,248	2.48
Investment Income	37,373	2.77	122,676	4.47	Property Formation Expenses	196,755	14.81	832,639	30.71
Proceeds from Sales of Property	160,262	11.90	779,612	28.43	Property Management Expenses	36,972	2.78	81,768	3.01
Income from Preceding Year	4,218	0.31	36,995	1.35	Transfer Payable	493,820	37.15	773,966	28.55
Carryover	74,599	5.54	68,398	2.49	Business Expenses	76,597	5.76	205,126	7.56
Contribution	221,304	16,43	559,564	20.41	Investment Expenses	8,077	0.61	30,690	1.13
Borrowing	214,511	15.92	221,178	8.08	Payment in Preceding Year	16,000	1.21	21,670	0.80
Misc. Income	16,554	1.23	16,032	0.58	Repayment	242,737	18.26	291,727	10.76
Others	107,723	8.00	104,497	3.81	Others	154,018	11.61	248,107	9.13
					Reserve Fund	13,029	0.96	127,873	4.74
Total	**1,347,032**	**100.00**	**2,742,960**	**100.00**	**Total**	**1,329,139**	**100.00**	**2,711,357**	**100.00**

within the level of the revenue, not like the national and public institutions in which the expenditure exceeds the revenue.

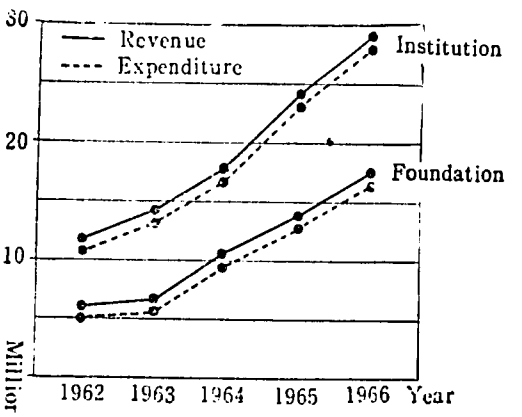
In review of the contents of the revenue and expenditure of the educational foundations shown in the Table 4—17 it was found that the revenue in 1965 amounted to 1,347,032,000 won, of which the business income occupied 25.31%, the income from contributions, 16.43%, the income borrowings, 15.92%, the income accrued from the basic property, 12.59% and the proceeds from property sales, 11.90%. The expenditure in 1966 amounted to 2,742,960,000 won, which is about twice as large as that of the preceding year. In 1966, the proceeds from property sales and the income from contributions occupied greater portion of the revenue and, contrary the ratio of the income accrued from the basic property, the income from borrowings the business income and the other incomes to the revenue declined.

Of the 1965 revenue amounting to 1,329,139,000 won, the transfer (37.15%) was the most significant revenue item and the repayment (18.26%), the next, and the property formation expenses (14.81%), the third. Of the 1966 expenditure amounting to 2,711,357,000 won, the property formation expenses occupied 30.71% and the transfer, 28.55%. The other items in the revenue and expenditure of the educational foundations occupied a comparatively insignificant ratio, and little change between the two years was taken place.

Table 4—17 synthesizes the amount of the revenue and expenditure of the total private higher education institutions and the educational foundations, and it is essential to scientifically analyze the authenticity of the figures in the table. The authenticity of the contents of the revenue and expenditure of the institutions and the educational foundations was reviewed in Part 2, and it would be wise to analyze the Table 4—17 on the basis of the review already made in Part 2.

In some private colleges and universities, the amount of the revenue and expenditure might most likely be adjusted by reducing the income from the student tuitions and fees and the other incomes as well as by increasing the amount of allowances and other expenses. In the case of some educational foundations, it came to the attention of the researchers that a part of the institutions revenue might have probably been transferred to the revenue of the educational foundations, and this particular problem is the most important subject of study in the

〈Chart 2〉 Growth of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Private Higher Educational Institutions and Total Educational Foundations



private higher education institutions.

<Table 4—18> Growth of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Private Higher Educational Institutions

Unit : 1,000 won

Division	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	1,187,168	100	1,488,993	125.42	1,780,577	149.99	2,469,460	207.99	3,440,383	289.80
Expenditure	1,019,181	100	1,416,715	139.01	1,691,568	165.97	2,378,133	233.34	3,424,917	336.05

<Table 4—19> Grwoth of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Educational Foundations

Unit : 1,000 won

Division	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	558,827	100	627,590	112.30	1,010,914	180.90	1,347,032	241.05	2,741,960	490.66
Expenditure	534,572	100	594,993	111.30	967,086	180.91	1,329,139	248.64	2,711,357	507.20

Table 4—18 synthesizes the revenue and expenditure of the 12 private universities, 43 private colleges and 28 private junior colleges and the educational foundation. When the revenue in the amount of 1,187,168,000 won of the institutions in 1962 was taken as 100%, the revenue in 1966 increased to 289.80% or 3,440,383,000 won. The expenditure increased from 1,019,181,000 won (100%) in 1962 to 3,424,917,000 won (336.05%) in 1966.

As shown in the Table 4—19, the revenue of the educational foundations increased from 558,827,000 won (100%) in 1962 to 2,741,960,000 won(or 490.66%) in 1966. The expenditure also increased from 534,572,000 won (100%) in 1962 to 2,711,356,000 won(or 504.20%) in 1966.

The amount of the revenue of the total private higher education institutions and the educational foundations is similar to that of the expenditure in the same year. It is noted, however, that the growth rate of the revenue and expenditure of the educational foundations during the five years from 1962 to 1966 is greater than that of the institutions during the same period.

The level of allowances of the teaching staff of the private higher education institutions is much different according to institutions. As have been seen above, the private universities pay generally higher salaries than the privats colleges or junior colleges. A few private universities pay higher salaries than those of national universities. Contrary, some private universities pay less salary than the private colleges. The level of allowances of the private higher education institutions is similar to the monthly average salaries of the national colleges or universities, but in case of the private universities, the level is much different according to institutions.

The level of allowances of the administrative staff of the private universities is generally higher than that of the private colleges and junior colleges, as in the case of the teaching staff. The level of allowances of the adminisrative staff of the national colleges or universities is generally lower than that of the private institutions.

GHAPTER FIVE TOTAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Table 5—1 synthesizes the revenue and expenditure of the 6 national universities, 6 national colleges, 3 public colleges, 12 private universities, 43 private colleges and 28 private junior colleges and the educational foundations. In other words, the table shows the overall revenue and expenditure of the 98 national, public and private higher education institutions in 1965 and 1966.

The revenue of the institutions in 1965 amounted to 2,955,334,000 won, of which the student tuitions and fees occupied 73.90%, the transfer 10.69% and the miscellaneous income, 8.61%.

The revenue in 1966 amounted to 4,166,237,000 won, of which the student tuitions and fees occupied 69,50%. Viewing the structure of the revenue in the both years, the ratio of the transfer and the subsidies increased, while that of the student tuitions and fees and the carryover declined in 1966 as compared to the preceding year.

The expenditure of the institutions in 1965 amounted to 3,819,028,000 won, of which the allowances occupied 52.00%, the institution expenses 18.30%, the facilities expenses, 14.76% and the research and scholarship expenses, 3.49%.

The expenditure in 1966 amounted to 5,189,233,000 won, of which the allowances occuried 55.65%. Considering the change in the expenditure between the two years, the ratio of allowances, research and scholarship expenses and repayment increased whereas that of the institution expenses and facilities expenses declined in 1966 as compared to the preceding year.

As shown in the table, the amount of the expenditure exceeds that of the revenue. This was due to the fact that the expenditure was greater than the revenue in the case of the national and public institutions.

The contents of the revenue and expenditure of the educational foundations as shown in Table 5—2 are identical to those of the private higher educational institutions. Since there are no educational foundations in the national and public higher educational institutions.

Table 5—1 and 5—2 shows the revenue and expenditure of the 98 higher educational institutions and educational foundations.

When the 1962 revenue of the institutions amounting to 1,541,272,000 won was taken as 100%, the 1966 revenue increased to 270.31% or 4,166,237,000 won. When the 1962 expenditure amounting to 1,738,839,000 won was taken as 100%, the 1966 expenditure reached 298.43% or 5,189,233,000 won.

<Table 5—1> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Higher Educational Institutions** Unit : In 1,000 won

Revenue	1965 Closed Account	%	1966 Budgeted Amount	%	Expenditure	1965 Closed Account	%	1966 Budgeted Amount	%
Student Tuitions and Fees	2,183,858	73.90	2,901,493	69.64	Allowances	1,985,913	52.00	2,888,167	55.50
Transfer Receivable	316,035	10.69	627,849	15.07	Institution Expenses	698,781	18.30	799,042	15.39
Subsidy	40,753	1.38	112,142	2.69	Facilities Expenses	563,517	14.76	372,572	7.17
Carryover	88,850	3,01	63,558	1.53	Research Scholarships	133,413	3.49	357,720	6.99
Income from Preceding Year	12,936	0.44	30,423	0.73	Physical Education Exp.	6,738	0.17	799,308	1.90
Misc. Income	254,584	8.61	342.889	8.23	Student Guidance Exp.	33,852	0.89	37,815	0.71
Borrowing	53,448	1.81	84,380	2.3	Repayment	54,893	1.43	145,605	2.80
Others	4,866	0.16	3,500	0.08	Payment in Preceding Year	35,997	0.94	55,218	1.06
					Misc. Expenses	183,270	4.80	229,302	4.40
					Others	79,609	2.09	66,389	1.27
					Reserve Fund	43,042	1.13	138,091	2.66
Total	**2,955,334**	**100.00**	**4,166,227**	**100.00**	**Total**	**3,819,028**	**100.00**	**5,189,233**	**100.00**

<Table 5—2> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure, Total Educational Foundations** Unit : In 1,000 won

Income from Basic Property	169,554	12.59	219,983	8.02	Board of Directors Exp.	29,554	2.22	30,538	1.13
Business Income	340.928	25.31	613,020	22.36	Administrative Expenses	61,576	4.63	67,248	2,48
Investment Income	37,373	2.77	122,676	4,47	Property Formation Expenses	196,775	14.81	832,639	30.71
Proceeds from Sales of Property	160,262	11.90	779,612	28.43	Property Management Expenses	36,972	2.78	81,768	3.01
Income from Preceding Year	4,218	0.31	36,995	1.35	Transfer Payable	493,820	37.15	773,966	28.55
Carryover	74,599	5.54	68,398	20.41	Business Expenses	76,597	5.76	205,126	7.56
Contribution	221,304	16.43	221,178	8.08	Investment Exp.	8,077	0.61	30.690	1.13
Borrowing	214,511	15.92	16,032	0.58	Payment in Preceding Year	16,000	1.21	21,670	0.80
Misc. Income	16,554	1.23	104,497	3.81	Repayment	242,737	18.26	291,727	10.76
Others	107,723	8.00	104,497	3.81	Others	154,018	11.61	248,107	9.13
					Reserve Fund	13,029	0.96	127,873	4.74
Total	**1,347,032**	**100.00**	**2,741,960**	**100.00**	**Total**	**1,329,139**	**100.00**	**2,711,357**	**100.00**

<Table 5—3(A)> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure by Year**
Total Higher Educational Institutions

Unit : In 1,000 won

Division	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	1,541,272	100.0	1,920,368	124.60	2,265,693	147.00	2,995,334	191.75	4,166,237	270.31
Expenditure	1,738,839	100.0	2,274,845	130.83	2,697,817	155.15	3,819,028	219.63	5,189,233	298.43

<Table 5—3 (B)> **Ratio of Revenue and Expenditure by Year**
Total Educational Foundations Unit : In 1,000 won

Division	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue	552,827	100.0	627,590	112.31	1,010,914	180.90	1,347,032	241.05	2,741,960	490.66
Expenditure	534,572	100.0	594,993	111.30	967,086	180.91	1,329,139	248.64	2,711,357	507.20

The amount of the revenue and expenditure of the total educational foundations is same to that of the total private higher education institutions.

Analyzed heretofore have been on the total revenue and expenditure of the 6 national universities, 6 national colleges, 3 public colleges, 12 private universities, 43 private colleges and 28 private junior colleges and the total educational foundations in our country. All tables listed in this report are made on the basis of the figures in the revenue and expenditure of the 93 crlleges and universities and educational foundations. The authenticity of the figures could be assured by viewing the analysis of the contents of the revenue and expenditurs by institution and by educational foundation in Part 2.

In the above, the Korean higher educational institutions are classified into different categories and the contents of the major items in the revenue and expenditure of the institutions and educational foundations are analyzed.

Discussed herefrom are the measures for financial improvement directly related to operation of the higher educational institutions, national, public and private.

CHAPTER SIX FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

We have so far reviewed the various financial problems involved in the 98 higher educational institutions in Korea. This part of the paper deals with the problems which are urgently required for the financial improvment of the higher education. Reviewed hereunder first are the problems of the national and public higher educational institutions, and next those of the private institutons.

1. Financial Situation in National and Public Higher Educational Institutions

(a) There is a great gap between total revenues and total expenditures of the national and public colleges and universities,

The amount of the revenues of 6 naticnal universities, 6 national colleges, and 3 public colleges in 1965 amount to 486,181,000 won, while the amount of the experditures for the same year totaled 1,440,895,000 won. The amount of tctal expenditures in 1965 therefore exceeds the total revenues by 954,714,000 won. As shown in the Table 1—11 the ratio of the total revenues in 1965 to the total expeuditures in the same year is 33.74%. Accordingly we can say that the amount equivalent to the remaining 66.26% was sufficed with the Ministry of Education budget.

The revenues of all higher educational institutions, national and public, in 1966 hold 41.14% of the total expenditures in the same year amounting to 1,764,316,000 won. Consequently, the deficit equivalent to the remaining 58.86% was sufficed by the government budget.

In summary, deficits in the revenues of all higher educational institutions, both national and public, in the years of 1965 and 1966 amounted to 950 million won and 1,000 million won respectively.

(b) Student's Pay ment(Tuitic n and Fees) in National and Public Higher Educational Institutions.

An average amount of payment per student of all national colleges amounted to 10,652 won during the first term of 1965 school years, and to 11,583 won during the same period of 1966 school year. On the other hand, in the case of the private universities, per student payment was 13,676 won in 1965 and 19,015won in 1966. The abcve comparison indicates that per student payment of the private universities is higher than that of the national universities by 30.27% in 1965 and by 64.1C% in 1966.

(c) Comparison of the Tctal Expendituress of National and Public Higher Educaticnal

Institutions.

From the Table 1—11 it is noted that 49.92% of 1,440,895,000 won the total expenditures of the hieher educational institutions, both national and public, in 1965 was spent for payment of salaries and allowances, while the amount of total revenues was only 33.74% of the total expenditures (100%—66.26%). That is, the revenues in 1965 was less than the amount actually paid for salaries and allowances for the same year by the amount of 233,082,000 and on the other hand, the revenues in 1966 was less than the amount paid for salaries and allowances by the amount of 341,066,000 won.

(d) Comparison of Research Expenses and Scholarships of National and Public Higher Educational Institutions

According to theTable 1—11, the amount paid for research activities of professors and students scholarships in 1965 by 15 higher educational institutions, both national and public, reached to 11,353,000 won or 0.79% of the total expenditures of the same year. In 1966 the amount paid for the same items totaled 23,517,000 won equivalent to 1.33% of the total expenditures of the same year. This ratios of amount paid for research activities and student scholarships in the national and public higher educational institutions is less than the average amount paid throughout the country, when compared with the total national aver age ratios which 3.49% were in 1965 and 6.99% in 1966 as shown in the Table 5—1.

2. Financial Situation in Private Higher Educational Institutions

(a) As a result of this research program, it was found that there exists no clear demarcation between, and no clear definition of, the institutions and educational foundations, and that statistical figures relating to the amcunts of revenues and expenditures of each institution and education foundation do not agree with the actual amounts received and expended.

The private higher education institutions surveyed include 12 universities, 43 colleges, and 28 junior colleges. As shown in the Table 4—16 the item holding the greatest protion in the total revenue account throught all the private institutions is the students tuitions and fees and it amounted to 77.28% of the total revenues in 1965 and to 74.93% in 1966. In some institutions however, the amount which is less than the actual recepit from the students is accounted to their ledgers. This can be possibly done by recording only the amount received from the students, number of which are anncunced in the somewhat reduced scale than the actual numbers.

According to the table, the amount equivalemant to 53.26% of the 1965 expenditures and 53.18% of the 1966 expenditures was spent for payment of salaries and allowances. It seems however that a cartain institutions in fact pay the amcunt less than that is shown in their expenditure

account. For an instance, the amount paid by a particular school for salaries and allowances shown on the expenditure account would be greater than the amount actually paid, if the salaries and allowances paid to the part-time instructors are accounted as if they were paid to the full-time professors, and or if the greater number of teaching staff than the actual number is accounted as if they were actually paid. Also It was noted that the difference between the actual amount paid for institution expenses, facilities, research sctivities, and scholarships, and the amount shown on the expenditure account of the school.

A certain private higher education institution shows on its revenue account the students' tuitions and fees in the amount less than the actual receipt, and on the other hand the school shows on the expenditure account the payment for salaries, allowances, facilities, etc, in the amount more than what it actually paid, thus making the difference between two account to be income from the educational foundation.

The Table 4—18 shows the financial growth rate of each school and educational institution, during the period of 1962—1966. The table indicates that during the past five years the level of school revenues increased to 289.80%. and that of school expenditures to 336.05% and the level of expenditures of educational foundations expanded to 504.20% thus revealing that the growth rate in the financial scale of the educational foundation is higher than that of institutions.

(b) The level of salaries of teaching and administrative staffs in the private higher educational institstutions is lower than that of the comparable talents in the field of commerce and industry.

As shown in the Table 4—4, theaverage monthly salary amount of teaching staff in private universities, though different from one another depending upon the ranks, ranged from 27,347 the highest to ₩6,700the lowest in 1965, and from ₩35,278 to ₩7,148 in 1966. It is also noted from the Tables 4—9 and 4—10 that the level of salary in the private colleges and junior colloges is lower than that in the universities. On the otherhand, the level of salaries of the teaching staff in the private universities ranged from ₩25,737 to ₩7,959 in 1965 and from ₩34,607 to ₩10,248 in 1966. As shown in the Table 3—3 the amount of the average monthly salary of teachig staff national universities ranged from ₩25,778 to ₩13,605 in 1965 and from ₩32,540 to ₩18,150 in 1966. The average monthly salary of the adminstrative staff in the national colleges and universities was ₩13,200—₩4,484 in and 1965, and ₩18,900—₩5,680 in 1966.

The salary level of the higher education institutions as mentioned above is slightly higher than that of the government officials and employees of the government operated corporation, but not higher than the salary level of the employees in leading enterprises with equivalent qualification and experience to teaching and administrative staff of the highher education staff. It is not uncommon to note in korea that in 5 years after graduation, some college graduates

can get paid more to the college professors when he is luckily employed by one of the propserous enterprisses. It lately becomes a growing tendency that less number of college graduates with outstanding scholastic achivement intend to become a member of teaching staff in educational institutions by advancing to graduate study.

PART THREE

FACILITIES

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose of the Survey

The main purpose of this survey is to find and grasp the present status of facilities of the institutions for higher learning there by rendering basic data which will be utilized for establishment of policies for improvement of higher education.

In establishing policies for improvement of higher education, such policies should not be based on presumptions as has been but more realistic and rational factors should be reflected, together with finding various elements which impede a sound improvement of higher education in this country. It is an objective of this survey to supply necessary data and information for such improvements.

It is significant that various data and information which will be collected will be analysed and viewed through scientific methods based on which problems or causes which impede an improvement of higher education will be ferreted out for the realization of policies for a successful higher education as well as for the promotion of the quality of the institutes for higher education.

2. Object of the Survey

〈Table 1—1〉 **Distribution of Institutions Selected for this Survey by District**

Division	By District			
	Total	Seoul	Pusan	Other Area
Total	**139**	**80**	**11**	**48**
University	18	11	2	5
College	51	25	2	24
Junior College	29	16	3	10
Graduate School	41	28	4	9
National & Public	**28**	**8**	**6**	**14**
University	6	1	1	4
College	8	1	2	5
Junior College	1	—	—	1
Graduate School	13	6	3	4
Private	**111**	**72**	**5**	**34**
University	12	10	1	1
College	43	24	—	19
Junior College	28	16	3	9
Graduate School	28	22	1	5

For such a survey ninety-eight(98) colleges and universities were selected, which comprised, except the College of Education, six(6) four year national and public universities, eight(8) four year national and public colleges, one(1) junior national and public college(two year course), twelve(12) four year private universities, fourty-three(43) four year private colleges, twenty-eight (28) junior private colleges(two year course). In addition, eight(8) national graduate schools, twenty-three (23) private graduate schools and ten(10) special graduate schools, totalling fourty-one(41) schools, were also selected.

3. Duration of the Survey

This survey had been conducted for 31 days from August 1 to August 31, 1966 at the schools concerned. All the data and information collected were as of July 31, 1966.

4. Survey Items

1) Cadastral Facilities

(1) School grounds
(2) Physical training grounds.
(3) Farms
(4) Practice Forestry
(5) Fishing Grounds
(6) Herbal Gardens
(7) Others
(8) Area of each Cadastral Facilities
(9) Location of Cadastral Facilities
   a. Inside the campus
   b. Within 4 Kilometers from the campus
   c. Outside of 4 Kilometers from the campus
(10) Normal or abnormal conditions of cadastral facilities
(11) Proper utilization of cadastral facilities

2) Building Facilities

(1) Building Structures
   a. Brick buildings
   b. Brick & concrete buildings
   c. Reinforced Steel concrete buildings
   d. Reinforced concrete buildings

e. Stone buildings

f. Wooden buildings

g. Other buildings

(2) Number of Buildings

(3) Total Pyongs of Buildings

(4) Floor Spaces

(5) Subsidiary Facilities

a. Electricity

b. Water works

c. Heating

d. Cooling

e. Elevators

(6) Location of School Class Rooms

a. Total floor spaces in the campus

b. Total floor spaces outside the campus

(7) Average Age of Each Building

3) Facilities inside the Building

(1) Kind of Rooms

a. Lecture rooms

b. Professors' rooms, offices

c. Research rooms

d. Libraries

e. Dispensaries, recreation rooms

f. Dining rooms

g. Toilet

h. Laboratory and practice room

i. Gymnasiums

j. Auditoriums, students hall, meeting rooms

k. Science Hall, natural history specimen rooms

l. Others

(2) Number of Rooms

(3) Floor Spaces of Rooms

(4) Utilization of Rooms

4) Library Facilities

(1) Kind of Rooms

a. General reading rooms

b. Reference reading rooms

c. Rooms for periodicals

d. Audio-visual rooms

e. Book storages

f. Offices

g. Rooms for arrangements, for book bindings, for copying

h. Others

(2) Floor spaces of rooms

(3) Number of seats

(4) Number of readers per room per week

(5) Books

a. Classification

100 General information

200 Philosophy

300 Social science

400 Language

500 Pure science

600 Applied science

700 Arts & recreation

800 Literature

900 History

Others (Rare books)

b. Number of Books by classification(Volume)

c. Year of publication

Before 1945

After 1945

d. Utilization

Number of readings per week

Number of books loaned out per week

(6) Periodical publications

a. Magazines

b. Newspapers

(7) Audio-Visual Equipment and materials

5) Subsidiary Facilities

(1) Utilization

(2) Floor Spaces

(3) Number of hours of utilization per week

6) List of Facilities

(1) Name of rooms

(2) Items (Facility)

(3) Quantity of items by source (Domestic, Foreign)

(4) Conditions of facilities

a. Obsolete b. Need Repair c. Good Condition

(5) Remarks

5. Survey Approaches

This survey was carried out by the Technical Development Center of korea in cooperation with the Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Education, United States Operations Mission. The Technical Development center of korea established for this survey departments of Faciltiy, of administration and of finance under the responsibility of the Diretor of the center.

Each department was with a certain number of research members and research assistants.

For a field survey Ten(10) teams were organized. Each team consisted of investigators under the supervision of either research member or research assistant. The survey teams visited every selected institution at which the data and information were collected through interviews.

6. Interpretation of Terminologies

1) Cadastral Facilities

cadastral facilities means school cadastral facilities of institutions currently in use or in operation regardless of whether such facilities are legally owned by schools concerned, such as school grounds, gymnasiums, farms, practice forestry fishing grounds, herbal gardens, etc. Land owned by school for profits or land which is merely owned by a school foundation, or land owned by school but leased to the third person or used for residences were excluded from the survey.

(1) School Grounds

School grounds, prescribed in the Article 7 of the Decree for standards for college or University Facilities are, the ground space excluding subsidiary facilities such as gymnasiums, farms, practice forestry, herbal gardens, etc.

(2) Gymnasium

Gymnasium means both indoor and outdoor facilities and places located both inside and outside the campus. All facilities and grounds which were currently in use or in plan were included in this survey.

(3) Farms

Farms means farms attached to agriculture colleges. Such farms attached to non-agricultural colleges were termed as school grounds.

(4) practice Forestry

practice forestry means such one attached to agriculture colleges. Such practice forestry which are merely owned by a school foundation or which are being used for profits are excluded from this suruey.

(5) Fishing Grounds

Fishing grounds means practice fishing grounds attached to fishery colleges. Such grounds being used for administration were excluded in this survey.

(6) Herbal Gardens

Herbal gardens means such gardens being established by pharmaceutical colleges or pharmaceutical departments for practice.

(7) Others

Others include such ground facilities, (except school grounds, gymnasiums, farms, practice forestry, fishing grounds, and herbal gardens) as guard houses, residences, dormitories.

(8) Location of cadastral Facilities

By reviewing a location of school grounds and cadastral facilities inside and outside the campus, attempt was made to find out useability of these facilities in academic functions. Following three classifications were made for convenience of the survey.

a. Inside the campus... Such facilities which are concentrated inside an area where main school buildings are located.

b. Within 4 kilometers... Such facilities scattered around within 4 kilometers from the center of an area where school buildings stand.

c. Outside 4 kilometers... Such facilities scattered around outside 4 kilometers from the center of an area where school buildings stand.

(9) Adequate or Inadequate

Adequate means such grounds and/or facilities in complete condition and in use; Inadequate abnormal means such grounds or facilities for which land adjustments are not made and currently not useable.

2) Building Facilities

Building facilities means all buildings constructed on school grounds and/or inside cadastral

subsidiary facilities, such as school buildings and subsidiary buildings. Such facilities which are not directly related to student activities such as teacher's residences, dormitories, guard houses, boiler rooms, carpenter rooms for other than practice, switch rooms, houses, shops, barbershops, garages, wharehouses, etc. were included in the general category.

(1) Structure

Structure was classified, according to materials used for walls, into that of brick structure, brick and concrete structure, steel concretestructure, stone structure, wooden structure and other structure.

(2) Number of Buildings

It means a number of independent buildings.

(3) Average Stories of Buildings

In calculation of average stories of buildings following formula was used.

Average Stories of Buildings $=\frac{1}{n}\Sigma xi$ n=No. of Buildings xi=Numder of Stories.

(4) Subsidiary Facilities

As subsidiary facilities for school buildings, the present status of electricity, water works, heating and cooling, elevator facilities was surveyed as follows:

<Table 1—2> Present Status of Subsidiary Facilities

Grade	Electricity	water works	Heating	Colling	Elevator
(a)	Wiring inside wall, Conduit wiring	Piping inside, wall	Heater, Radiator, Boiler	Air pump	In operation
(b)	Temporary wiring	Temporary piping	Obsolete	Obsolete	Obsolete
(c)	None	None	Temporary heating	None	None

(5) Location of School Buildings

In order to grasp the present status of distribution of school buildings by area when school buildings consist of more than two buildings, the location of school buildings was classified, for this survey, by that inside the campus and that outside the campus.

(6) Average Age of Buildings by Floor Space

In order to compute an average age of school buildings, the following formulas were used:

$A=\Sigma ifixi/\Sigma fi$

A···Average age by floor space

fi···Floor space by building

xi···Age by building

3) Facilities in Buildings

Utilization of facilities in school buildings was surveyed, and classified according to the kind

and usage. when facilities are used for multipurposes at the same time, they are included in the category for which they are used most. Such facilities which were not directly related to academic purpose were included in the general category.

(1) Kind(CIassification)

According to utilization of each facilities, the classification was made as follows: lecture rooms, the staff rooms, research rooms, experiment rooms, practice rooms, equipment and apparatus rooms, dispensary, offices, meeting rooms, gymnasiums, libraries, science rooms, natural science rooms, student rooms, auditoriums, dinnig rooms, recreation rooms, toilet rooms, others.

(2) Frequency of Utilization

Hours actually in use were estimated basing 44 hours/week as a standard.

4) Library Facilities

Library facilities means such facilities at which library materials are collected, arranged and stored for the purpose of being used for study, culture, research, survey and/or recreation for students as well as professors. When library facilities were more than two in the same school, they were added to one.

(1) Reading Rooms

Reading room means such facilities which are used for reading library materials. This room is classified as general reading room, reference reading room, pericdical room, audio-visual room, designated reading room, etc.

(2) Administration Rooms

Administration rooms are established for the purpose of performing library work such as storing, arranging, binding and/or copying library materials. These rooms are classified as libraries, office of director, arrangements rooms, bookbinding rooms, copying rooms.

(3) A number of seats in reading rooms and floor space for each seat were surveyed for rational arrangements of seats in reading rooms. The following formula was used for computing floor space for each seat;

$$\text{Floor space} = \frac{\text{Area of Reading Room}}{\text{No. of Seats}}$$

(4) Number of Persons per Week

It means a number of students in the schools selected for this survey who used the libraries in their schools between June 20 (Monday) to June 25, 1966(Saturday). This information was obtained from the book loanout cards.

(5) Rate of Reading per Week

This is a rate of the number of students who used the libraries during the pericd from June 20 to June 25, 1966(one week) to the total number of students. The computation formula is as follows:

Pr=P/6S × 100

Pr……Rate of reading per week

P ……Number of readers per week

6s……Number of approved No. of students × 6 days

5) Library Materials

Library materials means books, records, audio-Vidual materials, materials related to the nation and local governments, materials related to folks, and other necessary materials.

(1) Classification

According to the classification methcd being used in libraries, all materials were classified into DDC, KDC and un-Classified. Materials under the category of KDC and un-classified were recorded only their total numbers. Materials under the category of DDC were classified into general category, philosophy, religion, social science, language, pure science, applied science, arts, recreation, literature, history, rare books, etc. The numder of books by category and utalizition thereof were surveyed.

(2) Division

In order to understand a number of western books and that of oriental books, the books were divided as western books and oriental books and utilization thereof was surveyed.

(3) year of Publication of Books

yere of Publication of books was surveyed by setting a datum time-August 15, 1945. The books were classified by western and oriental book and by the DDC method. In surveying this 20 per cend of the books by DDC category were picked out randomly from among the books and rated.

(4) Number of Books read per Week

It means the total number of the books loaned out from June 20 to June 26, 1966

(5) Rate of Books Loaned Out per Week

In order to measure the status of loaning out books, the following formula was used:

LR=LB/TV × 100

LR……Rate of loan out per week

LB……Number of books loaned out per week

TV……Total number of books

(6) Periodicals

It means magazines and newspapers which are periodically published. These classified as that published in korea and that in foreign countries. Such periodical publications purchased for temporary use were excluded from this survey.

(7) Estimated Number of Books

In order to grasp a total number of books in libraries, the following two methods were adopted:

First— When reading cards were completely arranged, names of books on the cards were

count ed.

Second - when reading cards were not arranged or when book lists and number of books were not matched, the following formula was used.

"Estimate Number of Books = No. of Stacks × No. of shelf × Average No. of books on Each Shelf.

(8) Inventory of Facilities

Except expendable supplies, all facility items which cost more than 100 dollars each and group of the some items costing over 100 dollars and prccured for student practice were included in the survey classified by college, department or office.

a. Items

Both Hangul and English were used for recording items. Names of items surveyed were unified with a help of specialists. The facility items which were used for student's practice were recorded on the List Facility items held by administration office or other purposes than training were excluded from the list.

b. Conditions of Facilities

Conditions of facilities were classified by country of maker as good, to be repaired, obsolete.

Good……In normal operation or in use

Need Repaire……Can be operated or used through partial repair

Obsolete……A maximum life of facilities is over or completely obsolete and not repairable

Examples;

1. Marking "——" in statistics indicates non-existence of corresponding figures.
2. Marking "……" in statistics indicates unidentified or unknown.
3. Pyong is used as area unit and one pyong is converted into 0.325m.

CHAPTER TWO AN OUTLINE

The number of the national, public and private colleges and universities in Korea is sixty-nine (69) and this number increases to ninety-eight (98) when the junior colleges are added.

It is true that a number of the institutions for higher education in Korea in the past twenty years has been increased but such a rapid increase of its number has brought about a many problems and difficulties in the areas of finance, administratation and facilities.

This survey of the actual status of the institutes for higher education was to grasp an actual condition of the schools in operation which are prerequisite to the development of higher education. This survey was significant in that the analysis and review of results of the survey of all school facilities will present basic data which are urgently reguired for the improvement of school facilities as well as education.

It is needless to say that all school facilities, such as school buildings, gymnasiums, libraries, etc. greatly exert an influence on an academic life of students as well as professors. All school facilities should be effectively utilized through a long range plan and campuses and subsidiary facilities which meet the standards for real academic life must be established.

It is clear that an inadequate plan as well as an ineffective utilization of school facilities will raise problems which are against the objective of school programs.

Therefore, school facilities should be established and maintained as part of a long range national plan. All schools are subject to pursue their efforts to this endeavors.

Ninety-eight (98) colleges and universities, except the teachers college, were selected for this survey and the survey data as school facilities are divided into cadastral facilities, school buildings, libraries and subsidiary facilities.

As shown in Table 2-1, seventy-two colleges and universites failed to meet the standards and the number of colleges and universities which met the standards for establishment of colleges or universities (Presidential Decree No. 1063, dated August 4, 1955) was three (3) universities, nineteen (19) colleges and five (5) junior colleges. This number was broken down into two (2) national and public universities, one (1) national and public college, one (1) private university, eighteen (18) private colleges, four (4) private junior colleges.

As shown in Table 2-2, fifty-four (54) colleges and universities met the standard requirement for establishment of colleges or universities, but the number of colleges and universities, which failed to meet the standards was six (6) universities, sixteen (16) colleges and twenty-two (22) junior colleges. This number was broken down into one (1) national and public junior college, six (6) private universities, sixteen (16) private colleges, and twenty-one (21) private junior

<Table 2-1> **Number of Institutions by Excess and Short of Building Space**

Division	Actual Number			Percentage		
	Total	Less	Over	Total	Less	Over
Total	**98**	**72**	**26**	**100.0**	**73.5**	**26.5**
University	18	15	3	〃	83.3	16.7
College	51	32	19	〃	62.7	37.3
Junior College	29	25	4	〃	86.2	13.8
National & Public	**15**	**12**	**3**	〃	**81.3**	**18.7**
University	6	4	2	〃	66.6	33.4
College	8	7	1	〃	87.5	12.5
Junior College	1	1	—	〃	100.0	—
Private	**83**	**60**	**23**	〃	**92.0**	**8.0**
University	12	11	1	〃	91,7	8.3
College	43	25	18	〃	58.1	41.9
Junior College	28	24	4	〃	85.2	14.8

<Table 2—2> **School Ground Compared with the Standard Requirement (No. of Institutions)**

Classification	Actual Numbers			Percentage		
	Total	Less than the Standard	Exceed the Standard	Total	Less than the Standard	Exceed the Standard
Total	**98**	**44**	**54**	**1.000**	**44.9**	**54.1**
University	18	6	12	100.0	33.3	66.7
College	51	16	35	100.0	31.4	68.6
Junior. College	29	22	7	100.0	75.9	24.1
National & Public	**15**	**1**	**14**	**100.0**	**12.5**	**87.5**
University	6	—	6	100.0	—	100.0
College	8	—	8	100.0	—	100.0
Junior. College	1	1	—	100.0	100.0	—
Private	**83**	**43**	**40**	**100.0**	**51.2**	**48.8**
University	12	6	6	100.0	50.0	50.0
College	43	16	27	100.0	37.2	62.8
Junior. College	28	21	7	100.0	74.0	26.0

colleges.

As shown in Table 2—3, 53 institutions do not meet the standard requirement of physical training facilities. Of the 53, six are national institutions (I university, 4 colleges and I junior college) and 47 are private institutions (3 universities, 20 colleges and 24 junior colleges). Sixteen private junior Colleges have their physical training facilities attached to universities or colleges.

Approximately 57.1% of total institutions failed to meet required standard in their library holdings (refer to table 2-4). Eight universities (1 national and 4 private), 21 colleges (4 national

<Table 2—3> **Athletic Ground Compared with the Standard Requirement**
(Number of Institutions)

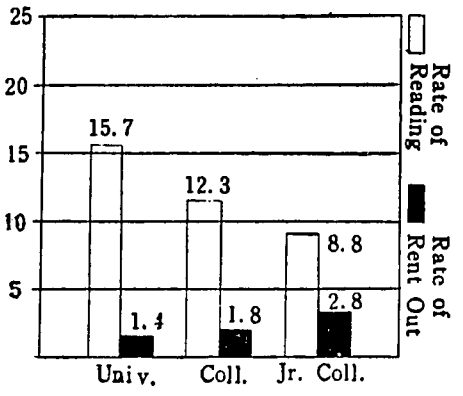
Classification	Actual Numbers			Percentage		
	Total	Less than the Standard	Exceed the Standard	Total	Less than the Standard	Exceed the Standard
Total	**98**	**58**	**45**	**100.0**	**54.0**	**46.0**
University	18	4	14	100.0	12.2	87.8
College	51	24	27	100.0	47.1	52.9
Junior College	29	25	4	100.0	86.2	13.8
National & Public	**15**	**6**	**9**	**100.0**	**40.0**	**60.0**
Uniiversity	6	1	5	100.0	16.7	83.3
College	8	4	4	100.0	50.0	50.0
Junior College	1	1	—	100.0	100.0	—
Private	**83**	**47**	**36**	**100.0**	**56.1**	**43.9**
University	12	3	9	100.0	25.0	75.0
College	43	20	23	100.0	46.5	53.5
Junior College	28	24	4	100.0	85.7	24.3

<Table 2—4> **Library Holdings Compared with the Standard Requirement**
(Number of Institutions)

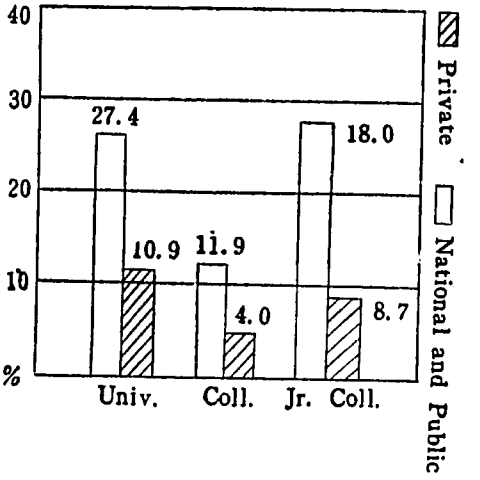
Classification	Actual Numbers			Persentage		
	Total	Less than the Standard	Exceed the Standard	Total	Less than the Standard	Exceed the Standard
Total	**98**	**56**	**42**	**100.0**	**57.1**	**42.9**
University	18	8	10	100.0	44.4	55.6
College	51	21	30	100.0	41.2	58.8
Junior. College	29	27	2	100.0	93.1	6.9
National & Public	**15**	**9**	**6**	**100.0**	**62.5**	**37.5**
University	6	4	2	100.0	66.7	33.3
College	8	4	4	100.0	50.0	50.0
Junior. College	1	1	—	100.0	100.0	—
Private	**83**	**47**	**36**	**100.0**	**56.1**	**43.9**
University	12	4	8	100.0	33.3	66.7
College	43	7	26	100.0	39.5	60.5
Junior. College	28	26	2	100.0	92.6	7.4

and 17 private), and 27 junior colleges (1 national and 26 private) have less number of Books than the standard requirement. Relatively low percentage of library facilities are utilized as weekly circula tion rates of books are 15.7% in universities and 12.3% in colleges and 8.8% in junior colleges. Average circulation rate is 18.5%. Weekly loan rate of books are 1.4% in universities and 1.8% in colleges and 2.8% in junior colleges. Number of seats of reading rooms per student is 0.15 in

〈Chart-1〉 Weekly Chirculation Rates of Books for Various Institution Types



〈Chart-2〉 Weekly Circulation Rates of Books for the National and Public Institution and Private Institution



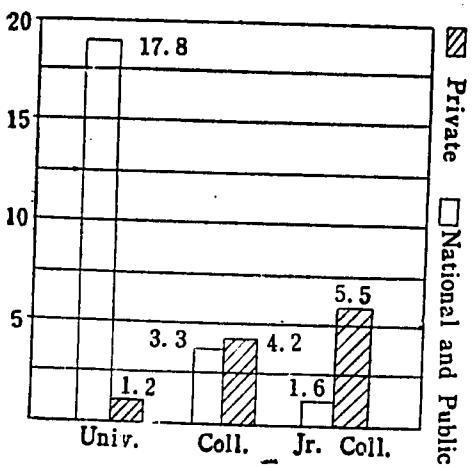
universities, 0.14 in colleges and 0.02 in junior colleges. Floor space per seat of reading room is 0.53 pyong in universities, 0.63 in colleges and 0.55 in junior colleges. (refer to table 5—1, 2, 3, 4)

Rates of circulation of book of National and Public institutions are as follows: 27.4% in universities, 11.9% in colleges and 4.0% in junior colleges. And private institution's library circulation rates are 10.9% in universities, 18.0% in colleges and 8.7% in junior colleges. (chart—2) Rates of Loaning books by national and public and private institutions are as follows: (chart—3) National and public, 17.8% in universities, 3.3% in college, 1.6% in junior colleges; Private; 1.2% in universities, 4.2% in colleges and 5.5% in junior colleges.

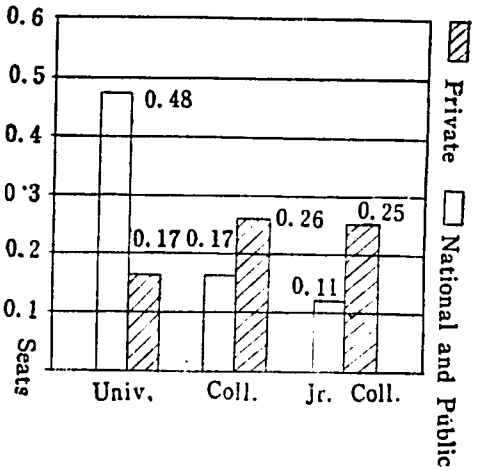
Number of seats per student in national and public institution libraries are 0.48 in universities, 0.17 in colleges and 0.11 in junior colleges. Number of seats pers student in private institutions libraries are 0.17 in universities, 0.26 in colleges and 0.25 in junior colleges. (chart-4) Floor space for each available seat in national and public institutions libraries are 0.58 pyongs in universities, 0.85 pyongs in colleges and 0.93 pyongs in junior colleges. Floor space for each seat in private institutions libraries are 0.55 pyongs in universities, 0.75 pyongs in colleges and 0.53 pyongs in junior colleges. (chart-5).

Since, in this study, identification of problems of present status of facilities is more important, details on present conditions compared with standard requirement and its' utilizations will be discussed in the following chapters classified by building facility, ground facility, library and auxiliary facilities.

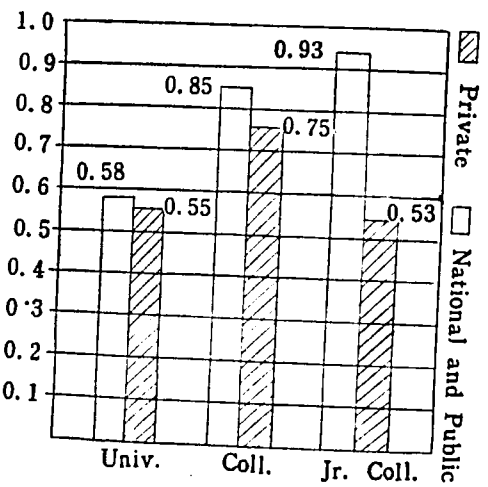
〈Chart-3〉 Weekly Rate of Books Lent Out for the National and Public Institution and Private Institution



〈Chart-4〉 Number of Seats per Student in the Library Reading Rooms for the National and Public Institution and the Private Institution



〈Chart-5〉 Number of Pyongs per Seat in the Library Reading Rooms for the National and Public Institution and Private Institution

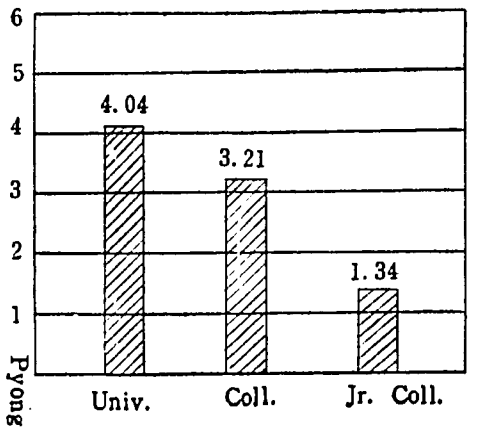


CHAPTER THREE BUILDING FACILITIES

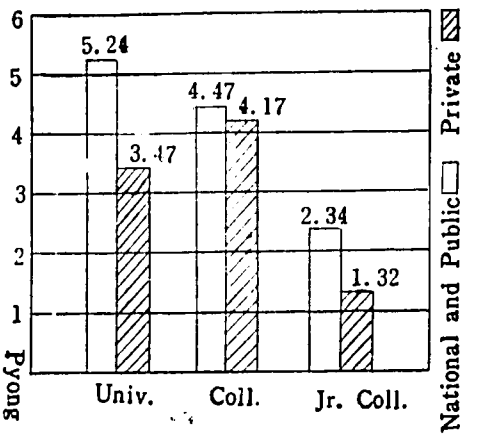
1. Present Status

As of August 1, 1966, total floor space of buildings of all higher education institutions included in this survey is 421,533 pyongs and floor space per student is 3.75 pyongs (student quota total=111,620). In case of universities, total floor space is 271.122 pyongs (4.04 pyong

〈Chart—6〉 Number of Pyongs per Capita of the School Buildings for the Various School Types



〈Chart—7〉 Number of Pyongs per Capita of the School Buildings for the National and Public Institution or Private Institution



for each student), and total floor space of colleges is 133,960 pyongs (3.21 pyongs per student) and that of junior colleges is 16,451 pyongs (1.34 pyongs per student)as shown on Table 3—1 (refer to chart—6)

From classification of the building facilities by national and public and private institutions, it was found that building space of national universities is 112,723 pyongs which shows 5.24 pyongs per student and that of colleges is 21,266 pyongs which makes floor space per student of the colleges to be 4.47 pyongs and that of public junior colleges of national(1.32 pyongs per student) and public is 281 pyongs, 2.34 pyongs per student. (Chart 3—2) In case of private institutions, total floor space of private universities is 159,399 pyongs (3.47 pyongs per student) and that of private colleges total 112,694 pyongs (4.17 pyongs per student) and that of junior colleges is 16,170 pyongs (1.32 pyongs per student).

Analysis of structure of bnildings indicates that more than 76.8% of total higher education buildings are constructed with bricks and enforced concrete and 8.2% are store buildings and 6.0% are wooden construction.

Utilities such as electricity and water supplies are available in most buildings, whereas very limited number of buildings have adequate heating installations. Most of buildings are relatively newly built as average age of university buildings are ten years old.

2. Present Building Facilities Compared with Standard Requirement

According to the Standard Requirement for Establishing Colleges and Universities (Presidential Decree # 1033, promulgated on August 4, 1955), the departments that do not require laboratory or practice works, should provide a minimum of 4 pyongs of floor space per student up to student quota of 160 and for each additional student exceeding 160, not less than 2 pyongs of additional floor space should be provided. It also prescribes that the departments that require laboratory or practical works (natural science fields including agriculture, engineering, fishery, home economics, etc.) should provide more than 3 pyongs of floor space per student in addition to the above requirement and physical education, arts and ohter equivalent departments should provide at least 2 additional pyongs of floor space per student and commerce, mathematics, geography, history and other departments comparable to these, should also provide one additional pyong of space per student.

〈Table 3—1〉 **Present Area of School Buildings Compared with the Standard Requirement**

Classification	Standard	Present area (Pyong)	Difference	Ratio
Total	**543,002**	**421,533**	**△121,469**	**△22.2**
University	339,460	271,122	△ 68,338	△20.2
College	158,340	133,960	△ 24,380	△15.4
Junior College	45,202	16,451	△ 28,751	△63.1
National & Public	**153,495**	**133,270**	**△ 20,225**	**△12.9**
University	126,085	111,723	△ 14,362	△18.9
College	26,770	21,266	△ 5,504	△24.2
Junior College	640	281	△ 359	△71.7
Private	**389,507**	**288,263**	**△101,244**	**△28.5**
University	213,375	159,399	△ 53,976	△25.8
College	131,570	112,694	△ 18,876	△14.4
Junior College	44,562	16,170	△ 28,392	△63.2

<Table 3—2> **Structure of Buildings**

(Total)

Structure	Classrooms		Floor Space	
	No. of Bldgs	%	Area by Pyong	%
Total	1,197	100.0	421,533	100.0
Brick Bldg	376	31.4	90,215	21.4
Brick & Concrete	69	5.8	21.167	5.0
Reinforced Concrete	44	3.7	12,054	2.9
Reinofrced Steel Concrete	277	23.1	233,608	55.4
Stone	57	4.8	34,524	8.2
Wooden	298	24.9	25,461	6.0
Other	76	6.3	4,504	1.1
National & Public	529	100.0	133,270	100.0
Brick Bldg	174	32.9	47,685	35.8
Brick & Concrete	27	5.1	7,543	5.7
Reinforced Concrete	30	5.7	5,278	4.0
Reinforced Steel Concrete	82	15.5	53,766	40.3
Stone	16	3.0	3,626	2.7
Wooden	176	33.3	14,248	10.7
Other	24	4.5	1,124	0.8
Private	668	100.0	288,263	100.0
Brick Bldg	202	30.3	42,530	14.8
Brick & Concrete	42	6.3	13,624	4.7
Reinforced Concrete	14	2.1	6,776	2.4
Reinforced Steel Concrete	195	29.1	179,842	62.4
Stone	41	6.1	30,898	10.7
Wooden	122	18.3	11,213	3.9
Other	52	7.7	3,380	1.1

〈Table 3—3〉 **Structure of Buildings** (Universities)

Structure	Classrooms		Floor Space	
	No. of Bldgs	%	Area by Pyong	%
Total	**661**	**100.0**	**271,122**	**100.0**
Brick Bldg	195	29.5	51,814	19.1
Brick & Concrete	51	7.7	11,927	4.4
Reinforced Concrete	25	3.8	6,942	2.6
Reinforced Steel Concrete	143	21.6	150,201	53.4
Stone	40	6.1	29,683	10.9
Wooden	174	26.3	18,154	6.9
Other	33	5.0	2,401	0.9
National & Public	**375**	**100.0**	**111,723**	**100.0**
Brick Bldg	132	35.2	42,809	38.3
Brick & Concrete	21	5.6	3,345	3.0
Reinforced Concrete	21	5.6	4,150	3.7
Reinforced Steel Concrete	60	16.0	46,816	41.9
Stone	9	2.4	2,910	2.6
Wooden	121	32.3	10,962	9.8
Other	11	2.9	731	0.7
Prirate	**286**	**100.0**	**159,399**	**100.0**
Brick Bldg	63	22.0	9,005	5.6
Brick & Concrete	30	10.5	8,582	5.4
Reinforced Concrete	4	1.4	2,792	1.8
Reinforced Steel Concrete	83	29.0	103,385	64.9
Stone	31	10.8	26,773	16.8
Wooden	53	18.5	7,192	4.6
Other	22	7.8	1,670	0.9

<Table 3—4> **Structure of Building** Colleges

Structure	Classrooms		Floor Space	
	No. of Bldgs	%	Area by Pyong	%
Total	477	100.0	133,960	100.0
Brick Bldg	167	35.0	36,644	27.4
Brick & Concrete	12	2.5	6,621	4.9
Reinforced Concrete	17	3.6	4,816	3.6
Reinforced Steel Concrete	115	24.1	72,610	54.2
Stone	17	3.6	4,841	3.6
Wooden	113	23.7	6,862	5.1
Other	36	7.5	1,566	1.2
National & Public	152	100.0	21,266	100.0
Brick Bldg	42	27.6	4,876	22.9
Brick & Concrete	6	3.9	4.198	19.7
Reinforced Concrete	9	5.9	1,128	5.3
Reinforced Steel Concrete	21	13.8	6,674	31.4
Stone	7	4.6	716	3.4
Wooden	55	36.2	3,286	15.5
Other	12	8.0	388	1.8
Private	325	100.0	112,694	100.0
Brick Bldg	125	38.5	31,768	28.2
Brick & Concrete	6	1.8	2,423	2.2
Reinforced Concrete	8	2.5	3,688	3.3
Reinforced Steel Concrete	94	28.9	65,936	58.5
Stone	10	3.1	4,125	3.7
Wooden	58	17.8	3,576	3.2
Other	24	7.4	1,178	0.9

<Table 3—5> **Structure of Building** Junior Colleges

Structure	Classrooms		Floor Space	
	No. of Bldgs	%	Area by Pyong	%
Total	59	100.0	16,451	100.0
Brick Bldg	14	23.7	1,757	10.7
Brick & Concrete	6	10.1	2,619	15.9
Reinforced Concrete	2	3.4	296	1.8
Reinforced Steel Concrete	19	32.2	10,797	65.6
Stone	—	—	—	—
Wooden	11	18.6	445	2.7
Other	7	12.0	537	3.3
National & Public	2	100.0	281	100.0
Brick Bldg	—	—	—	—
Brick & Concrete	—	—	—	—
Reinforced Concrete	—	—	—	—
Reinforced Steel Concrete	1	50.0	276	98.2
Stone	—	—	—	—
Wooden	—	—	—	—
Other	1	50.0	5	1.8
Private	57	100.0	16,170	100.0
Brick Bldg	14	24.6	1,757	10.9
Brick & Concrete	6	10.6	2,619	16.2
Reinforced Concrete	2	3.5	296	1.8
Reinforced Steel Concrete	18	31.7	10,521	65.1
Stone	—	—	—	—
Wooden	11	19.0	445	2.8
Other	6	10.6	532	3.2

Therefore present available building spaces are not sufficient to meet the requirement and it was found that only 3.75 pyongs are available per student which is even less than the required space for thed epartments that do not require laboratory works. This fact indicates that the institutions do not have adequate training facilities necessary for special laboratory works.

In classification of the building space by universities, colleges and junior colleges, it was found that universities are short of building space by 68,338 pyongs, colleges, 24,380 pyongs, and junior colleges, 28,751 pyongs compared with the standard requirement. (refer to table 3—1, 2, 3, 4) In case of universities, available building space for each student is 4.04 pyongs and in case of colleges it is 3.21 pyongs, and in case of junior colleges 1.01 pyongs. Classification of the building space by national, public and private institutions, indicates that available building space per student in national universities is 5.24 pyongs and that of national and public colleges is 3.19 pyongs and that of junior colleges is 2.0 pyongs. In case of private universities, the available building space per student is 3.47 pyongs and that of colleges is 4.17 pyongs and that of junior colleges is 1.38 pyongs. Thus private institutions have less building space per student than that of national and public institutions.

3. Utilization

Percent distributions of each classification of building facilities are as follows.

Classrooms occupy 25.1% of total buildings in univercities, 28.5% in colleges and 39.3% in junior colleges.

Teaching staff rooms (and office rooms) occupy 9.2% in universities, 10.3% in colleges and 10.1% in junior colleges.

Research rooms occupy 10.2% in universities, 6.8% in colleges and 2.4% in junior colleges.

Health rooms and recreation rooms occupy 1.6 % in universities, 1.9% in colleges and 1.5% in junior colleges.

Restaurants occupy 1 7% in universities, 2.6% in colleges, and 0.3% in junior colleges. Rest rooms occupy 1.8% in universities, 2.5% in colleges, and 3.8% in junior colleges.

Laboratory rooms occupy 26.9% in universities, 20.3% in colleges and 32.6% in junior colleges. Gymnasiums occupy 1.9% in universities, 2.0% in colleges and 1.7% in junior colleges. Auditorium, student hall and conference rooms occupy 7.4% in universities, 10.0% in colleges and 2.6% in junior colleges Science halls and museums occupy 1.0% in universities and 0.4% in colleges. Other buildings are 4.8% in universities, 6.4% in colleges and 3.1% in junior colleges.

Classrooms, research rooms and laboratories occupy more than 70.0% of total building space in universities and 55.6% in colleges and 74.0% in junior colleges. In junior colleges 44.0% of building space are occupied by laboratory facilities which fact indicates that laboratory training is emphasized in junior colleges. (refer to table 3—6, 7, 8, 9)

<Table 3—6> **Distribution of Room**

(Total)

Classification	No. of Room	Area(Pyong)	Ratio
Total	**13,976**	**288,440**	**100.0**
Lecture Room	2,953	76,935	26.7
Faculty Room & Office	2,241	27,705	9.6
Research Room	2,559	25,515	8.8
Library	76	23,482	8.1
Health & Recreation Room	257	4,985	1.7
Restaurant	93	5,645	2.0
Toilet	673	6,073	2.1
Lab. & Practical Training Room	3,150	72,095	25.0
Gymnasum	94	5,498	1.9
Auditorium Student Hall & Conference Room	526	23,133	8.0
Science Hall & Museum	54	2,162	0.7
Other	1,300	15,212	5.4
National & Public	**4,993**	**90,307**	**100.0**
Lecture Room	867	20,691	22.9
Faculty Room & Office	738	8,409	9.3
Research Room	1,079	10,561	11.7
Library	15	7,239	8.0
Health & Recreation Room	91	1,468	1.6
Restaurant	27	1,819	2.0
Toilet	241	1,834	2.0
Lab. & Practical Training Room	1,333	26,747	29.6
Gymnasum	25	991	1.1
Auditorium Student Hall & Conference Room	176	6,169	6.9
Science Hall & Museum	24	604	0.7
Other	347	3,775	4.2
Private	**8,983**	**198,133**	**100.0**
Lecture Room	2,086	56,244	28.4
Faculty Room & Office	1,473	19,295	10.0
Research Room	1,480	14,954	7.5
Library	61	16,243	8.2
Health & Recreation Room	166	3,517	1.9
Restaurant	66	3,826	2.0
Toilet	432	4,259	2.3
Lab. & Practical Training Room	1,817	45,348	23.0
Gymnasum	69	4,507	2.4
Auditorium Student Hall & Conference Room	350	16,964	7.1
Science Hall & Museum	30	1,558	0.8
Other	953	11,437	6.4

<Table 3—7> **Distribution of Room** Universities

Classification	No. of Room	Area(Pyong)	Ratio
Total	8,883	185,835	100.0
Lecture Room	1,708	46,579	25.1
Faculty Room & Office	1,345	17,114	9.2
Research Room	1,903	19,031	10.2
Library	18	15,584	8.4
Health & Recreation Room	156	3,028	1.6
Restaurant	48	3,220	1.7
Toilet	385	3,404	1.8
Lab. & Practical Training Room	2,127	49,970	26.9
Gymnasum	57	3,449	1.9
Auditorium Student Hall & Conference Room	318	13,687	7.4
Science Hall & Museum	46	1,806	1.0
Other	772	8,963	4.8
National & & Public	4,087	73,600	100.0
Lecture Room	685	16,725	22.7
Faculty Room & Office	602	6,584	8.9
Research Room	919	8,875	12.2
Library	5	6,038	8.2
Health & Recreation Room	74	1,163	1.6
Restaurant	25	1,789	2.4
Toilet	197	1,420	1.9
Lab. & Practical Training Room	1,116	22,168	30.1
Gymnasum	18	560	0.8
Auditorium Student Hall & Conference Room	138	4,440	6.0
Science Hall & Museum	23	594	0.8
Other	285	3,244	4.4
Private	4,796	122,235	100.0
Lecture Room	1,023	29,854	26.6
Faculty Room & Office	743	10,530	9.4
Research Room	984	10,156	9.0
Library	13	9,546	8.5
Health & Recreation Room	82	1,865	1.7
Restaurant	23	1,431	1.3
Toilet	188	1,984	1.7
Lab. & Practical Training Room	1,011	27,802	24.8
Gymnasum	39	2,889	2.6
Auditorium Student Hall & Conference Room	180	9,247	8.2
Science Hall & Museum	23	1,212	1.1
Other	487	5,719	5.1

<Table 3—8> **Distribution of Room** Colleges

Classification	No. of Room	Area(Pyong)	Ratio
Total	**4,564**	**92,260**	**100.0**
Lecture Room	1,077	26,291	28.5
Faculty Room & Office	812	9,547	10,3
Research Room	642	6,238	6.8
Library	51	7,628	8.3
Health & Recreation Room	93	1,799	1.9
Restaurant	43	2,398	2.6
Toilet	254	2,276	2.5
Lab. & Practical Training Room	857	18,748	20.3
Gymnasum	33	1,878	2.0
Auditorium Student Hall & Conference Room	192	9,182	10.0
Science Hall & Museum	8	356	0.4
Other	502	5,919	6.4
National & Public	**893**	**16,452**	**100.0**
Lecture Room	178	3,858	23.5
Faculty Room & Office	162	1,769	10.8
Research Room	159	1,660	10.0
Library	9	1,171	7.1
Health & Recreation Room	17	305	1.9
Restaurant	2	30	0.2
Toilet	43	409	2.5
Lab. & Practical Training Room	217	4,579	27.8
Gymnasum	7	431	2.6
Auditorium Student Hall & Conference Room	37	1,719	10,4
Science Hall & Museum	1	10	0.1
Other	61	511	3.1
Private	**3,671**	**75,808**	**100.0**
Lecture Room	899	22,433	29.6
Faculty Room & Office	650	7,778	10.3
Research Room	483	4,578	6.0
Library	42	6,457	8.5
Health & Recreation Room	76	1,494	2.0
Restaurant	41	2,368	3.1
Toilet	211	1,867	2.5
Lab. & Practical Training Room	640	14,169	18.7
Gymnasum	26	1,447	1.9
Auditorium Student Hall & Conference Room	155	7,463	9.9
Science Hall & Museum	7	346	0.4
Other	441	5,408	7.1

<Table 3—9> **Distribution ef Room** Junior College

Classifi cation	No. of Room	Area(Py ong)	Ratio
Total	**529**	**10, 345**	**100. 0**
Lecture Room	168	4, 065	39. 3
Faculty Room & Office	84	1, 044	10. 1
Research Room	14	246	2. 4
Library	7	270	2. 6
Health & Recreation Room	8	158	1. 5
Restaurant	2	27	0. 3
Toilet	34	393	3. 8
Lab. & Practical Training Room	166	3, 377	32. 6
Gymnasum	4	171	1. 7
Auditorium Student Hall & Conference Room	16	264	2. 6
Science Hall & Museum	—	—	—
Other	26	330	3. 1
National & Public	**13**	**255**	**100. 0**
Lecture Room	4	108	42. 3
Faculty Room & Office	4	56	22. 0
Research Room	1	26	10. 2
Library	1	30	11. 8
Health & Recreation Room	--	—	—
Restaurant	—	—	—
Toilet	1	5	2. 0
Lab. & Practical Training Room	—	—	—
Gymnasum	—	—	—
Auditorium Student Hall & Conference Room	1	10	3. 9
Science Hall & Museum	—	—	—
Other	1	20	7. 8
Private	**516**	**10, 090**	**1, 000**
Lecture Room	164	3, 957	39, 1
Faculty Room & Office	80	988	9. 8
Research Room	13	220	2. 2
Library	6	240	2. 4
Health & Recreation Room	8	158	1. 6
Restaurant	2	27	0. 3
Toilet	33	388	3. 8
Lab. & practical Training Room	166	3, 377	33, 5
Gymnasum	4	171	1. 7
Auditorium Student Hall & Conference Room	15	254	2, 5
Science Hall & Museum	—	—	—
Other	25	320	3. 1

In classification of the status of distribution percentage of building space by national, public and private, it was found that classrooms occupy 22.9% of total building space in national and public institutions, teaching staff rooms and office rooms, 9.3%; research rooms, 11.77%, libraries, 8.0%; health rooms and recreation rooms, 1.6%; restaurant, 2.0%; rest rooms, 2.0%; laboratories and practical training rooms, 29.6%; gymnasium 1.1%; auditorium, student halls and conference rooms, 6.9%; and science halls and museums, 0.7%; respectively. In case of private institutions, classrooms occupy 28.4%; teacher's rooms and office rooms, 10.0%; research rooms, 7.5%; libraries, 8.2%; health rooms and rest rooms, 1.9%; restaurant, 2.0%; toilet rooms, 2.3%; laboratory and practical training rooms, 23.0%; gymnasium, 2.4%; auditorium and student hall, 7.1%; and science halls and museums, 0.8%.

Thus, it was found that laboratory and practical training facilities occupy larger percentage of buildings in national and public institutions than in private institutions which have larger percentage in classrooms than national and public institutions.

CHAPTER FOUR GROUND FACILITES

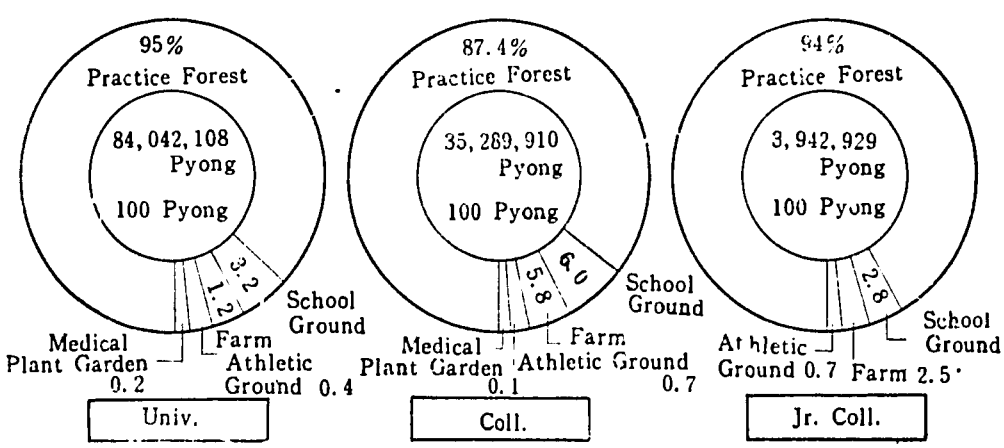
1. Present Status

Total ground space of the higher education institutions included in this survey is as follows: School site, 4,915,408 pyongs; athletic grouna, 642,468 pyongs; practice farm, 2,859,521 pyongs; practice forest, 114,447,138 pyongs; fish breeding ground, 2,400 pyongs; medical plant garden, 65,077 pyongs; other ground, 342,935 pyongs. Of the total, ground space for universities is 84,042,108 pyongs, that of colleges is 35,289,910 pyongs and that of junior colleges is 3,942,929 pyongs. (refer to table 4-2, 3, 4: chart 8)

Percentage distribution of the total ground space by school site, athletic ground, school farm, practice forest and fishing ground and by universities, colleges and junior colleges, indicates as follows. Universities ground space consists of 3.2 % with school site, 0.4 % with athletic ground, 1.2 % with farm, 95.0 % with practice forest and 0.02 % with plant garden. Ground space of colleges consists of 6.0 % with school site, 0.7 % with athletic ground, 5.0 % with practice farm; 87.4 % with practice forest and 0.1 % with medical plant garden. Ground space of junior colleges consists of 2.8 % with school site, 0.7 % with athletic ground, 2.4 % with practice farm, 94.0 % with practice forest.

In national and public institutions, school site occupies 2,110,802 pyongs which is 2.12 % of the total ground, athletic ground occupies 187,611 pyons which is 0.19 % of the total, practice farm occupies, 1,389,851 pyongs which is 1.4% of the total, practice forest occupies 96,895,761 pyongs which is 97.6 % of the total, fishing ground occupies 2,400 pyongs and medical plant garden occupies 16,159 pyong. In the case of private institutions, school site occupies 2,803,886 pyongs

〈Chart—8〉 Comparative Ratio of School Ground, Athletic Ground, Farm, Practcie Forest and Medical Plant Garden for the Various School Types



(12.4 % of the total), athletic ground occupies 454,857 pyongs (0.2 % of the total), practice farm occupies 1,469,670 pyongs (6.5 % of the total), practice forest occupies 17,551,377 pyongs (77.6 % of the total) and medical plant garden occupies 48,918 pyongs. (0.02 % of the total).

Out of 18 universities, 6 universities (33.3 % of the total) have their school site and athletic ground within main campus and out of 51 colleges, 19 colleges (37.2 % of the total) have their

〈Table 4—1〉 **Comparision of the Standard Requirement and Present Status of School Ground**

(Total)

Classification	Standard	Present Status (Pyong)	Difference	Ratio
Total	**14,912,510**	**123,274,947**	**108,362,437**	**726.7**
School ground	2,710,160	4,915,408	2,205,248	81.4
Athletic ground	450,350	642,468	192,118	42.7
Farm	638,000	2,859,521	2,221,521	348.2
Practice forest	11,080,000	114,447,138	103,367,130	932.9
Fishing ground	—	2,400 1)	—	—
Medical plant garden	34,000	65,077	31,077	91.4
Other	—	342,935	—	—
National & Public	**6,991,435**	**100,659,119**	**93,667,684**	**1,339.7**
School ground	767,475	2,110,802	1,343,327	175.0
Athletic ground	94,960	187,611	92,651	97.6
Farm	323,400	1,389,851	1,066,451	329.8
Practice forest	5,800,000	96,895,761	9,095,761	1,572.2
Fishing ground	—	2,400 1)	—	—
Medical plant garden	5,600	16,159	10,559	188.6
Other	—	56,535	—	—
Private	**7,921,075**	**22,615,828**	**14,694,753**	**185.5**
School ground	1,942,685	2,804,606	861,921	44.4
Athletic ground	355,390	454,857	99,467	28.0
Farm	314,600	1,469,670	1,155,070	367.2
Practice forest	5,280,000	17,551,377	12,271,377	232.4
Fishing ground	—	—	—	—
Medical plant garden	28,400	48,918	20,518	72.3
Other	—	286,400	—	—

Note : 1) Fishing ground of Pusan Fisheries College.

〈Table 4—2〉 **Comparision of the Standard Requirement and Present Status of School ground**

Universities

Classification	Standard	Present Status (Pyong)	Difference	Ratio
Total	**9,228,100**	**84,042,108**	**74,813,998**	**810.7**
School ground	1,697,300	2,680,811	983.511	57.9
Athletic ground	156,010	371,341	215,331	130.0
Farm	352,000	987,709	635,709	180.6
Practice forest	7,000,000	79,905,631	72,905,631	1,041.5
Fishing ground	—	—	—	—
Medical plant garden	22,800	22,608	△ 192	△ 0.8
Other	—	74,008	—	—
National & Public	**3,637,185**	**68,007,671**	**64,370,486**	**1,769.7**
School ground	630,425	1,562,690	932,265	147.9
Athletic ground	51,960	142,199	90,239	173.9
Farm	150,000	189,835	39,835	26.6
Practie forest	2,800,000	66,062,875	63,262,875	2,259.6
Fishin[c]g ground	—	—	—	—
Medical plant garden	4,800	10,199	5,399	112.5
Other	—	39,873	—	—
Private	**5,590,925**	**16,034,437**	**10,443,512**	**204.7**
School ground	1,066,875	1,118,121	51,246	4.8
Athletic ground	104,050	229,142	125,092	120.2
Farm	202,000	797,874	595,874	300.0
Practice forest	4,200,000	13,842,756	9,642,756	229.6
Fishing ground	—	—	—	—
Medical plant garden	18,000	12,409	△ 5,591	△ 31.6
Other	—	34,135	—	—

school site and athletic ground in main campus. Majority of the institutions have their school site and athletic ground outside of their main campus.

2. Ground Space Compared with Standard Requirement

Ground space of universities totals 84,042,108 pyongs which exceeds the requirement by 74,042,100 pyongs. The ground space exceeds by 983,511 pyongs in school site, 215,331 pyongs in athletic ground, 635,709 pyongs in practice farm, and 72,905,631 pyongs in practice forest. However ground space for medical plant garden is 192 pyongs less than standard repuirement. Ground space of colleges exceeds the standard requirement by 31,061,340 pyongs which includes 1,336,281 pyongs

〈Table 4—3〉 **Comparision of the Standard Requirement and present Statusof School ground**

Collegs

Classification	Standard	present Status (Pyong)	Difference	Ratio
Total	4,228,570	35,289,910	31,061,340	734.6
School ground	786,850	2,123,131	1,336,281	169.8
Athletic ground	211,720	244,921	33,201	15.7
Farm	218,800	1,777,285	1,558,485	712.3
Practice forest	3,000,000	30,832,886	27,832,886	927.8
Fishing ground	—	2,400	—	—
Medical plant garden	11,200	42,469	31,269	279.2
Other	—	266,818	—	—
National & public	3,341,650	32,645,123	29,303,478	876.9
School ground	133,850	545,410	411,560	307.5
Athletic ground	40,000	43,833	3,833	9.6
Farm	167,000	1,198,038	1,031,038	1,210.2
Practice forest	3,000,000	30,832,886	27,832,886	927.8
Fishing ground	—	2,400 1)	—	—
Medical plant garden	800	5,960	5,160	—
Other	—	16,596	—	646.2
Private	886,920	2,644,787	1,757,867	1,981.9
School ground	653,000	1,577,721	924,721	141.6
Athletic ground	171,720	201,088	29,368	17.7
Farm	51,800	579,247	527,247	1211.1
Practice orst	—	—	—	—
Fishing ground	—	—	—	—
Medrcal Plant garden	10,400	36,500	26,100	251.2
Other	—	250,222	—	—

Note : 1) Fishing ground of Pusan Fisheries College.

of school site, 33,201 pyongs of athletic ground, 1,558,485 pyongs of practice farm, 27,832,886 pyongs of practice forest and 31,260 pyongs of medical plant garden. Ground space of junior colleges exceeds the standard requirement by 2,484,099 pyongs. However, there are only 111,544 pyongs of school site which is 114,466 pyongs less than the standard requirement and only 26,206 pyongs of athletic ground which is 56,414 pyongs less than the standard requirement. practice forest of junior colleges is 3,708,621 pyongs which exceeds the standard requrement by 2,628,621 pyongs and practice farm is 94,527 yongs which exceeds the standard requirement by 27,327 pyongs.

As was indicated above, ground space of higher education institutions generally exceeds the standard requirement because of large area of practice farms. Ground space of junior colleges is

〈Table 4—4〉 **Comparision of the Standard Requirement and Present Status of School Ground**

Junior Colleges

Classification	Standard	Present Status (Pyong)	Difference	Ratio
Total	**1,455,830**	**3,942,929**	**2,487,099**	**170.8**
School ground	226,010	111,466	△ 114,544	△ 50.7
Athletic ground	82,620	26,206	△ 56,414	△ 68.3
Farm	67,200	94,527	27,327	40.7
Practice forest	1,080,000	3,708,621	2,628,621	243.4
Fishing ground	—	—	—	—
Medical plant garden	—	—	—	—
Other	—	2,109	—	—
Nationel & Public	**12,600**	**6,325**	**△ 6,275**	**△ 49.8**
School ground	3,200	2,702	△ 498	△ 15.6
Athletic ground	3,000	1,579	△ 1,421	△ 47.4
Farm	6,400	1,978	△ 4,422	△ 69.1
Practice forest	—	—	—	—
Fishing ground	—	—	—	—
Medical plant garden	—	—	—	—
Other	—	66	—	—
Private	**1,443,230**	**3,936,604**	**2,493,374**	**172.7**
School ground	222,810	108,746	△ 114,046	△ 23.5
Athletic ground	79,620	24,627	△ 54,993	△ 51.1
Farm	60,800	92,549	△ 31,749	△ 69.0
Practice forest	1,080,000	3,706,671	2,628,621	243.3
Fishing ground	—	—	—	—
Medical plant garden	—	—	—	—
Other	—	2,043	—	—

short in the school site and athletic ground although there are excess space in practice forest and practice farms.

3. Utilization

Ground facilities are important part of educational facilities and they are essential for achievement of educational objectives. Approximately 66.7 % of universities and 62.8 % of colleges have their school site and athletic ground scattered outside of their campus. In order to give more effective training school sites and grounds should be consolidated to one campus. Only 55.5% of total universities have adequate athletic grounds and the rest of the universities have inadequate facilities for physical education activities.

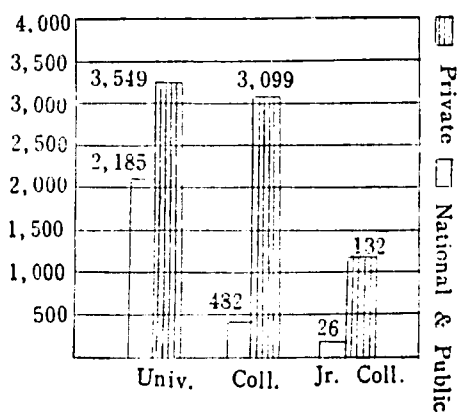
CHAPTER FIVE LIBRARIES

1. Present Status

Floor space of reading rooms and number of seats of universities libraries are 5,734 pyongs with 10,731 seats and that of colleges are 3,613 pyongs with 5,704 seats and that junior colleges are 162 pyongs with 297 seats.

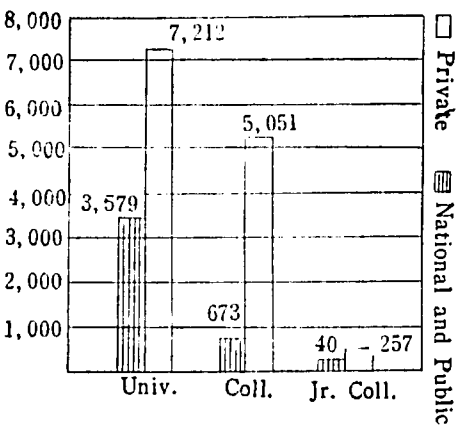
〈Chart-9〉

Number of Pyongs in the Library Reading Rooms for the National, Public and Private Colleges and Universities



〈Chart-10〉

Number of Seats in the Library Reading Rooms for the National, Public and Private Colleges and Universities



There are 2,675,723 books in universities libraries, 1,095,985 books in college libraries and 50,653 books in junior college libraries. Breakdown of reading room space by national, public and private indicates that national universities have 2,185 pyongs with 3,579 seats, national colleges have 482 pyongs with 673 seats, junior colleges have 26 pyongs with 40 seats. It was also found that private university library has 3,549 pyongs with 7,212 seats, private colleges 3,099 pyongs with 5,051 seats and private junior colleges have 132 pyongs with 257 seats. (chart—9, 10) Breakdown of number of books by national and private institutions indicates that 1,110,198 books are in national universities, 153,189 are in national and public colleges and 1,077 are in national and public junior colleges, 1,565,525 books are in private universities, 942,496 in private colleges and 49,576 in private junior colleges.

Classification systems used in higher education institution libraries are D.D.C., K.D.C. or both. Two universities are using K.D.C. system and 16 universities are using D.D.C. system. 11 colleges and 1 junior colleges are using K.D.C. system and 40 colleges and 6 junior colleges are using D.D.C. system and 22 institutions are using combined systems.

〈Table 5—1〉 **Distribution of Library Buildings by Rooms**

Total

Classification	Area(Pyong)	Ratio	No. of Seat	Space per Seat(Pyong)
General Reading Room	9,509	40.6	16,732	0.57
Reference Room	1,519	6.5	—	—
Periodical Room	1,062	4.5	—	—
A-V Room	535	2.3	—	—
Stock Room	8,503	36.3	—	—
Office	1,766	7.5	—	—
Arranging, Binding & Copying Room	512	2.3	—	—
Other				
Total	**23,406**	**100.0**	**16,732**	

〈Table 5—2〉 **Distribution of Library Buildings by Rooms** Universities

Classification	Area(Pyong)	Ratio	No. of Seat	Space per Seat(Pyong)
General Reading Room	5,734	36.9	10,731	0.53
Reference Room	967	6.2	—	—
Periodical Room	605	3,9	—	—
A-V Room	447	2.9	—	—
Stock Room	6,329	40.7	—	—
Office	1,053	6.0	—	—
Arranging, Binding & Copying Room	423	2.6	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	**15,558**	**100.0**	**10,731**	—

〈Table 5—3〉 **Distribution of Library Buildings by Rooms** Colleges

Classification	Area(Pyong)	Ratio	No. of Seat	Space per Seat(Pyong)
General Reading Room	3,613	47.6	5,704	0.63
Reference Room	536	7.1	—	—
Periodical Room	457	6.0	—	—
A-V Room	88	1.2	—	—
Stock Room	2,111	27.8	—	—
Office	704	9.3	—	—
Arranging, Binding & Copying Room	89	1.0	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	**7,598**	**100.0**	**5,704**	—

〈Table 5—4〉 **Distribution of Library Buildings by Rooms** Junior College

Classification	Area(Pyong)	Ratio	No. of Seat	Space per Seat(Pyong)
General Reading Room	162	64.8	297	0.55
Reference Room	16	6.4	—	—
Periodical Room	—	—	—	—
A-V Room	—	—	—	—
Stock Room	63	25.2	—	—
Office	9	3.6	—	—
Arranging, Binding & Copying Room	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	**250**	**100.0**	**297**	—

As to availability of trained librarians in the national and public institutions, it was found that 5 national universities, 5 national and public colleges and 1 national and public junior college have trained librarians. In case of private institutions, 10 universities, 31 colleges, and 13 junior colleges do not have trained librarians. There are a total of 158 trained librarians now working in the higher education institutions. It was also found that 80 percent of total books are the ones that were published after the liberation in 1945. (Refer to Table 5—9, 10, 11, 12)

2. Comparison of Status of Library and the Standard Requirement

The number of volumes in the libraries of universities required as a minimum is 2,020,800 volumes. The actual numbers collected exceeds this requirement by 654,923. The standard requirement of library in colleges is 954,000 volumes, whereas the actual numbers colleted is higher than the requirement by 141,985 volumes. In the case of the junior colleges, however, the actual number of library collected is short of 323,147 volumes, against 373,800 volumes of the standard requirement.

〈Table 5—5〉 **Comparison of Status of Library and the Standard Requirement**

Classification	Present Status			Comparison		
	Total No. of Library(A)	No. of Vol. Per Student	No. of Vol. Per Dept.	Standard Re-Equirement(B)	Difference C=A-B	% C/B
Total	**3,822,361**	**34**	**3,834**	**3,348,600**	**473,761**	**14.1**
University	2,675,723	40	4,621	2,020,800	654,923	32.4
College	1,095,985	34	4,000	954,000	141,985	14.9
Junior College	50,653	4	352	373,800	△323,147	△86.4
National & Public	**1,264,464**	**82**	**5,182**	**788,499**	**476,064**	**61.6**
University	1,110,198	52	5,664	642,000	468,198	74.5
College	153,189	53	3,281	142,000	10,389	8.0
Junior College	1,077	2	1,077	3,600	△2,523	△97.8
Private	**2,557,597**	**30**	**3,064**	**2,560,200**	**△2,603**	**△0.1**
University	1,565,525	56	4,177	1,378,800	186,725	13.6
College	942,496	35	3,591	811,200	131,296	16.2
Junior College	49,576	5	257	370,200	△320,624	△86.6

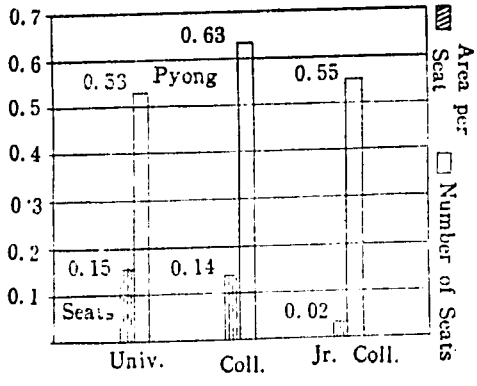
The number of pyong(equivalent to 36 sq. ft) per seat of the reading room is 0.53 pyong in university, 0.63 pyong in college, and 0.55 pyong in junior college.(chart—11) The number of seats per student is 0.15 in university or 15 seats per every 100 students; 0.17 seat in college or 17 seats per every 100 studens; and 0.02 seat in junior college or 2 seats per every 100 students.

In the case of university, the number of pyong per seat is comparatively reasonable, but the number of seats per students is not sufficient. In senior college, the number of pyong per seat is

quite spacious, but the number of seats per students is also short, and in junior colleges, the former is appropriate but the latter is very short.

〈Chart—11〉

Number of Seat per Student and Area per Seat in the Library Reading Rooms for Various School Types



The work load per librarian, when expressed in terms of the number of books, is 24,192 volumes against the total library under possession of all the colleges and librarian amounts universities. The number of students per one to 76 students. It is therefore apparent that work load per librarian is too excessive. The fact that most of the colleges and universities have not yet sorted or classified in the proper order the books and publications under their possession can be attributable to the inefficient number of the librarians to do the job.

〈Table 5—6〉 **Number of Institutions by Library in Excess or Short to Sandard Requirement**

Classification	Total		Excess (+)		Short(−)	
	No. of Institution	%	No. of Institution	%	No. of Institution	%
Total	98	100.00	42	42.8	56	57.2
Universit	18	100.00	10	55.5	8	44.5
College	51	100.00	31	60.9	20	39.1
Junior College	29	100.00	1	3.0	28	97.0
National & Public	15	100.00	6	40.0	9	60.0
University	6	100.00	2	33.3	4	66.7
College	8	100.00	4	50.0	4	50.0
Junior College	1	100.00	—	—	1	100.0
Private	83	100.00	36	43.0	47	57.0
University	12	100.00	8	66.6	4	33.4
College	43	100.00	27	62.0	16	38.0
Junior College	28	100.00	1	3.5	27	96.5

3. Utilization

In universities, the ratio of reading per week is 15.7%: the ratio of the books lent out to the total volumes is 1.4%: and 70.5% of the total books lent out is the oriental books. In the case of colleges, the ratio of reading per week amounts to 12.3%: the ratio of books lent out to the total volumes to 1.8%, more than 76% of which is the oriental books. In the junior colleges, the ratio of the reading per week is 8.8%: the ratio of books lent out is 2.8%: about 75% of which is the oriental books.

As seen in the tables 5—7 and 5—8, the ratio of books lent out and that of reading in private colleges and universities is lower than those in public and national colleges and universities. The same applies to the number of pyong per seat as well as to the number of seats per students. On the other hand, the ratio of books lent out, the ratio of reading per week and the number of the seats per students in the library in private colleges are higher than those in national and public colleges.

〈Table 5—7〉 **Number of Institutions by Rate of Books Lent Out per Week**

Classification	Total	Rate of Books Lent Out per Week(%)						
		Less than 5%	5.0-9.0	10-14	15-19	More than20%	Combined Use	Uncertain
Total	98	47	2	3	—	4	22	20
University	18	16	—	—	—	2	—	—
College	51	28	2	2	—	2	1	16
Junior College	29	3	—	1	—	—	21	4
National & Public	15	10	—	1	—	2	—	2
University	6	4	—	—	—	2	—	—
College	8	5	—	1	—	—	—	2
Junior College	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private	83	37	2	2	—	2	22	18
University	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
College	43	23	2	1	—	2	1	14
Junior College	28	2	—	1	—	—	21	4

Note : 1) "Uncertain" means imcompleteness in the lent out cards.

〈Table 5—8〉 **Number of Institutions by Rate of Reading per Week**

Classification	Total	Rate of Reading per Week (%)						
		Less than 1%	1.0-9.0	10-19	20-29	More than30%	Combined Use	Uncertain
Total	**98**	4	30	14	6	10	22	12
University	18	1	8	2	2	4	—	1
College	51	3	20	10	4	6	1	7
Junior College	29	—	2	2	—	—	21	4
National & Public	**15**	—	**5**	**4**	—	**4**	—	**2**
University	6	—	1	1	—	3	—	1
College	8	—	3	3	—	1	—	1
Junior College	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Private	**83**	**4**	**25**	**10**	**6**	**6**	**22**	**10**
University	12	1	7	1	2	1	—	—
College	43	3	17	7	4	5	1	6
Junior College	28	—	1	2	—	—	21	4

Note : 1) "Uncertain" means incompleteness in the lent out cards.

The books in the field of the social science and the applied science, both oriental and western, are utilized in the largest amount. In the women's colleges, the utilization of literary books indicates the highest ratio.

Next reviewing the library by the date of publication, more than 80% of the books are those published after the liberation of 1945(refer to table 5-9 and Chapter 5 1. Present Status), and more than 84.0% of the books related to the pure and applied science is those published after the liberation of 1945.

The various technical magazines are regarded as the very essential media through which to keep themselves up to-dated and in contact with the more advanced study, in colleges, particularly in the engineering, medical and pharmaceutical colleges. For an instance, the medical college, the Seoul National University, purchases annually about 219 different kind of technical magazines. This number is however considered to be very low when compared with those purchased by the medical colleges in the foreign countries, which ranges to about 1,500 different kinds a year. It is, therefore advisable that at least 1,000 kinds of technical magazines, 500 from the United States and the 500 from other sources, be purchased a year, and furtheremore three to four special works and reference books be procured for each department a year.

In procurement of the books, the emphasis should be placed on the qualitative aspect of the books

(Table 5—9)

Library Data

Total

Classification	Total	Oriental Books							Western Books				
		Quantity		Publication		Utilization		Quantity		Publication		Utilization	
				Published		No. of Vol. used				Published		No. of Vol. used	
		Quantity	%	Before 1945	After 1945	per Week	per Reader	Quantity	%	Before 1945	After 1945	per Week	per Reader
General	232,236	122,613	8.0	18	82	1,665	1.4	95,310	6.4	17	83	459	0.5
Philosophy	123,504	64,711	4.2	19	81	2,520	3.9	57,412	3.9	19	81	605	1.1
Religion	139,154	45,093	2.9	23	77	2,301	5.1	88,851	6.0	23	77	923	1.0
Social Science	472,252	241,357	15.8	18	82	8,482	7.0	215,504	14.5	18	82	1,966	0.9
Linguistics	125,661	58,621	3.8	15	85	2,159	3.7	53,496	4.3	20	80	799	1.3
Pure Science	282,852	103,767	6.8	15	85	4,784	4.6	173,093	11.6	18	82	3,890	2.2
Applied Science	344,662	120,310	7.9	14	86	5,890	4.9	217,257	14.6	16	84	2,913	1.3
Fine Arts and Recreation	92,812	44,277	2.9	17	83	2,092	4.7	45,457	3.1	18	82	601	1.3
Literature	458,248	188,725	12.3	18	82	10,956	5.8	238,340	16.0	21	79	1,907	0.8
History	234,379	113,245	7.4	21	79	2,961	2.6	113,625	7.	22	78	631	0.6
Others(Classics)	340,742	260,737	17.0	43	57	825	0.3	76,544	5.1	8	92	91	0.1
Total	3,822,331	1,530,272	100.0	—	—	14,800	3.0	1,487,631	100.0	—	—	14,801	1.0

Note: 1) Disagreement between the total number of library and the content of the table is attributable to the fact that the total number of volumes obtained according to K. D. C. classification method and those not yet classified are included in the table.

〈Table 5—10〉 **Library Data** Universities

Classification	Total	Oriental Books						Western Books					
		Quantity		Publication		Utilization		Quantity		Publication		Utilization	
				Published		No. of Vol. used				Published		No. of Vol. used	
		Quantity	%	Before 1945	After 1945	per Week	per Reader	Quantity	%	Before 1945	After 1945	per Week	per Reader
General	147,280	87,669	8.4	27	73	1,025	1.2	55,883	6.4	24	76	304	0.5
Philosophy	75,973	41,337	3.9	31	69	1,415	3.4	31,059	3.5	26	74	346	1.1
Religion	58,398	20,611	2.0	30	70	663	3.2	36,785	4.2	28	72	185	0.5
Social Science	323,216	162,350	15.5	27	73	6,580	4.1	149,239	17.0	25	75	1,593	1.1
Linguistics	68,027	32,290	3.1	21	79	1,271	3.9	32,853	3.7	26	74	390	1.2
Pure Science	187,713	63,929	6.1	24	76	3,318	5.2	118,382	13.5	24	76	3,167	2.7
Applied Science	206,401	94,753	9.1	22	78	4.161	4.4	106,005	12.1	10	80	2,165	2.0
Fine Arts and Recreation	52,585	25,425	2.4	29	71	1,087	4.3	24,818	3.8	24	76	376	1.5
Linterature	261,682	113,217	10.8	28	72	6,029	5.3	129,706	15.8	28	72	1,013	0.8
History	151,360	76,221	7.3	30	70	1,691	2.2	68,465	8.8	30	70	336	0.5
Others (Classics)	280,360	227,487	21.7	52	48	365	0.2	49,214	6.6	12	88	51	0.1
Total	2,675,723	1,047,053	100.0	—	—	28,573	2.7	879,282	100.0	—	—	9,926	1.1

Note: 1) Disagreement between the total number of library and content of the is attributable to the fact that the total number of volumes obtained according to the K. D. C. classification method and those not yet classified are included in the table.

〈Table 5—11〉

Library Data

Colleges

Classification	Total	Oriental Books						Western Books					
		Quantity		Publication		Utilization		Quantity		Publication		Utilization	
				Published		No. of Vol. used				Published		No. of Vol. used	
		Quantity	%	Before 1945	After 1945	per Week	per Reader	Quantity	%	Before 1945	After 1945	per Week	per Reader
General	81,102	31,782	7.1	21	79	598	1.9	38,735	6.5	26	74	135	0.3
Philosophy	48,853	21,886	4.9	24	76	1,073	4.9	26,168	4.4	28	72	256	1.0
Religion	78,302	22,897	5.1	29	71	1,601	7.0	51,197	8.6	31	69	734	1.1
Social Science	146,843	77,141	17.3	19	81	1,862	2.4	65,939	11.1	26	74	372	0.6
Linguistics	54,749	24,172	5.4	22	78	788	3.3	29,917	5.0	31	69	403	1.4
Pure Science	93,829	38,757	8.7	18	82	1,434	3.7	54,482	9.1	29	71	720	1.3
Applied Science	137,024	24,482	5.5	17	83	1,711	7.0	111,090	18.7	26	74	743	0.6
Fine Arts and Recreation	36,961	15,999	3.6	19	81	876	5.5	20,227	3.4	26	74	217	1.1
Literature	185,152	66,017	14.9	22	78	4,061	6.2	107,211	18.0	28	72	871	0.8
History	80,176	34,701	7.9	21	79	1,138	3.3	44,640	7.5	28	72	289	0.6
Others(Classics)	58,503	31,482	7.2	28	72	452	1.4	27.021	4.5	10	90	40	0.1
Total	**1,095,985**	**445,292**	**100.0**	—	—	**15,791**	**3.5**	**595,623**	**100.0**	—	—	**4,796**	**0.6**

Note: 1) Disagreement between the total number of library and the content of the table is attributable to the fact that the total number of volumes obtained according to K. D. C. classification method and those not yet classified are included in the table.

〈Table 5—12〉 **Library Data** **Junior Colleges**

Classification	Total	Oriental Books						Western Books					
		Quantity		Publication		Utilization		Quantity		Publication		Utilization	
		Quantity	%	Published		No. of Vol. used		Quantity	%	Published		No. of Vol. used	
				Before 1945	After 1945	per Week	per Reader			Before 1945	After 1945	per Week	per Reader
General	3,854	3,162	8.3	5	95	42	1.3	692	5.4	2	98	20	2.9
Philosophy	1,673	1,488	3.9	2	98	32	2.2	185	1.5	3	97	3	0.2
Religion	2,454	1,585	4.2	2	98	37	2.3	869	6.8	10	90	4	0.1
Social Science	2,193	1,866	4.9	7	93	40	2.1	327	2.6	3	97	1	0.0
Linguistics	2,885	2,159	5.7	3	97	100	4.6	726	5.7	3	97	6	0.8
Pure Science	1,5.	1,081	2.9	2	98	32	3.0	229	1.8	2	98	3	0.1
Applied Science	1,237	075	2.8	2	98	18	1.7	162	1.3	2	98	5	0.3
Fine Arts and Recreation	3,265	2,853	7.5	3	97	129	4.5	412	3.2	3	97	8	0.2
Literature	10,914	9,491	25.0	3	97	866	9.1	1,423	11.2	7	93	23	1.6
History	2,843	2,323	6.1	12	88	132	5.7	520	4.1	8	92	6	0.1
Others (Classics)	1,879	1,768	4.7	44	56	8	0.5	111	0.9	2	98	—	—
Total	50,653	37,927	100.0	—	—	1,436	3.8	12,726	100.0	—	—	99	0.6

Note: 1) Disagreement between the total number of library and the content of the table is attributable to the fact that the total number of volumes obtained according to K. D. C. classification method and those not yet classified are included in the table.

rather than on the quantitative aspect. The reading-room, equipped with the open type book-shelf is more convenient from the viewpoint of pratical utilization, but it is still considered to be too idealistic to be widely accepted at present. Only several colleges put this system under operation for their library. One advantage which may result from this open type book-shelf is the possible saving in the personnel expenses.

CHAPTER SIX AU XILIARY FAC ILITIES

1. Colleges in the Agricultural Fields

.' t present the number of the higher edudcational institutions in korea amounts to 113 in all inclusive of national, public and private institution; 66 colleges and universities and 47 junior colleges. (This research however includes only 98 colleges, thus excluding the teachers' colleges, and junior teachers' college) Of these, 30 schools including the junior colleges have the agricultural departm-ent.

Some times ago a firm measure for reshuffling the number of the existing colleges seemed to be materialized as the need thorefor grew, but it was ended in failure. Since then a considerable number of departments of agricultural course has been established under many colleges and universities.

The Regulation on Standards for Establishment of the Colleges emphatically mentions about the external facilities, but little is said about the interior facilities essential to research activities of the professors and the students' practice. Consequently it is practically impossible to make evaluation and analysis of the present conditions of the interior facilities and management thereof.

Needed as a prime requisite for establishment of new academic course is the careful consideration, in addition to the materialistic conditions, as to the extent of contribution by the particular course in question to the development of the nation, geographical location of the college, and its past achievement. Notwithstanding that any request for establishment of new department or college should be approved after all these conditions are thoroughly reviewed and satisfied, approval therefor has been issued at random. It is quite suspicious to believe that agricultural department as many as these could be effectively operated.

Any colleges in the practical or technical fields, no matter what course it specializes, should be equipped not only with buildings at the satisfactory grade, but also with the interior facilities at the level of minimum requirement, when not satisfactory. (Refer to Chapter 8, Standard Requir ement for Laboratory and Experiment Facilities in Agricultural, engineering, medical and pharma Fields)

For an instance, as the ocean is a facility basic to the college in the field of the maritime affairs, a farm is the agricultural college. In most cases, however, this vital element is ofton neglected. A farm as used herein includes not only the farm land in certain number of pyong, but also all other auxiliary facilities necessary for research activities of the professors and experiment and practice of the students.

Even in the case of the agricultural college, the Seoul National University, which was assig-

ted by US AID for expansion of its facilities and has the longest history in the field, the facilities for practice and experimental education are too poor to meet the requirement of the present st udent quota, although the areas of the forest experiment station is quite spacious. From this it is not difficult for us to guess the conditions of the facilities in the other college, where the agric ultural department is newly established.

The Ministry of Educaiton has been fully aware of the significance of the mission assigned to the agricultural education in view of the present given conditions of the contemporary Korea. The Ministry also made it the prime objective of education to put the emphasis on the field which may contribute to the greatest extend to the economic growth of the nation. It also made it clear that improvement in production technique is vital.

Despite the established principle and direction as mentioned above, a little or nothing has been done to do something for improvement of the interior facilities of the agricultural education, and no sufficient supervision has been directed to materialize the plan, if any.

It is advisable that as early as possible the Ministry of Education authorities take the necessary action to have the pertinent officials review with thoroughness the standard requirement for interior facilities essential to agricultural education institutions and thereby to bring it into enactment. In addition the Ministry should exercise the strong administrative power to give financial aid to or help the educational institutions to reinforce both the exterior and interior facilities which are maintained at the considerably poor level. Also desired is that the Ministry with firm determination discontinues those educational institutions, whose exterior facilities are far below the required standards.

On the other hand, in regard with the readjustment of the existing interior facilities, the following three elements should be taken into full consideration in order that the agricultural science be materialized both theoretically and practically, and furthermore it be made compatible with the ideology of pysiocracy set forth by the government: firstly, determination whether or not the established academic department in agricultural field has the geographical uniqueness and has the interior facilities fully reflecting this particular locality; secondly determination if curricula is properly selected and organized; thirdly, determination if the education through practice and experiment is well planned and emphasized or if they have sufficient facilities to meet the requirement of the student quota.

The above approach does not necessarily mean that the education though practice and experiment should be given the treatment preferential to the academic attitudes essential to the mission of the higher educational institutions.

2. Colleges in the Field of Engineering and Natural Science

No body doubts that the theoretical education in the field of science and technology should be

accompanied by the experimental and practical education supported by the proper equipments. The auxiliary facilities for these experiment and practice in the majority of the higher educational institutionsin Korea are far inferior to thosein the advanced countries. This constitutes really a grave problem which deters from the rapid technological development in Korea.

In view of the present Korean situation where the promotion of scientific technology is most urgently needed to attain through sound technicial education the economically self- independency of the nation, government is reqested to elaborate out any decisive policies designed to attain the qualitative improvement in the technology.

In regard with the present status of the facilities of engineering colleges and others in the field of natural sciences, most of their facilities do not meet the minimum requirement provided under the Regulation on Establishment of the Colleges as enacted in 1960, with an exception of the Engineering College, Seoul National University, auxiliary facilities of which were rehabilitated and reinforced with the US Aid after the Korean War.

The fact that most of the facilities of the engineering colleges even in 1966 do not satify the requirement of the regulation enacted in 1960 can be attributable to the economic difficulty of korea, but more fundamental cause can be found in the non-thoroughness in the method of and attitude towards the Technical education.

Explained below are several problems relating to the facilities of the engineering and natural science colleges, which were gleaned from the research program designed to grasp the actual status of the higher educational institutions.

1) The college buildings and auxiliary facilities

The college buildings are used to be defined as a academic sanctuary where the profound learning is pursued and the character of the students are cultivated and built up. The college buildings in our country, when viewed at a distance, give in general an impression of being the college buildings due to their grandeur and scale in contrast with neighbouring buildings. On the other hand, in regard with the interior facilities, the considerable number of schools lacks one or two, and/or all in the worst case, of the electrical facilities, heating or air-conditioning facilities, toilet and water facilities. There may be many excusable reasons attributable to this fact. It is desired however that stimulating atmos phere be fostered so that colleges be equipped with the exterior as well as interior facilities complete in their content so as to make the colleges a sanctuary of the learning both nominally and virtually.

2) Replenishment and Replacement of Experimental and Research Facilities

As mentioned earlier, it is axiomatic that the higher educational institutions be equipped with the complete experiment facilities in order to make the scientific and technical education carried

out in the more effective manner. It seems it will take a considerable time for most of the engineering and natural science colleges to have complete facilities which may meet the purpose of the ir experiment and practice. It is not difficult for us to imagine that those in charge of management of the colleges take a great pain to render to the students the resourceful lectures to the extend possible, only with the will to do, and without proper experimental facilities to back them up. This not only results in ineffectiveness and pains of professors engaged in the instructional activities but also retards the pace of qualitative improvment of students.

Having an ultimate authority with which to approve any requests for establishment of the new major academic department and with which to direct or supervise the management of the higher educational institutions, the Minister of Education should so exercise its administrative power as to make the engineering colleges equipped with facilities for experiment and practice.

On the other hand, most of the existing emperimental equipment and facilities has become outmoded and deteriorated, which also requires the prompt replacement or reinforcement.

3) Improvement of Living Standard of Instructional and Administrative Staffs, and Matters Pertinent to the Increase in the Quota (table of Orgatnization)

(1) The scope of improvement of living standard for instructional and administrative staffs.

Of course, there is no need to say that it is very difficult to attain the desired objectives of the education under a circumstance in which the day-to-day livelihood of instructional and administrative staffs is threatened. The amount of salaries and allowances for the instructional and administrative staffs in the higher educational institutions should be elevated to the appropriate level so that they be able to engage in the normal activities as the college professors. Being quaranteed the proper living standard, they may be able to purchase the publications with which to improve their qualification, and w which to exchange with the professors in the advanced countries for their academic accomplishment. It is also hoped that a certain arrangement be made so that the level of salaries and allowances be, according to the change in the price index, automatically readjusted at the level which suffice the substance livilihood at least or with which they can be free from the threat of bstance.

(2) Increase in the Quota (T.O.)

Most of the higher educational institutions have attempted and still attempt to increase the number of the student quota by all means, but they show no enthusiastic attitude toward the increase in the number of their instructional and administrative staffs. Owing to shortage in instructional staffs, the majority of the college professors are too heavily loaded with work, and are reduced to the status of the mere labourers. If our assumption that the mission of the college professors is vested in the pursuit of learning and education of students is still right, each educational institution should be provided with the instructional staffs in the number sufficient

enough to attain the mission and goals adherent to them. It is therefore requested that government and school authorites elaborate out any firm measures to alleviate the shortage of the professors.

To make everything compatible with those in the advanced countries is, of course, difficult to bring into reality, but this does not excuse us from promptly correcting any abnormal situations. In regard with the number of the quota of the instructional staff, the engineering and natural science colleges in particular suffer greatly from the critical shortage of the instructional staff especially these who assist and direct the class of experiment and practice. Besides this, the level of their salaries and allowances is very low. In this connection the special attention therefore should be directed to the measures schemed to improve those situations as meationed above.

4) The Normalization of Management of the Graduate Schools

Many graduate schools are established under each college and university at present. They however are encountered with many operational and managerial difficulties. To our surprise, the number of the schools which are no more than nominal chiefly because of the poor budget amount and facilities reaches to a great amount. What we lack is the sound measure, resulted from thorough review of the situations, for normalization of management of graduate schools. We need not, however, jump to quick conclusion with the sense of resignation that it is impossible to bring forth the ivory tower of academic learning under the present given conditions where subsidies for research activities of the professors as well as the number of the instructional staffs are short. Instead, with ever-growing enthusiasm about the goals toward the economically self-indenpedency, development of the national culture, and the prompt elevation of the status of Korea to that of international level, we have to tryt oarrive at a vigorous and constructive measure with which to attain the goal.

5) College Budget

Budgetary amount appropriated to colleges is extremely small. This impedes the vivacious academic activities of the colleges. Maintenance of the order of the colleges and their normaeization can be possible only through the formulation of the budget at the proper level sufficient enough to enable them to fulfil the missions inherent to colleges, and also through the effective and wise utilization of the appropriated budget.

6) Establishment of the Student Quota with Flexibility

Because the college student quota in Korea isa too firmly fixed, the supply and demand of the man-power does not match with the need of the industrial circle.

Any attempts to promote the science and technology should be done in parallel with establishment of the long term supply and demand of man-power and with establishment of plan of the

student quota with flexibility.

7) Strengthening of the Research Activities.

Mostly urgently needed is the fostering of an atmosphere under which the college professors are stimulated to fully devote themselves to the research activities. It is believed necessary that college authorities and government should get together and discuss to arrive at the solution for activitating the research program.

Some of the colleges established the research institutes, but the areas of their activities are quite limited owing to the financial and institutional defects as briefly mentioned above. More desirable at this stage is the joint research activitiest through maintenance of close linkage between the colleges and industrial circle.

3. Medical Colleges

In Korea there has existed several educational institutions of the medical field since long before the liberation of 1945. Now our country has 9 medical colleges in all. The more a nation becomes civilized and developed, the more urgently required either by an individuai or the nation as the prompt recovery from diseases, protection from diseases, and the promotion of national health. Together with this, development of medical science becomes enco-uraged, and on the other hand, the improvement of medical doctors both in quality and quan.ity appears to be the important matter.

At present, the number of medical doctors in Korea amounts to approximately 10.000. The proportion of the doctors to the entire population is 1 to 3.000. From this it is easily seen that Korea is very short of the medical doctors when compared with the foreign countries. Furthermore the number of doctors going abroad recently has sharply increased. Consequently, even with 600 young doctors whom all the medical colleges in Knrea are able to put out every year, it is very difficult to suffice the domestic requirement of the medical doctors.

In response to this general trend, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs came to realize the need for the increase of the number of the medical schools. On the other hand, these mature doctors starts to advecate the necessity to increase the medical student quota under the existing medical colleges. In this connection, this review is intended to point out several problems obtained from the thorough analysis as to the present status of the medical facilities of the existing 9 medical colleges, 6 in Seoul and 3 in Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju respectively.

First, a drastic improvement should be made to the existing facilities. The facilities of medical colleges can be divided into two broad class: the one needed for research and experiment, and the other needed for clinical diagnosis and treatment. Furthermore, the experimental equipment includes those needed directjy for training of students, as well as those needed for the

research wokers for furthering their pursuit in thetnew medical discovery.

Specifically mentioning, with an exception of the medical colleges of Seoul National University, and Yonsei University, research and laboratory facilties and equipmend neeced basically for the classes are under very poor conditions in the majority of schools. This hampers not only the practices and training of the students but also the research activities of the professors. For students, more sets of microscope should be provided, and for professors and research workers, the modern equipment such as electronic microscope, ultrra centrifugal machine, and automatic tissue-sampling machine, etc. should be provided. Clinical lectures are usually done at the attached hospitals. It seems that they are in general equipped with the basic equipment needed for diagnosis and treatment at the clinics. Some of them are however worn out or outmoded or under the condition requiring works. The modern and latest medical equipment should be contnu ously purchased to improve their facilities.

Secondly, the number of basic quota of instructional and administrative staffs should be expanded, and level of their living standard must be elevated.

As said earlier, the medical training is divided in to the basic training and clinical training In most of the medical schools, the emphasis is placed on the clinics rather than on the basic training. Accordingly, the doorshould be open for those who intend to study, and teach the basic medical science. In order to do this, their livilihood should be stabilized.

By doing so, we can be sure that the basic training on medical science be thoroughly given to the students, and thereby it may lead to possibility of new medical discovery.

CHAPTER SEVEN PROBLEMS RELATED TO FACILITIES

Presented below are several problems gleaned from the review which was made on various facilities under the possession of all the higher educational institutions throughout country. Presentation is made in the order of the building, school site and library facilities.

(Building)

1. Buildings, that is, the school building and the experiment and practice shops of all the higher educational institutions are far below the standard for establishment of the colleges.

As shown in the Table 2-1 (Number of Institution by Excess and Short of Buildings Spaces), the number of colleges and universities whose buildings do not meet the standard requirement is 73.5 % of the total 98 colleges and universities studied. (Junior colleges are excluded from this analysis for convenience's sake, because most of them are attached schools.)

In regard with the school buildings of the national and public colleges, the shortage rate in colleges is higher than that in universities by 20.9%, while in the case of the private educational institutions, the universities show higher rate of shortage of school building than that of the colleges by 33.6%.

Next, let us turn our review to the floor space of the school building. As seen from the Table 3-1 (Present Area of School Buildings Compared with the Standard Requirement), the building area is short of the area equivalent to 22.2% of the standard requirement. School building area of the national and public colleges is short of 24.2%, and that of the private universities is short of 25.8%. It is noted that in the case of the national and public higher educational institutions the 4-year course colleges do not meet the standard requirement of the school building floor space, while in the case of the private institutions, the universities also do not meet the requirement.

2. Electricity and water facilities auxiliary to the main school building are installed in most of the schools, with an exception of partial schools. On the other hand, the majority of the schools are not equipped with gas, heating or cooling system essential to experiment and practice.

Since they do not have the gas facilities for laboratory, and experiment and practice use, they are obliged to use "Alcoholic lamp." The use of the alcoholic lamp is quite limited to the small scale experiment, and it is not proper for use at the large laboratory or large scale experiment or practice. The expansion or improvement of this gas facilities is quite indispensable to the higher educational institutions in the field of engineering and natural science.

3. The 4-year course colleges have less laboratories and experimental shops. According to the Table 3-6, which shows the summary distribution of laboratories and shops to all the colleges

and universities, in the national and public higher educational institutions, the ratio of the number of laboratory and that of various other shops (for practice and experiment equipment) is higher than the whole nation's ratio by 2.9% and 4.6%, while the ratio of class-room is lower by 4.7 %. Contrary to this, in the private educational institutions, the ratio of the class-room is higher than that of the whole nation's ratio by 1.7%, and the ratio of laboratories and various shops is low by 1.3% and 2.0% respectively. From this comparison, it is noted that the national and public colleges and universities have the higher proportion in laboratories and shops, but the private institutions the higher proportion in the classrooms.

The review on the distribution by classification of college and university indicates that the universities show low ratio by 1.6% in the class-room but higher ratio by 1.4% and 1.9% in the laboratories and various shops. On the contrary, colleges indicate low rate in laboratories and shops by 2.0% and 6.6% respectively, and higher rate in the class-room by 1.8%.

It is seen from the above review that the general pattern of distribution of laboratories and shops indicates that the distribution ratio of the private educational institutions is lower than that of national and public educational institutions, and that the distribution ratio of colleges is lower than that of universities.

4. With an exception of the medical and pharmacy colleges, auxiliary facilities of most colleges are far below the standard requirement.

5. Maintenance of the buildings, particularly in the case of the national and public colleges and universities, is generally poor due to the limited amount of budget.

According to the table of the Financial Part of this research, the percentage share of revenue and expenditure by items in all the national colleges and universities, the ratio of the expenditure for facilities to the total expenditure in 1966 is 8.7%, which is 13.4% lower than that of 1965.

<Table 7-1> **Auxiliary Facilities by Institutions**

Auxiliary Facilities	Univesity (%)	College (%)	Junior College (%)
Veterinery Science	77.2	85.0	—
Zootechny	7.5	36.0	100.0
Attached Ships & Plants	18.0	12.3	15.4
Ships for Training	—	—	28.7
Auxiliary Manufacturing Plant	—	—	12.0
Attached Hospital	141.3[1]	174.1[1]	—
Pharmacy Shop for Training	17.5[1]	463.9[1]	—

Note : 1) Exceeds one and half times more than the standard requriement.

(Ground Facilities)

6. The acreage of the site of the private colleges and universities is lower than that of the

national and public schools by 38.7%.

According to the table 2-2 showing the acreage of the college and university sites in excess or short of the standard requirement, most of the national and public educational institutions except the junior colleges secure the sufficient acreage for school site in more than the standard requirement. On the contrary, the average shortage rate in the private schools is 51.2% as compared with the standard requirement. Of this, the shortage rate of universities is lower than that of colleges by 12.8%, and the shortage rate of junior colleges is lower by 22.8% than the average rate. The indicated high rate in universities in comparision with that of junior colleges is chiefly because most of universities and colleges use the same facilities.

The shortage in the acreage of school site is more critical and great in the schools located in the Seoul area than those located in country. This reveals that acquirement of school site is to a great extent effected by the geographical conditions. According to the table 4-1 showing the present status of the acreage of school sites and comparison with the standard requirement, an average acreage of school site in an excess of the standard requirement is 81.4%. The acreage of the national and public colleges and universities is 93.6% higher than that of the requirement, while that of the private colleges and universities is 37.0% lower than the standard requirement. The acreage of the private colleges however is 136.8% higher than that of the private universities. When taking into account the table 2-2 showing the acreage of school site, and the number of schools in an excess or short of the standard requirement, and thes tables 4-1, 2, 3, and 4 showing the present status of school acreage and comparison with the standard requirement, the acreage of the schools, particularly those of the private colleges and universities greatly vary from one another, according to the financial conditions and geographical characteristics.

7. The number of schools, campus and stadium of which are concentrated within the premises of the school, amounts to 36.0 %. Campus and stadiums of the remaining 64.0 % are dispersed.

The Decree on the Standards for Establishment of Colleges requires that the stadium should in principle be located within the school premises except an unavoidable cases. This study however resulted in the finding that 31.0 % of the surveyed schools, chiefly those located in Seoul area, has their stadium outside the school premises.

8. When compared with the standard requirement, most of the stadium facilities are very inferior, and only 54.0 % of the total facilities are being used now.

According to the table 2-3 Athletic Ground Compared with the Standard Requirement (Number of School) 53 schools or 54.0% of the total schools surveyed do not meet The Standard Requirement. In the case of the national and public colleges and universities, the college and junior colleges hold the great proportion of this shortage ratio, and in the case of private institutions the universities and colleges are short at the same rate of 25.0%, while the junior colleges is short at the rate of 46.5%.

9. An average of the floor space of the building attached to the farm is 0.2% of the total farm

area. According to the Decree on Standards for Establishment of Colleges, the floor space of the building attached to a farm is required to be 2.0 % of the total farm area. In details, the ratio of the attached buildings to the farm area as a whole is only 0.02%; the ratio in universities is 0.6%, and that in colleges is 0.02%.

(Library)

10. The number of "pyong' per seat of the libraries of all the colleges and universities is far below the number of "pyong" required by the Decree for Enforcement of Library Law.

According to the above Enforcement Decree promulgated on Mar 1 26, 1965 and the Presidential Decree No. 2086, it is required that one (1) pyong should be assigned to each seat of the reading room of the library. The number of "pyong" per seat in the reading room of the existing libraries is 0.37 pyong in an average, 0.53 pyong in the case of college library, and 0.63 pyong in the case of university library, thus showing an average 50.0 % less than the standard requirement. On the other hand, the number of per seat pyong in the college library is 0.06 pyong higher than the average number of 0.57 pyong, and that in university library is 0.04 pyong lower than the average number of pyong per seat, thus showing that college have more substantial library facilities than that of universities.

11. In regard with collection of books and publications (library), many cases of not meeting the standard required by the Regulation on Standards for Establishment of Colleges are found in the national and public colleges and universities rather than in the private colleges and universities.

As shown in the table 5-6, 56% of the total 98 institutions surveyed do not meet the standard requirement. In its content, the national and public higher educational institutions are more short by 9.7% than the private institutions. In national and public institutions, the universities have more library than colleges and junior colleges, and in private institutions, colleges have more books than niversities.

12. The work load of the librarians is too excessive. Because of this, most of the libraries are unable to completely sort or classify their books.

The number of the institutions employing the librarians amounts to 11 institutions or 73% of the total national and public colleges and universities, and to 29 institutions or 35% of the total private colleges and universities. Accordingly work load per one librarian is 24,192 books and 76 students.

Article 1 clause 3. "Standard for Assignment of Librarians and Assistant Librarians" under the Decree for Enforcement of the Library Law provides as follows: "The technical junior colleges, junior colleges, junior teachers' colleges, teachers' colleges (excluding the colleges under the university), and universities shall be required to assign two (2) librarians when the number of its students is 500 or above, and/or to increase the numbr of librarians at the rate of one librarian per every 800 additional students in an excess of 500 students.

When taking into account the above regulatory requirement, it is easily noted that at present 108 librarians are still short throughout all the colleges and universities.

CHAPTER EIGHT FACILITIES RESEARCH STANDARDS FOR AGRICULTURAL, MEDICAL AND SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING COLLEGES

1. Facilities Research Standards for Agricultural Colleges

1. Criteria used in establishment of the Standard Facility Requirement.

(1) The standard list of equipment needed in agricultural colleges was developed for the purpose of evaluation of existing training facilities of agricultural colleges and opinions and suggestions of faculty members currently engaged in teaching agriculture in Korean higher education institutions are fully reflected on it. The list are not based on those Facilities in advanced countries.

(2) Name of essential equipment and their quantities are listed, classified by field of specialization and laboratory units.

(3) For the convenience sake, tables, wooden piece of equipment and consumable supplies are not included in the list.

(4) Listing is also limited to the items with original value of $100 or more. Among those costingless than $100, indispensible equipment for lab. works are listed.

(5) Quantity of equipment was based on the number of students per class as 20 students.

2. Standards Facilities by Dept. and Lab.

(1) Dept. of Agronomy
- Lab. of Crop Science
- Lab. of Crop Breeding
- Lab. of Cultural Practice of Crops
- Lab. of Crop Physiology

(2) Dept. of Forestry
- Lab. of Dendrology
- Dept. of Silvics and Silviculture
- Dept. of Airial Photo-grammerty
- Dept. of Forest Utilization
- Dept. of Forest Management
- Dept. of Forest Engineering

(3) Dept. of Sericulture
- Mulberry Field
- Silkworm Rearing House
- Silk Reeling House
- Lab. of Silkworm Science
- Lab. of Filature
- Lab. of Mulberry Tree Science

(4) Dept. of Agricultural Engineering
- Lab. of Irrigation and Drainage
- Lab. of Concrete
- Lab. of Soils and Geology
- Lab. of Agricultural Meteorology
- Lab. of Agricultural Machinery

(5) Dept. of Agricultural Chemistry
- Lab. of General and Analytical Chemistry,
- Lab. of Soil and Fertilizer
- Lab. of Organic and Pestilide Chemistry
- Lab. of Biochemistry, Food and Nutrition
- Lab. of Applied Microbiology
- Lab. of Food Technology

(6) Dept. of Agricultural Economics
- Lab. of Biometrics
- Farm Management Analysis Section
- Agricultural Marketing Section

(7) Dept. of Agricultural Biology
- Lab. of General Botany
- Lab. of General zoology
- Lab. of Plant Physiology
- Lab. of Plant Anatomy
- Lab. of Plant Pathology

Lab. of Entomology

(8) Dept. of Agricultural Home Economics

Lab. of Nutrition

Lab. of Experimental Cookery & Food Science

Lab. of Home Management

Lab. of Child Care

Lab. of Clothing

Lab. of Textile Science

(9) Dept. of Animal Science

Lab. of Nutrition

Lab. of Reproductive Physiology

Lab. of Dairy

Lab. of Milk Processing

Lab. of Meat Processing

Livestock Farm

(10) Dept. of Vaterinary Science

Lab. of Anatomy

Lab. of Histology

Lab. of Pathology

Lab. of Animal Physiology

Lab. of Parositology

Lab. of Infections Disease

Animal Clinic

(11) Dept. of Horticulture

Experimental Farm

Lab. of Crop Physiology

Lab. of Plant Breeding

(12) Dept. of Agricultural Civil Engineering

Lab. of Irrigation and Drainage

Concrete Test Room

Lab. of Soil and Geology

Lab. of Agricultural Meteorology

(13) Dept. of Agricultural Products

Lab. of General and Analytical Chemistry

Lab. of Biochemistry, Food and Nutrition

Lab. of Microbiology

Lab. of Food Technology

(14) Dept. of Agricultural Products Processing

Basic Analytical Chemistry Lab.

Lab. of Biochemistry, Food and Nutrition

Lab. of Microbiology

Lab. of Food Technology

(15) Dept. of Feed

Livestock Farm

Lab. of Feed

Lab. of Feed Analysis

(16) Dept. of Animal Products Processing

Lab. of General and Analytical Chemistry

Lab. of Meat Processing

Lab. of Milk Processing

(17) Dept. of Agricultural Chemicals

Lab. of General and Analytical Chemistry

Lab. of Organic Chemistry

Lab. of Agricultural Chemicals

(18) Dept. of Dairy Science

Livestock Farm

Lab. of Nutrition

Lab. of Productive Physiology

Lab. of Butter Technology

Lab. of Cheese Technology

Lab. of Milk Powder Technology

(19) Dept. of Food Chemistry

Lab. of General and Analytical Chemistry

Lab. of Biochemistry, Food and Nutrition

Lab. of Microbiology

Lab. of Food Technology

(20) Dept. of Food Processing

Lab. of General and Analytical Chemistry

Lab. of Biochemistry, Food and Nutrition

Lab. of Microbiology

Lab. of Food Technology

(21) Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry Economics Lab. of Biometrics

Section of Agriculture and Forestry Analysis

Section of Agriculture and Forestry Products Marketing

(22) Dept. of Agriculture & Forestry Management

Section of Statistics

Section of Management Analysis

Section of Agricultural Marketing

(23) Dept. of Rural Community Development

Section of Statics

Lab. of Agriculture and Fishing Villages

Lab. of Rural Development

(24) Dept. of Agricultural Science

Lab. of Crop Science

Lab. of Animal Science

Lab. of Forestry

(25) Dept. of Agricultural Cooperative

Section of Statistics

Section of Rural Community

Section of Cooperative Association

Section of Association Management

(26) Dept. of Applied Biology

Lab. of General Botany

Lab. of General Zoology

Lab. of Plant Physiology

Lab. of Entomology

(27) Dept. of Applied Zoology

Lab. of General Zoology

Lab. of Animal Physiology

Lab. of Biochemistry

3. Name of Facilities by Dept. and Lab.

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
(1) Dept. of Agronomy	
Lab. of crop Science	
Panicle Thresher	1
Cleaner	1
Huller for Small Sample	1
Miller for Small Sample	1
Moisture Tester	2
Chemical Balance	1
Toledo Scale	5
Incubator	5
Germinator	3
Refrigerator	1
Dryer for Small Sample	1
Seed Counter	3
Broucl's Grain Balance	4
Auxonometer	4
Reflectometer for Sugar Content	1
Caliper Micrometer	4
Calculator, Electric	2
Lab. of Crop Breeding	
Sample Thresher	1
Cleaner	1
Germinator	4
Refrigerator	1
Microscope and its Accessories	10
Microtome	4
Microtome Knife and its Accessories	4
Paraffine Oven	2
Worm Plate for Microtechnique	2
Vacuum Pump	1
Camera for Microscope	1
Micrometer	10
Stereoscope	10
Light Meter for Microphotograph	1
Calculator, non Electric	10[1]
Transformer	2
Green House Set	1
Dark Chamber For short day Treatment	1
Screen House	1
Lab. of Cultural Practice of Crops	
pH-Meter	1

[1] Training for graduate and undergraduate Students. (Statistics problems of results)

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Manometer	1
Hygrometer	1
Hydrometer	1
Transformer	1
Photometer	1
Germinator	3
Incubator	3
Refrigerator	1
Sample dryer	1
Sprayer	3
Duster	3
Humidifier	1
Apparatus Anolysing for Soil & Fertilizer	1
Calculator Electric	1
Illuminator for long day Treatment	4
Dark Chamber for Short day Treatment	1
Lab. of Crop Physiology	
Refrigerator	2
Incubator	2
Calculator, Electric	1
Calculator, non Electric	3
Vacum Pump	1
Oven	2
Thermometer, Self, Recording	3
Heater	2
Microscope	2
Stereoscopic Microscope	2
Water Culture Apparatus	1
Air Conditioner for Embrys Culture	1
Autoclave	1
Chemical Balance	1
Torsion Balance	1
Centrifuge	1
pH Meter	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Apparatus Analysing for Soil & Fertilizer	1
Paper Chromatography Apparatus	1
Electric Photospectrometer	1
Germinator	5
Soil Sterilizer	1
Growth Chamber	3
Apparatus for Tissue Culture	1
Automatic Irrigation System	1
(2) Dept. of Forestry	
Lab. of Dendrology	
Microtome Knife	1
Handle Microtome	1
Rotary Microtome	1
Micrometer	5
Micrometer Stage	2
Camera Lucida	1
Embossing Press	1
Herbarium Boxes	15
Lab. of Silvics and Silviculture	
Sprinkle	
Knapsack Sprayer	4
Caliper Micrometer	3
Humidifying Unit	5
Universal Motor	1
Humidity Cabinet	1
Distilling Apparatus	1
Heater, Electric	1
Screw Micrometer	10
Budding and Grafting Knife	40
pH Meter	1
Timing Clock	1
Microscope (high class)	1
Microscope (high class)	10
Chemical Balance (high class)	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Chemical Balance (high class)	3
Autoclave	1
Incubator	1
Humidity Cabinet	1
Vacuum Pump	1
Pruning Saw	13
Camera Lucida	1
Microtome Sliding	5
Incline Binocular Microscope	1
Monocular Microscope	15
Oven	1
Hygrometer, Self-recording	1
Hygrometer	2
Thermometer, Self-recording	1
Coldspot Refrigerator	1
Lab. of Airial Photo-grammerty	
Haga Altimeter	6
Hand Level	2
Calculator, Electric	3
Range Finder	2
Pocket Altimeter Barometer	2
Blume-Leiss Altimeter	1
Mirro Stereoscope	1
Pocket Steroscope	30
Sketch Master	2
Height Finder	2
Parallax Bar	1
Radial Line Plotter	1
Templet Set	1
Lab. of Forest Utilization	
Microscope	10
Microscope (high class)	2
Heating and Chilling Hot Plate	1
Pyrometer	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Pol-lu Bandage Maker	1
Moisture	1
Drying Oven	3
Refrigerator	1
Hot Plate	2
Water Bath	1
Dynoptic Microscope	1
Chemical Balance	4
Auto Clave	1
Incubator	1
Humidity Cabinet	1
Vacuum Pump	1
Pressure Pump	1
Hydraulic Lab. Press	1
Hydraulic Press	1
Heater	1
Glue Spreader	1
Mixer	1
Sectional Press Unit	1
Compressometer	1
Pressure Treating Cylinder	1
Boiler	1
Freeness Tester	1
Mullen Tester	1
Plywood Testing Machine	1
Universal Hydraulic Testing Machine and its Accessories	1
Plane Compression Plate	1
Bending Tool	1
Cleavage Tester	1
Hardness Tester	1
Unisaw	1
Lathe	1
Planer	1
Band Saw	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Moter, Electric	1
Jointer	1
Disk Sander	1
Dry Kiln	1
Bench Vise	1
Vernier Caliper	2
Thermo Couple	1
Lab. of Forest Management	
Slide Rule	20
Drawing Set	20
Tape, Mon-metalic	10
Chain, Band	10
Planimeter	10
Bark Measuring Instrument	5
Bole Increment Measure	10
Caliper	10
Level, Abeny	10
Pentagraph	10
Lab. of Forest Engineering	
Compass	15
Drawing Set	2
Staff,	15
Drawing Board	15
Tripod, plane table	15
Plane Table	15
Transit	5
Level	5
Tape, Mon-metalic	15
Chain, Band	10
Planimeter	15
(3) Dept. of Sericulture	
Mulberry Field	
Hand Tractor	1
Sprayer	2
Carrier of Mulberry leves	1
Silkworm Rearing House	
Refregerator	1
Incubator	6
Chemical Balance	2
Table Balance	2
Conditioner of Temperature and Humidity	1
Growth Chamber	5
Sprayer	2
Silk Reeling House	
Cocoon Dryer	1
Cocoon Boiling Machine	1
Cocoon Reeling Machine	20
Conditioning Oven	1
Rereeling Machine	1
Seriplane Machine	1
Serigraph	1
Tensile Strength Tester	1
Cohesion Tester	1
Exfoliation Tester	1
Lab. of Silkworm Science	
Microscope	20
Dessection Microscope	10
Incubator	5
Sterilizer	2
Refrigerator	1
Drying Oven	3
Calculator, Electric	1
Calculator, Hand	2
Chemical Balance	2
Camera for Microscope	1
Phase Contrast Microscope	1
Microtome	1
pH Meter	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Centrifuge	1
Distillation Apparatus	1
One Cocoon Reeling Machine	1
Crusher	1
Lab. of Filature	
Chemical Balance	1
Thermostat	2
Viscosity Meter	1
pH Meter	1
Centrifuge, Dehydrating	1
Drying Oven	1
Serimeter	1
Oil Press	1
Muffle Furnace	1
Calculatar, Hand	1
Serigraph	1
Automatic Wrap Reel Meter	1
Lab. of Mulberry Tree Science	
Incubator	2
pH Meter	1
Growth Chamber	2
Thermostat	2
Table Balance	2
Instrument for Soil Survey	1 set.
Instrument for leaf Analysis	〃
(4) Dept. of Agricultuarl Engineering	
Lab. of Irrigation and Drainage	
High Pressure Tank	1
Low Pressure Tank	1
Axial-flow Fan	1
Open, Channel	1
Weir, Triangular	1
Rectangular Weir	1
Pelton Wheel	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Weighing Tank	2
Ventri Meter	2
Ventri Flume	1
Manometer	5
Stock's Law Tester	1
Viscometer	1
Equipment for laminal and Turburant Flow	1
Equipment for Orifice Calibration	
〃 〃 Experiment	1
Plumping Engine	2
Wind Tunnel	1
Suspended-load Sampler	1
Bed-load Sampler	1
Stevens Continuous Water-level Recorder	1
Hook's Meter	5
Lab. of Concrete	
Briquette Tester	2
Laboratory Vibrator	1
Universal Testing Machine	1
Bean Testing Machine	1
Vicat Tester	2
Abrasion Tester	2
Plastic Temper	1
Air Tight Tester	1
Laboratory Mixer	1
Moisture Meter	2
Humidifier	1
Gas Fired Aggregate Oven	1
Concrete Test Hammer	1
Wagner Turbidimeter	1
Lab. of Soils and Geology	
Hydraulic Unconfined Compression Device	1
Portable Air Supply Tank	1
Complete Liquid Limit Set	1
Plastic Limit Set	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Shrinkage Limit Set	1
Set of Fine Series Standard Sieves	1
Set of Coarse Series Standard Sieves	1
Soil Hydrometer	4
Mechanical Analysis Stirrer	5
Standard Rammer	1
Proctor Penetrometer	1
Metric Type Solution Balance	1
Triple Beam Balance	1
Hydraulic Sample Ejector	4
Paraffine Warmer	5
Stainless Steel Drying Oven	1
Standard Compaction Mold	1
Field Density Sets	1
Pocket Penetrometer	1
Electric Sieve Shaker	1
Plastic Permeameter	1
Compaction Permeameter	1
Laboratory Air Compressor	1
Vacuum Pump	1
Chemical Balance	1
Soil Sampling Kits	4
Havard Miniature Compaction Apparatus	1
Constant Temperature Bath	3
Direct Shear Apparatus	1
Plate Bearing Test Set	1
Moisture Meter	1
Standard Abrasion Machine	1
Assorted Vacuum and Pressure Gauge	4
Portable Cooling Unit	1
Moisture Percentage Scale	1
Lab. of Agricultural Meteorology	
Jordan's Sunshine Recorder	1
Cambell Stock's Sunshine Recorder	1
Robitzsch Actinograph	1
Thermograph	1
Earth Thermograph	1
Anemograph	1
Hygro Meter	1
Aneroid Barometer	1
Lab. of Agricultural Machinery	
Strain Gauge	1
Impact Tester	1
Soil Resistance Meter	1
Pressure Gauge Tester	1
Vibration Tester	1
Dynamometer	1
Viscometer	1
Combine	1
Power Tiller	1
Tructor	1
Planter	1
Thresher	1
5HP Diesel Engine	1
Grain Binder	1
Wind Mill	1
Anemometer	1
Potentiometer	1
Drying Oven	1
Crusher	1
Selector	1
Milling Machine	1
Mixer	1
Mower	1
Lather	1
Compressor	1
Carpentry Tools	20set.[1]
Machine Shop Tools	20 set.

[1] Trianing for graduate. and undergraduate students.

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Paint Sprayer	10
Arc Welder	10
Gas Welder	10
(5) Dept. of Agricultural Chemistry	
Lab. of General and Analytical Chemistry	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	5
Drying Oven	2
Muffle Furnace	2
Vacuum Pump	2
Centrifuge	2
Demineralizer	1
Lab. of Soil and Fertilizer	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	3
Soil Crusher	1
Drying Oven	2
Muffle Furnace	1
Kjeldahl Digestion Apparatus	2
Centrifuge	2
pH Meter	2
Colorimeter	1
Flame Photometer	1
Green House	1
Lab. of Organic and Pesticide Chemistry	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	3
Drying Oven	2
Ball Mill	1
Vacuum Pump	3
Constant Temperature Bath	1
Refractometer	1
Lab. of Biochemistry, Food and Nutrition	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	3
Drying Oven	2
Refrigerator	1
Muffle Furnace	1
Constant Temperature Water Bath	1
Laboratory Mill	1
Vacuum Pump	2
Centrifuge	1
pH Meter	2
Spectrophotometer	1
Polarimeter	1
Fluorometer	1
Warburg Manometer	1
Kjeldahl Digestion Apparatus	1
Calorimeter	1
Lab. of Applied Microbiology	
Microscope	15
Autoclave	1
Hot Air Sterilizer	1
Incubator	2
Centrifuge	1
Constant Temperature Water Bath	1
Refrigerator	1
Lab. of Food Technology	
Laboratory Rice Mill	1
Laboratory Mill	1
Fermentation Cabinet	1
Baking Oven	1
Amylograph	1
Farinograph	1
Extensiograph	1
Boiler	1
Steam-jacketed Kettle	1
Air Compressor	1
Seamer	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Vacuum Seamer	1
Seam Projector	1
Chopper	1
Vacuum Dryer	1
Koji Room	1
Jar-fermentor	1
(6) Dept. of Agricultural Economics	
Lab. of Biometrics	
Calculator, Electric	5
Calculator, Hand	5
Cabinet	3
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
Farm Management Analysis Section	
Calculator, electric	1
Adding Machine, electric	2
Cabinet	2
Tape Recorder for rural surveys	1
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
Survey Data Filing Sets	5
Agricultural Marketing Section	
Calculator, Electric	1
Adding Machine, Electric	2
Cabinet	2
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
Survey Data Filing Sets	3
(7) Dept. of Agricultural Biology	
Lab. of General Botany	
Microscope, for students	20
Microtome	5
Specimens Set, botanical	1
Refrigerator	1
Lab. of General Zoology	
Microcscope, for Students	20
Dissection Microscope	20
Zoological Specimens Set	1
Refrigerator	1
Lab. of Plant Physiology	
Kymograph	2
Manometer	2
Incubater	3
Water Bath	2
Refrigerator	2
Kjeldahl Apparatus	1
Apparatus for Sugar Content	1
Apparatus for Fats Content	1
Paper Chromatography Set	1
pH Meter	1
Calorimeter	1
Lab. of Plant Anatomy	
Microscope	10
Micrometer	10
Microtome	10
Warming Table	5
Lab. of Plant Pathology	
Microscope	20
Instrument for culture	1
Autoclave	2
Lab. of Entomology	
Dissection Microscope	20
Insects Specimens Set	1
Sprayer	5
Duster	5
Bioassay Apparatus	1
Thermocouples	5
Galvanometer	5

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Pyrometer	2
Constant Temperature Cabinet	1
Incubator	3
Insectory	1
Anemograph	2
Thermometer, self recording	2
Hygrometer, Self recording	2
(8) Dept, of Agricultural Home Economics	
Lab. of Nutrition	
Martin's Human Body Measuring Kit	1
Energy Calorimeter	1
Pocket Energy Calorimeter	1
Respiratory Analyzer	1
Gas meter	1
Lab. of Experimental Cookery & Food Science	
Incubator	2
Sterilizer	1
Chemical Balance	2
Centrifuge	1
Calorimeter	1
Microscope	5
Drying Oven	2
Amino Acid Analyzer	1
Shaker	1
Electric Grinder	1
Homogenizer	1
Blender	1
Refrigerator	3
Freezer	1
Electric Range and Oven	3
Lab. of Home Management	
Water Softner	1
Heater for hot water	1
Refrigerator	1
Freezer	1
Gas Oven	1
Television	1
Lab. of Child Care	
Tape Recorder	1
Electric Phonograph	1
Organ	1
Lab. of Clothing	
Sewing Machine	20
Over Lock Machine	5
Buttonhole Machine	5
Iron, electric	20
Lab. of Textile Science	
Photospectroreflection Meter	1
Standard Weather Meter	1
Electric Dyeing Water Bath	1
Dryer, electric temperature control cabinet	1
Laundry Tester	1
Chemical Balance	2
Microsope	10
Centrifuge	2
Fully Automatic Washer	2
Automatic Dryer	2
Laboratory Shaker	2
Cloth Microtome	5
Knitting Machine	10
(9) Dept, of Animal Science	
Lab. of Nutrition	
Chemical Balance	2
Gram Scale	2
Drying Oven, air	1
Ether Extractor	1
Calorimeter	1
Kjeldahl apparatus	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Muffle Furnace	1
Water Bath	1
Wiley Mill	1
Distillation Apparatus	1
Spectrophotometer	1
Microscope	5
Incubator	2
Lab. of Reproductive Physiology	
Refrigerator	1
Incubator	2
Water Bath	2
Autoclave	1
Drying Oven	1
Artificial Insemination Apparatus	1
Chemical Balance	2
pH Meter	1
Microscope	10
Lab. of Dairy	
Refrigerator	2
Freezing Point Meter	1
Autoclave	1
pH Meter	1
Lab. of Milk Processing	
Milk Receiving Tank	1
Milk Pasteurizer	1
Milk Homogenizer	1
Bottling Machine	1
Icecream Freezer	1
Butter Churn	1
Unit Cooler	1
Unit Freezer	1
Cheese Bat	1
Cheese Press	1
Curd Shovel	3

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Automatic Vacuum Milk Filler	1
Lab. of Meat Processing	
Meat Chopper	1
Meat Mixer	1
Meat Slicer	1
Band Saw Machine	1
Viscera Wash Box	1
Dehairing Box	1
Brine Injector	1
Meat Block	1
Electric Hoist	1
Livestock Farm	
Egg Grader	1
Incubater	2
Tructor	1
Ensilage Cutter	1
Feed Grinder	1
Feed Mixer	1
Milking Machine	2
Ensilage	1
(10) Dept. of Veterinary Science	
Lab. of Anatomy	
Microscope	50
Low Temperature Room	1
Operating Table	20
Surgical Equipment	50set
Projector	5
Animal Parts Specimens	1
Refrigerator	2
Embalming Cabinet	1
Chemical Balance	1
Microtome	20
Lab. of Histology	
Microscope	50

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Microtome	20
Projector	
Electro-microscope	1
Calculator, electric	1
Incubator	2
Refrigerator	2
Autoclave	1
Water Bath	2
Microscopic Camera	1
Centrifuge	5
Dark Room	1
Lab. of Pathology	
Low Temperature	1
Refrigerator	1
Operating Table	10
Centrifuge	2
Drying Oven	2
Table Balance	2
Electrocell Counter	1
Microscope	10
Paraffine Oven	2
Autoclave	1
Microtome, sliding type	2
Lab. of Animal Physiology	
Kymograph	5
Benedict-rath Apparatus	1
Calorimeter	1
Hematocyte Meter	30
Calculator, electric	1
Electronic Cell Counter	1
Spectrophotometer	1
Colorimeter	1
Multi-recorder	1
Physio-graph	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Electrocardiograph	1
Chemical Balance	1
Van Slyke Apparatus	1
Gas Analyser	1
Refrigerator	2
Centrifuge	2
Ultra Centrifuge	1
Autoclave	2
Electronic Stimulator	1
Osciloscope	1
pH Meter	1
Water Bath	2
Vacuum Pump	1
Distillation Apparatus	1
Incubator	2
Projector	1
Microscope	10
Lab. of Parasitology	
Microsope	50
Water Bath	2
Incubator	2
Centrifuge, hand	10
Centrifuge, electric	2
Microtome	2
Refrigerator	2
Micro-mensuration Apparatus	1
Specimen Sets of Paracite	1
Projector	1
Typewriter	1
Lab. of Infections Disease	
Microscope	30
Low Temperature Room	1
Refrigerator	2
Drying Oven	2

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Incubator	2
Vacuum Pump	1
Chemical Balance	2
Isolated Cabinet	3
Specimens Room	1
Projector	1
Filtration Apparatus	5
Animal Clinic	
Ambulance	1
Ambulatory Clinic Car	3
Animal Rearing Farm	1
Hemoglobinometer	2
Blood Counter	6
Water Bath	1
Deep Freezer	2
Refrigerator	2
Autoclave	2
Shaker	2
Incubator	2
Microscope	10
Chemical Balance	2
Ceiling Light, special	3
Surgical Apparatus	10set
Anesthetization Equipment	1
Operation Table	2
Autoclave	2
X-Ray Room and Machine	1
X-ray Therapeutic Equipment	1
Obstetrical Apparatus	1
Projector	1
(11) Dept. of Horticulture	
Experimental Farm	
Farm Tructor 15HP	1
Farm Tructor 7.5HP	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Farm Tructor 5HP	1
Sprayer Power 3HP	1
Duster, power 3HP	1
Sprayer, hand	3
Dustr, hand	3
Sprinkler	1unit
Lab. of Crop Physiology	
Refrigerator	2
Incubator	2
Calculator, electric	1
Calculator, hand	3
Vacuum Pump	1
Drying Oven	2
Thermometer, self recording	3
Heater, electric	2
Microscope, research use	5
Stereoscopic Microscope	2
Water Culture Apparatus	1unit
Air conditioner for embrys Culture	1
Autoclave	1
Chemical Balance	1
Chemical Balance tortion	5
Centrifuge	1
pH Meter	1
Soil Testing Apparatus	1unit
Paper Chromatography Apparatus	1
Electro-photometer	1
Germinator	1
Automatic Irrigation System	1
Slide Projector	1
Soil Sterilizer	1
Growth Chamber	4
Apparatus for tissue culture	1unit
Lab. of Plant Breeding	
Refrigerator	2

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Incubator	2
Calculator, electric	1
Calculator, Hand	3
Drying Oven	1
Microscope	10
Stereoscopic Microscope	5
Germinator	5
Camera	1
Camera for microscopic photo.	1
Microtome	2
Heater, electric	2
Microscope, research use	
(12) Dept. of Agricultural Civil Engineering	
Lab. of Irrigation and Drainage	
High Pressure Tank	1
Low Pressure Tank	1
Axial-flow Fan	1
Open Channel	1
Weir, triangular	1
Weir, rectangular	1
Pelton Wheel	1
Weighing Tank	2
Ventri Meter	2
Ventri Flume	1
Manometer	5
Stock's Law Tester	1
Viscometer	1
Equipment for laminal and turburant flow	1
Eguipment for orifice calibration experiment	1
Pumping Engine	1
Wind Tunnel	1
Suspended-load Sampler	1
Bed-load Sampler	1
Stevens Continuous Water-level Rocorder	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Hook's Meter	5
Concrete Test Room	
Briquette Tester	2
Laboratory Vibrator	1
Universal Testing Machine	1
Beam Testing Machine	1
Vicat Tester	2
Abrasion Tester	2
Plastic Temper	1
Air Tight Tester	1
Laboratory Mixer	1
Moisture Meter	2
Humidifier	1
Gas fired Aggregate Oven	1
Concrete Test Hammer	1
Wagner Turbidimeter	1
Lab. of Soil and Geology	
Liquid Limit Set	1
Plastic Limit Set	1
Shrinkage Limit Set	1
Set of fine series Standard Sieves	1
Set of coarse series Standard Sieves	1
Soil Hydrometer	4
Mechanical Analysis Stirrer	5
Standard Rammer	1
Proctor Penetrometer	1
Metric Type Solution Balance	1
Triple Beam Balance	1
Hydraulic Sample Ejector	4
Paraffine Warmer	5
Stainless Steel Drying Oven	1
Standard Compaction Mold	1
Fleld Density Sets	1
Pocket Penetrometer	1
Electric Sieve Shaker	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Plastic Permeameter	1
Compaction Permeameter	1
Laboratory Air Compressor	1
Soil Sampling Kits	10
Direct Shear Apparatus	1
Plate Bearing Test Set	1
Moisture Meter	1
Standard Abrasion Machine	1
Assorted Vacuum and Pressure Gauge	10
Portable Cooling Unit	1
Moisture Percentage Scale	1
Lab. of Agricultural Meteorology	
Tordan's Sunshine Recorder	1
Cambell Stock's Recorder	1
Robitzch Actinograph	1
Thermograph	1
Earth Thermograph	1
Anemograph	1
Hygrometer	1
Aneroid Barometer	1
Chemcal Balance	1
Vacuum Pump	1
Constant Temperature Bath	1
(13) Dept. of Agricultural Products	
Lab. of General and Analytical Chemistry	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	5
Drying Oven	2
Muffle Furnace	2
Vacuum Pump	2
Centrifuge	2
Demineralizer	1
Lab. of Biochemistry, Food and Nutrition	
Gas Generator	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Chemical Balance	3
Drying Oven	2
Refrigerator	1
Muffle Furnace	1
Constant Temperature Water Bath	1
Laboratory Mill	1
Vacuum Pump	2
Centrifuge	1
pH-Meter	2
Spectrophotometer	1
Polarimeter	1
Fluorometer	1
Warburg Manometer	1
Kjeldahl Digestion Apparatus	1
Calorimeter	1
Lab. of Microbiology	
Microscope	15
Autoclave	1
Hot-air Sterilizer	1
Incubater	2
Centrifuge	1
Constant Temp. Water Bath	1
Refrigerator	1
Lab. of Food Technology	
Laboratory Rice Mill	1
Laboratory Mill	1
Fermentation Cabinet	1
Baking Oven	1
Amylograph	1
Farinograph	1
Extentiograph	1
Boiler	1
Steam-jaketed Kettle	1
Air Compessor	1
Seamer	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Vacuum Seamer	1
Seamer Projector	1
Chopper	1
Vacuum Dryer	1
Koji Room	1
Jar-fermentor	1
(14) Dept. of Agricultural Products Processing Basic Aalytical Chemistry Lab.	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	5
Drying Oven	2
Muffle Furnace	2
Vacuum Pump	2
Centrifuge	2
Demineralizer	1
Lab. of Biochemistry, Food and Nutrition	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	3
Drying Oven	2
Refrigerator	1
Muffle Furnace	1
Constant Temperature Water Bath	1
Laboratory Mill	1
Vacuum Pump	2
Centrifuge	1
pH-Meter	2
Spectrophotometer	1
Polarimeter	1
Fluorometer	1
Warburg Manometer	1
Kjeldahl Digestion Apparatus	1
Calorimeter	1
Lab. of Micro Biology	
Microscope	15
Autoclave	1
Hot-air Sterilizer	1
Incubater	2
Centrifuge	1
Constant Temp. Water Bath	1
Refrigerator	1
Lab. of Food Technology	
Laboratory Rice Mill	1
Laboratory Mill	1
Fermentation Cabinet	1
Baking Oven	1
Amylograph	1
Farinograph	1
Extentiograph	1
Boiler	1
Steam-jacketed Kettle	1
Air Compressor	1
Seamer	1
Vacuum Seamer	1
Seamer Projector	1
Chopper	1
Vacuum Dryer	1
Koji Room	1
Jar-fermentor	1
(15) Dept. of Feed	
Live stock Farm	
Tructor	1
Incubator	1
Ensilage	1
Ensilage Cutter	1
Feed Grinder	1
Feed Mixer	1
Milking Machine	1
Lab. of Feed	

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Chemical Balance	2
Table Balance	1
Drying Oven	1
Ether Extractor	1
Calorimeter	1
pH Meter	1
Manometer	1
Hygrometer	1
Hydrometer	1
Spectrophotometer	1
Germinator	2
Incubator	1
Microscope	5
Microtome	3
Lab. of Feed Analysis	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	4
Drying Oven	2
Kjeldahl Digestion Apparatus	1
Centrifuge	2
Muffle Furnace	2
Colorimeter	1
Flame Photometer	1
Spectro-photometer	1
Incubator	2
Vacuum Pump	1
Plant Tissue Grinder	1
pH Meter	1
Chromatography Apparatus	1
(16) Dept · of Animal Products Processing	
Lab. of General and Analytical Chemistry	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	3

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Drying Oven	2
Muffle Furnace	2
Vacuum Pump	2
Centrifuge	2
Microscope	5
Spectrophotometer	2
Constant Temperature Bath	3
Refractometer	1
Autoclave	2
Refrigerator	1
pH Meter	1
Lab. of Meat Processing	
Meat Chopper	1
Meat Mixer	1
Meat Slicer	1
Band saw Machine	1
Viscera Wash Box	1
Dehairing Box	1
Brine Injector	1
Meat Block	1
Eletric Hoist	1
Ice Crusher	1
Pickle and Tendering Pump	1
Refrigerator	1
Stuffer	1
Lab. of Milk Processing	
Milk Receiving Tank	1
Milk Pasteurizer	1
Milk Homogenizer	1
Bottling Machine	1
Icecream Freezer	1
Butter Churn	1
Unit Cooler	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Unit Freezer	1
Cheese Bat	1
Cheese Press	1
Curd Shovel	3
Automatic Vacuum Milk Filler	1
(17) Dep. of Agricultural Chemicals	
Lab. of General and Analytical Chemistry	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	4
Drying Oven	2
Muffle Furnace	1
Vacuum Pump	2
Incubator	2
Demineralizer	1
Distillation ipparatus	1
PH Meter	1
Spectrophotometer	1
Lab. of Organic Chemistry	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	3
Distillation Apparatus	1
Drying Oven	1
Muffle Furnace	1
Vacuum Pump	2
PH Meter	1
Centrifuge	1
Warburg Manometer	1
Polarimeter	1
Demineralizer	1
Refrigerator	1
Calorimeter	1
Lab. of Agricultural Chemicals	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	3

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Drying Oven	1
Muffle Furnace	1
Distillation Apparatus	1
Laboratory Mill	2
Fluorometer	1
Ball Mill	1
Constant Temperature Bath	2
Refractometer	1
Vacuum Pump	1
Incubator	1
Kjeldahl Disgestion Apparatus	1
Centrifuge	2
Microscope	2
pH Meter	1
(18) Dept • of Dairy Science	
Livestock Farm	
Egg Grader	1
Incubator	1
Tructor	1
Ensilage Cutter	1
Feed Grinder	1
Feer Mixer	1
Milking Machine	1
Ensilage	1
Lab. of Nutrition	
Chemical Balance	2
Drying Oven	1
Calorimeter	1
Kjeldahl Analysis Apparatus	1
Muffle Frnace	1
Water Bath	1
Wiley Mill	1
Distillation Apparatus	1
Spectrophotometer	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Microsope	1
Lab. of Productive Physiology	
Refrigerator	1
Incubator	2
Water Bath	2
Autoclave	1
Drying Oven	1
Artificial Insemination Apparatus	1
pH Meter	1
Microscope	2
Lab. of Butter Technology	
Milk Receiving Tank	2
Milk Pasteurizer	1
Unit Freezer	1
Unit Cooler	1
Butter Churn	2
Curd Shovel	10
Refrigerator	1
Incubator	2
Autoclave	2
pH Meter	1
Microscope	5
Freezing Point Meter	2
Centrifuge	2
Lab. of Cheese Tochnology	
Milk Receiving Tank	2
Milk Pasteurizer	1
Unit Freezer	1
Unit Cooler	1
Cheese Bat	5
Cheese Press	5
Curd Shovel	10
Refrigerator	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Constant Temperature Bath	2
Autoclave	2
PH Meter	1
Freezing Point Meter	2
Centrifuge	2
Lab. of Milk Pewder Technology	
Milk Receiving Tank	3
Milk Pasteurizer	2
Unit Freezer	1
Unit Cooler	1
Drying Cabinet	2
Vacuum Apparatus	1
Distillation Cabilnet	2
Milk Powder Filler	2
Microscope	3
Autoclave	2
Heating System	1
Visccometer	1
Centrifuge	2
(19) Dept. of Food Chemistry	
Lab. of General and Analytical Chemistry	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	5
Drying Oven	2
Muffle Furnace	2
Vacuum Pump	2
Centrifuge	2
Demineralizer	1
Lab. of Biochemistry, Food and Nutrition	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	3
Drying Oven	2
Refrigerator	1
Muffle Furnace	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Constant Temperature Water Bath	1
Laboratory Mill	1
Vacuum Pump	2
Centrifuge	1
pH Meter	2
Spectrophotometer	1
Polarimeter	1
Fluorometer	1
Warburg Manometer	1
Kjeldahl Digestion Apparatus	1
Calorimeter	1
Lab. of Microbiology	
Microscope	15
Autoclave	1
Hot-air Sterilizer	1
Incubater	1
Centrifuge	1
Constant Temp. Water Bath	1
Refrigerator	1
Lab. of Food Technology	
Laboratory Rice Mill	1
Laboratory Mill	1
Fermentation Cabinet	1
Baking Oven	1
Amylograph	1
Farinograph	1
Extentiograph	1
Boiler	1
Steam-jaketed Kettle	1
Air Compressor	1
Seamer	1
Vacuum Seamer	1
Seamer Protector	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Chopper	1
Vacuum Dryer	1
Koji Room	1
Jar-fermentor	1
(20) Dept. of Food Processing	
Lab. of General and Analytical Chemistry	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	5
Drying Oven	2
Muffle Furnace	2
Vacuum Pump	2
Centrifuge	2
Demineralizer	1
Lab. of Biochemistry, Food and Nutrition	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	3
Drying Oven	2
Refrigerator	1
Muffle Furnace	1
Constant Temperature Water Bath	1
Laboratory Mill	1
Vacuum Pump	2
Centrifuge	1
pH Meter	2
Spectrophotometer	1
Polarimeter	1
Fluorometer	1
Warburg Manometer	1
Kjeldahl Digestion Apparatus	1
Calorimeter	1
Lab. of Microbiology	
Microscope	15
Autoclave	1
Hot—air Sterilizer	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Incubater	2
Centrifuge	1
Constant Temp. Water Bath	1
Refrigerator	1
Lab. of Food Technology	
Laboratory Rice Mill	1
Laboratory Mill	1
Fermentation Cabinet	1
Baking Oven	1
Amyograph	1
Farinograph	1
Extentiograph	1
Boiler	1
Steam-jaketed Kettle	1
Air Compressor	1
Seamer	1
Vacuum Seamer	1
Seamer Protector	1
Chopper	1
Vacuum dryer	1
Koji Room	1
Jar-fermentor	1
(21) Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry Economics	
Lab. of Biometrics	
Calculator, electric	5
Calculator, hand	5
Cabinet	3
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
Section of Agriculture and Forestry Analysis	
Calculator, electric	1
Calculator, hand	1
Tape Recorder for rural surveys	1

Name of Tacilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
Survey Data Filling Sets	4
Cabinet	2
Section of Agriculture and Forestry Products Marketing	
Calculator, electric	1
Calculator, and	1
Adding Machine, electric	1
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
Survey data Filling Sets	4
(22) Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry Management	
Setion of Statistics	
Calculator, electric	5
Caloulator, hand	5
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
Cabinet	3
Section of Management Analysis	
Calculator, electric	1
Calculator, hand	1
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
Type Recorder for rural surveys	1
Survey Data Filling Sets	4
Cabinet	2
Section of Agricultural Marketing	
Calculator, electric	1
Calculator, hand	1
Adding Machine, electric	1
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
Survey Data Filling Sets	4

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
(23) Dept. of Rural Community Development	
Setcion of Statistics	
Calculator, electric	5
Calculator, hand	5
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
Cabinet	3
Lab. of Agriculture and Fishing Villages	
Calculalor, electric	1
Calculabor, hand	1
Typewriter, English	5
Typewriter, Korean	2
Survey Data Filling Sets	2
Cabinet	3
Lab. of Rural Development	
Calculator, electric	1
Calculator, hand	1
Typewriter, English	3
Typewriter, Korean	3
Survey Data Filling Sets	2
Cabinet	3
(24) Dept. of Agricultural Scinece	
Lab. of Crop Science	
Panicle Thresher	1
Cleaner	1
Huller for small sample	1
Miller for	1
Moisture Tester	1
Chemical Balance	1
Incubator	1
Germinator	1
Refrigerator	1
Drying Oven	1
Seed Counter	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Auxonometer	1
Microscope	1
Microtome	5
Camera for Microscope	1
Green House Set	1
Screen House	1
Sprayer	2
Hydrometer	2
Lab. of Animal Science	
Ether Extraction	1
Kjeldahl Disgestion Apparatus	1
Wiley Mill	1
Incubator	2
Autoclave	1
Artifical Insemination Apparatus	1
pH Meter	1
Milk Receiving Tank	1
Milk Pasteurizer	1
Milk Homogenizer	1
Automatic vacuum Milk Filler	1
Meat Chopper	1
Meat Mixer	1
Meat Slicer	1
Dehairing Box	1
Feed Grinder	1
Feed Mixer	1
Milking Machine	1
Lab. of Forestry	
Embossing Press	1
Herbarium Boxes	1
Sprinkler	2
Budding and Grafting Knife	10
Pruning Saw	10
Hygrometer	5
Thermometer, self-recording	5

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Altimeter	5
Hand Level	3
Stereoscope	2
Sketch Master	5
Hydraulic Laboratory Press	1
Plywood Testing Machine	1
Drawing Board	10
Plane Table and Tripod	10
Planimeter	2
Level	5
Transit	5
(25) Dedt. of Agricultural Cooperative	
Section of Statistics	
Calculator, electric	2
Calculator, hand	2
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
Section of Rural Community	
Calculator, electric	1
Calculator, hand	1
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
Section of Cooperative Association	
Calculator, electric	1
Calculator, hand	1
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
Section of Association Management	
Calculator, electric	1
Calculator, hand	1
Typewriter, English	1
Typewriter, Korean	1
(26) Dept. of Applied Biology	
Lab. of General Botany	
Microscope	20
Microtome	5
Specimens Set, Botanical	1
Refrigerator	1
Constant Temperature Bath	1
Lab. of General Zoology	
Microscope	20
Microtome	5
Specimens Set, Zoological	1
Constant Temperature Bath	1
Refrigerator	1
Lab. of Plant Physiology	
Kymograph	2
Manometer	2
Incubater	3
Water Bath	1
Refrigerator	1
Kjeldahl Digestion Apparatus	1
Appartus for Sugar Content	1
Appartus for Fats Contcnt	1
Calorimeter	1
pH Meter	1
Lab. of Entomology	
Dissection Microscope	10
Insects Specimens Set	1
Sprayer	3
Duster	3
Bioassay Apparatus	1
Thermocouple	3
Galvanometer	2
Insectory	2
Pyrometer	1
Constant Temperaturs Cabinet	1
Autoclave	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
(27) Dept. of Applied Zoolegy	
Dept. of General Zoology	
Microscope	10
Dissection Microscope	2
Zoological Specimens Set	1
Refrigerator	1
Microtome	1
Lab. of Animal Physiology	
Kjeldahl Digestion Apparatus	1
Apparatus for Sugar Content	1
Apparatus for Fats Content	1
Incubator	1
Refrigerator	1
Calorimetor	1
Thermocouple	1
Galvanometer	1
Potentiometer	1
Chemical Balance	1
Centrifuge	1
Lab. of Biochemistry	
Gas Generator	1
Chemical Balance	2
Drying Oven	2
Refrigerator	1
Muffle Furnace	1
Constant Temperature Water Bath	1
Laboratory Mill	1
Vacuum Pump	2
Centrifuge	1
PH Meter	1
Spectrophotometer	1
Polarimeter	1
Fluorometer	1
Manometer	1
Calorimeter	1
Viscometer	1
Kjeldahl Digestion Apparatus	1

2. Facilities Research Standards for Science and Engineering Colleges

1) Scope of Application

This survey is to establish standards for reviewing experimental facilities of the Colleges of Science or of Engineering, by field of study, by course of study, by experimental room, by experimental equipment respectively.

1.1. By field of Study

Field is classified into:

Field of Science

Field of Engienrering

1.2. By course of Study

Course is classified into:

1,2.1 Field of Science

Course of Physics

Course of Chemistry

Course of Biology

Course of Astronomy

Course of Geology

1.2.2 Field of Engineering

Course of Chemical Engineering

Course of Mechanical Engineering

Course of Electrical Engineering

Course of Textile Engineering

Course of Civil Engineering

Course of Architectual Engineering

Course of Navel Architecture and Aeronautical Engineering

Course of Metallurgical Engineering

Course of Mining Engineering

Course of Atomic Energy Engineering

Course of Ceramics Engineering

Remarks: 1. Courses of zoology and of botany in the field of science are included in the course of biology for sake of convenience.

Remarks: 2. The course of atomic energy engineering in the field of engineering is included in the course of electrical engineering for the sake of convenience. The course of applied chemistry is included in the course of chemical engineering and the course of ceramics engineering is separated from the course of chemical engineering.

1.3 By experimental room

Experimental room is classified into:

Experimental room

Practical room

Machine room

Preparation room

Subsidiary facilities room

1.4 By experimental equipment

Standards for qualities and quantities of experimental equipment are classified into:

1.4.1 Standards for qualities (refer to 2.4)

For experimentation or for practice

for study

For mesurement

For sampling

1.4.2 Standards for quantities (refer to 2.4)

For experimentation or for practice

For research

For presentation

2) Interpretation of Terminologies

2.1 Fields of Study

The standards for facilities in the fields of science and of engineering have been established but the courses of science and of mathematics in the field of science are excluded because these two courses are not required with any important experimental equipment. The course of technical education is also excluded from the field of engineering for the same reason. The courses of science in the teacher training colleges whose primary object are for training of teachers for high schools are excluded in this survey.

2.2 Courses of Study

The courses classified in the item 1.2 are based on a general classification of the existing college courses. Special courses and or professional courses are, as much as possible, included in the main courses.

2.2.1 The field of science

(1) Course of physics

Emphasis has been placed on dynamics, optical science, electricity, and atomic physics;

(2) Course of Chemistry

Emphsis has been placed on inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, analytical chemistry and physical chemistry;

(3) Course of Biology

Emphasis has been placed on zoology, botany, physiology and cytology;

(4) Course of Astronomy and Meteorology

Emphasis has been placed on astronomy; and meteorogy

(5) Course of Geology

The standards for facilities for mining, mineralogy and rocks have been established.

2.2.2 The Field of Engineering

(1) Course of chemical engineering

Emphasis has been placed on facilites for fertilizer, organic composition, petroleum chemistry, inorganic or organic chemistry and general chemistry.

(2) Course of Mechanical Engineering

Emphasis has been placed on a fundamental experiment material dynamics, mechanical work, thermal power, internal combusion engine, thermal engine, air adjustment. Experimental facilities for automobiles vehicles, industrial machinery have been excluded because standardization thereof is not fit to the present situation.

(3) Course of Electrical Engineering

Electrical engineering and electronic engineering have been combined.

(4) Course of Textile Engineering

Facilities mainly for weaving, spinning, dyeing, and chemical fibers are included.

(5) Course of Civil Engineering

Fundamental facilities for surveying, irrigation civil engineering, soil dynamics, concrete, material dynamics are included.

(6) Course of Architectual Engineering

The standard for this department includes laboratory equipment and instrument necessary for testing various construction materials used in various structures and design of such structures. It was developed with an idea that designroom model construction room and blue print room shuld have separate facilities.

(7) Course of shipbuilding and aeronautical engineering The standard includes necssary equipment and instruments to train safety for shipbuilding, cisterns, design facilities, as well as equiping full sized and model ships and airplanes.

(8) Course of Metallurgical Engineering

The standards includes basic equipment and instrument for traning of metallurgy, non-metallurgy, physiometallurgy, analytical experiment, X-ray experiment, coating, as well as applied research on welding experiment and electrical chemistry experiment.

(9) Course of Atomic Energy Engineering

The standard includes essential laboratory facilities for unclear physics experiment, Atomic physics experiment, as well as small atomic piles.

Course of mining:

The standard includes essential experimental facilities for mining, explosion, minerals, physics mining, mining, coal mining, analysis of minerals.

(11) Course of Ceramics Engineering

The standard includes essential experimental facilities for research on raw materials on physics measurement, and on materials.

2.3 Experimental Rooms

Experimental rooms are classified into experimental rooms, test rooms, research rooms, practical rooms, equipment and apparatus rooms, preparation rooms, subsidiary rooms. However, all experimental rooms should be complied with the regulations for school buildings (structure, light, ventilation, sanitation, heating, safty facilities, etc.) and laboratories are classified as follows according to the purpose of each rooms.

(1) Experimental rooms: Rooms with facilities for studying, measuring and researching

principle of natural law. These rooms include student experimental rooms, research rooms, professors' research rooms, measurement rooms, test rooms. These rooms should be also equipped with electricity, light, water, together with adequate ventilation, and sound proof systems.

Such facilities as machine room, preparation room and subsidiary facilities should be attached. The size of each experimental room should be more than 1.2 square meters per student, including passages inside the room.

(2) Practice rooms: Rooms with facilities for learning and/or practising skills which correspond with academic principles. These rooms include student experimental room and practice room.

The building should be equipped with adequate electricity, light, water, ventilation, sound proof, systems. Machine room, preparation room, and other subsidiary facilities should be attached. The minimum space of each room should be 1.2 square meter per student.

(3) Instrumen rooms: Rooms attached to experimental rooms and practical rooms to be used for storing experimental and practical equipment in good condition. These rooms should be equipped with adequate electricity, water, light, antimoisture, systems. The adequate space for storage and control of the instrument should be provided.

(4) Preparation rooms: Rooms for inspections and preparation of equipment and materials to be used for experiment and practice.

Requirement of electricity, water, light, and ventilation is same as those repuired in experiment rooms.

(5) Subsidiary Facilities Rooms: Rooms equipped with such utility facilities as electricity, light, water, moisture, air condition, heating, ventilation, vibration proof systems for experimental rooms, practical rooms, equipment rooms, preparation rooms. These rooms cannot be experimental rooms in a real sense but can serve as a part of experimental rooms in a broad sense when they are used by student in such practice as eliminating substances.

The standards for subsidiary facilities should be complied with the regulations for building construction or for safety. As the rooms are principally operated by the staff other than laboratory staffs.

2.4. Experimental Equipment and Instrument

2.4.1. Qualitative Standard

(1) For Experimentation or Practice Purposes:

Qualitation standard of experimental or practical equipment should include such qualities as solidity, preparation of spare parts, easiness of repair, etc., because the equipment and instruments are often damaged in the course of practice or experiment by students. In establishing the standard for a quality of equipment required in this survey, 20% to 30% of additional quantity of equipment for experimentation or practice was estimated in addition to required quantity.

(2) For Research Purposes:

Equipment and instruments for research are primarily used by faculty and research staffs for demonstration and explaining principles. Therefore it is considered that the equipment and instruments for this purpose will require

higher quality in structure.

(3) For Measurement Purposes:

The standards for quantity of equipment for this purpose was established with an assumption that such facilities will be used only by limited number of personnel.

In order to make the measuring equipment possible to correct, 2 or more of same kind of measuring instrument were considered in establishing the standard. Since measuring equipment require accurateness and cost high, consideration for utilization of the equipment in cooperation with other deppartments was given in order to cut down the minimum requirement.

(4) For Speciman Purposes:

Emphasis wasplaced upon variety of kinds of specimen. Quantity of equipment for specimen in this standard includes different kinds of equipment under the same name.

2.4.2 Quantitative Standard

(1) For Experimentation and Practice Purposes: As mentioned in the standards for quality of equipment, the requirement of quantity of equipment is indicated as larger than minimum requirement considering its replacement needs, etc due to large number of students practice. As all of the equipment indicaded in this survey were considered to be in good shope and could be used at any time, obsolete ones should be reduced from the standard quantiy and should in priciple be replaced by usable ones.

(2) For Research Purposes: Equipment for research purposes is, as was discussed in the standards for quantity, used by professors. One or two pieces of each kind will be sufficient in quantity for the equipment, except such instruments as microscopes which are used very broadly, Special characteristics of institutions were taken into consideration in determining standard quantity of expensive special equipment. However, in determining the standard facilities of general colleges or universities, quantity of equipment for each course was limited to those basic equipment need.

(3) For correction

In order to correct and/or inspect various equipment for courses, a fundamental equipment have been, if possible, included.

However, fundamental equipment have not been included for special measurement equipment but for fundamental measurement units. An example is that a standard quantity of pressure gauges has been determined for the purpose of research, measurement and/or correction.

3) Standards for Laboratory Facilities

A standard quantity of experimental equipment in this survey was based on the following conditions:

(1) The equipment which cost $100 or more at the time of procurement. Expendable supplies are excluded.

(2) Such equipment which can be used by a large number of students and professors and which are inexpensive are allowed to purchase as many as they are required, however quantity of expensive equipment are based

on a theory that they should be used not only by a particular department but should be used by whole institution jointly.

(3) The standard facilities for the colleges of science or engineering was developed on the basis that each class has 40 students. Therefore, whenever a number of students exceed over 40, the standard quantity of facilities should be increased accordingly.

(4) The standard facility requirement recommended in this study is based on present coditions of Korean higher education institutions and it is not comparable to the standard facilities of either advanced or underdeveloped countries.

(5) As the standards in this report are for senior colleges and universities, a standard quantity for junior colleges or graduate schools can as well be figured out according to the following tables.

Classification	Lbaoratory		Lab. Equipment	
	Experiment or Practice	Research Room	Experiment or Practice	Research Purpose
4 Year College & Universities (Standards)	1	1	1	1
Junior College	1.7	0.3	1.8	0.2
Graduate School	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.7

Remarks: Kinds of equipment were based on 1.4.1. (standards for quantities and 2.3. (Experimental Rooms) in the standards for qualities in this survey and 1.1.2. (standards for qualities) and 2.4(Experimental Equipment and Instrument) in the standards for quantity.

4) Standard Facilities

4.1 Laboratories

4.1.1. Science Fields

4.1.1.1 Dept. of physics

Instrument Room

Optical Science Lab.

Electronics Lab.

Dynamics Lad.

X-Ray Lab.

4.1.1.2. Dept. of Chemistry

Experiment Room

Instrument Room

In Organic Chemistry Lab.

Organic Chemistry Lab.

Balance Room

Physical Chemistry Lab.

Analytic Chemistry Lab.

4.1.1.3. Dept. of Biology

Taxology Lab.

Microbiology Lab.

Instrument Room

Plant Physiclogy Lab.

Morphology Lab.

Biology Lab.

Cytology Lab.

Culturing Lab.

Lab. of Anatomy

Lab. of Histology

Lab. of Physiology

Microscope Room

4.1.1.4. Dept. of Astronomy and Meteorology

Observatory

Lab. of Astronomy

Lab. of Meteorology

4.1.1.5. Dept. of Geology

Test Room

Lab. of Minerals

Lab. of Rooks

4.1.2. Engineering Field

4.1.2.1. Dept. of Chemical Engineering

Balance Room
Lab. for Fertilizer Test
Acid-alkarie Lab.
Physical Chemistry Lab.
Automatic Control Lab.
Oragnic Compound Lab.
Chemical Engineering Lab.

4.1.2.2. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering
Material Test Lab.
Machine Shop
Thermo Dynamics Lab.
Internal Combustion Lab.
Hot Air Engine Lab.
Basic Lab.

4.1.2.3. Dept. of Electrical Engineering
Electrical Machinery Lab.
Automatic control Lab.
Instrument Room
Illumination Test Room
Material Room
Circuit Test Room
Electronic wave Lab.
Electronics Lab.

4.1.2.4. Dept. of Textile Engineering
Cotton Textile Lab.
Textile Physics Lab.
Spining Practice Room
Weaving Practice Room
Processing Practice Room
Dying Practice Room
Chemical Textile Room

4.1.2.5. Dept. of Civil Engineering
Surveying Room
Hydraulic Lab.
Concrete Test Room
Soil Analysis and Dynamics Lab.
Asphalt Test Room
Material Test Room

4.1.2.6. Dept. of Architectural Engineering
Test Room
Wood Working Shop
Construction Practice Room
Structural Test Room
Blue print Room

4.1.2.7. Dept. of Naval Architecture and Aeronautics Engineering
Water Tank Lab.
Shipping Safety Lab.
General Lab.

4.1.2.8. Dept. of Metallurgical Engineering
Iron Metallurgy Lab.
Non-ferrous metal Lab.
Physical Metal Lab.
Ore Dressing Lab.
Analysis Room
Froging Room
Electric Chemical Lab.
Surface Treatment Lab.
X-Ray Room
Welding Lab.
Pattern Lab.
Sheet Metal Lab.

4.1.2.9. Dept. of Atomic Energy Engineering
Nuclear Physics Lab.
Atomic Pysics Lab.
Radio Isotope Research Lab.
Nuclear Instrumentation Lab.

4.1.2.10. Dept. of Mining Engineering
Test Room
Mining Machinery Room
Exposition Test Room
Mineral Test Room

Analysis Room

Physical Mining Lab.

Mining Lab.

4.1.2.20. Dept. of ceramic Engineering

Ceramic Material Lab.

Physical Measurement Lab.

Raw Material Lab.

Fuel and Heat Treatment Lab.

4.2. List of Instrument and Equipment

4.2.1. Field of Sciences

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
4.2.1.1 Dept. of Physics	
Potentiometer	5
Wheatston Bridge	3
Fluxmeter	1
Rectifier	2
Oscilloscope	2
A.C. Power Supply	3
D.C. Power Supply	3
Projector	1
Wave Generator	1
Radioactivity Demonstrator	1
Balance	3
X-ray Equipment	1
Microscope	5
Gyroscope	1
Telescope	2
Spectroscope	5
Polarimeter	4
Refractometer	1
Furnace	2
Generator	2
Compressor	1
Theodolite	1
Calorimeter	1
Pendulum	1
Colorimeter	1
Microwave Detector	1
Infra-red Detector	1
Ultrasonic Generator	1
Power Factor Meter	1
Tube Checker	1
Vaccum Pump	2
Travelling Microscope	1
Metallurgical Microscope	1
Physical Balance	1
High Frequency Generator	1
Welder	1
Plarizing Microscope	1
X-ray difflection Unit	1
Tension Meter	1
X-ray Spectrometer	1
4.2.1.2 Dept. of Chemistry	
Balance	50
Potentiometer	5
Calorimeter	2
Refrigerator	3
Microscope	2
Microtome	1
PH Meter	2
Photometer	2
Furnace	3
Centrifuge	10
Conductivity Bridge	1
Wheatston Bridge	2
Vaccum Pump	5
Colorimeter	2
Ball Mill	2
Deminerlizer	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Thin layer Chromatograph	1
Refractometer	1
Rectifier	1
4.2.1.3. Dept. of Biology	
Microscope	50
Autoclave	5
Refrigerator	3
Vaccum Pump	2
Spectrophotometer	1
Gas Chromatograph	1
pH Meter	3
Calorimeter	1
Centrifuge	5
Chemical Balance	3
Incubator	5
Distiller	1
Microtome	4
Electrophotometer	1
Camera	1
Air Conditioner	1
Motor	2
Demineralizer	1
Thermostat	1
Kymograph	2
Electrophoresis	1
Blood Cell Diffractometer	1
Calorimeter	2
4.2.1.4. Dept. of Astronomy and Meteorogy	
Refracting Telescope	1
Reflecting Telescope	1
Theodolite	1
Oscilloscope	1
Rotary Pump	1
Ionization Gauge	1
Wind Transmitter	1
Teletypewriter	1
Station Barograph	2
4.2.1.5. Dept. of Geology Laboratory	
Polarizing Microscope	5
Binocular Microscope	2
Cutting Machine	1
Polisher	1
Camera	1
Balance	2
4.2.2. Dept. of Engineering	
4.2.2.1. Dept. of Chemistry Engineering	
Balance	25
pH Meter	3
Hydrometer	4
Automatic Titrator	1
Refractometer	1
Viscosimeter	2
Distilling Apparatus	4
Calorimeter	2
Carbon Determinator	1
Furnace	5
Flow Meter	2
Rolling Mill	1
Filter Press	1
Steam Generator	1
Tension Meter	1
Refractor Meter	2
Polarimeter	1
Constant Temperature Bath	1
Refrigerator	1
Centrifuge	3
Autoclave	2
Gas Generator	1
Rectifier	1
Camera	3
Vacuum Pump	3
Crusher	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Microscope	2
Incubator	1
Wheatstone Bridge	1
Calorimeter	2
Distiller	1
Spectrophotometer	1
Welder	1
4.2.2.2 Dept. of Mechanical Engineering	
Calorimeter	1
Metallurogical Microscope	4
Hardness Tester	5
Oscillograph	4
Furnace	5
Tension Tester	2
Compression Tester	2
Universal Tester	2
Impact Tester	4
Fatigue Tester	4
Pyrometer	2
Strain Indicator	4
Welder	1
Lathe	10
Drilling Machine	2
Planner	2
Shapper	2
Milling	2
Hobbing	2
Diesel Engine	1
Gasoline Engine	1
Dynamameter	1
Oscilloscope	1
Boiler	1
Turbine	1
Viscosimeter	1
Centrifugal Pump	1
Cupola	1
Polishing Machine	1
Camera	1
4.2.2.3. Dept. of Electrical Engineering	
D.C. Generator	20
D.C. Motor	10
A.C. Generator	20
A.C. Motor	10
Comutator Motor	5
Dynamometer	4
Motor Genorator	1
Vacuum Tube Voltmeter	5
Frequency Meter	5
Power Factor Meter	1
Magnetic Flux Meter	5
Inductor	2
Impetance Bridge	3
Megger-ohm Bridge	1
Potentiometer	3
Oscillograph	10
Wheatston Bridge	5
Oscillator	2
Spectrophotometer	5
Rectifier	2
Compressor	1
Projector	1
High Frequency Generator	1
Pyrometer	1
4.2.2.4. Dept. of Textle Engneering	
Knitting Machine	5
Twist # Counting Tester	1
Moisture Tester	1
Jigger	1
Carding Machine	1
Spooling Machine	1
Oroming Machine	1
Automatic Foot Knitting Machine	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Sorter Fiber Length Tester	1
Tensile Strength Tester	1
Air Permeability Tester	1
Bursting Strength Tester	1
Fiber Abrosion Tester	1
Micronare	1
Microscope	5
Spining Machine	2
Opening Machine	2
Centrifugal Extractor	1
Chemical Balance	1
Vacuum Pump	1
Fade Machine	1
Toundometer	1
Distillation Apparatus	1
p. H. Meter	1
Spectrophotometer	1
Dyeing Machine	1
Centrifuge	1
Thickness Meter	1
4. 2. 2. 5. Dept. of Civil Engineering	
Universal Theodolite Wild (T-2)	1
Theodolite	1
Level	8
Transit	5
Constant Temperature Water Bath	1
Moisture Tester	1
Balance	2
Compression Tester	1
Shear Tester	1
C. B. R. Tester	1
Consolidometer	1
Microscope	1
Pelton Water Wheel	1
Viscosimeter	2
p. H Meter	1
Spectrophotometer	1
Oscillograph	1
Colorimeter	1
4. 2. 2. 6. Dept. of Architectural Engineering	
Universal Projector	2
Blue Print Machine	2
Air Conditioner	1
Camera	1
4. 2. 2. 7. Dept. of Naval Architecture and Aeronautical Engineering	
Touring Tank	1
Velocity Detector	1
Wave Generator	1
Wind Tunnel	1
Aeroplane	1
Touring Equipment	1
Water Tank	1
Ship Model	3
Photoelasticity Apparatus	1
Welder	1
Aeroplane Model	3
4. 2. 2. 8. Dept. of Metallurgical Engineering	
Metallurgical Microscope	3
Furnace	5
Sulfer Determinator	1
Carbon Analyzer	1
Vacuum Pump	1
Balance	4
Hardness Tester	1
Pyrometer	5
High Frequency Furnace	2
Specimen Cutter	1
Polisher	1
Crusher	2
Mill	1
Electrolysis Apparatus	1
Colorimeter	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Permeability Meter	2
Vibrating Screen	2
Floation Cell	1
4.2.2.9. Dept. of Atomic Engineering	
Binary Scaler	1
Centrifuge	1
X-ray Spectrometer	1
Linear Amplifier	1
Scintillation Detector	1
Neutron Detector	1
HighVoltage Supply	1
Oscilloscope	1
Spectrophotometer	1
Oil Drop Apparatus	1
Potentiometer	1
Atomic Reactor	1
Wheatstone Bridge	1
Furnace	1
Isotope Scanner	1
Vacuum Pump	1
G. M Detecter	1
p. H. Meter	1
Tube checker	1
Audio generator	1
A. C. Motor	1
D. C. Motor	1
4.2.2.10. Dept. of Mining Engineering	
Hand Level	3
Transit	10
Magnetometer	2
Self-potentiometer	2
Scintillation Counter	1
Geiger Counter	1
Vibro Ground	1
Seismic Equipment	2
Gravimeter	1

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Centrifugal Pump	1
Scrapper	1
Microscope	5
Ultraviolet Light Mineral Lamp	1
Racker Shovel	1
Motor	1
Core Drill	2
Furnace	5
Oscillator	1
Magnetic Separator	1
p. H. Meter	2
Refractive Indexmeter	1
Viscosimeter	1
Colorimeter	1
Diamond Saw	1
Nitrogen Meter	1
Balance	1
Megger Ground Tester	2
Rock Cutter	1
Rock Crusher	1
Stamp Mill	1
Ball Mill	1
Floatation Mill	1
Dust Counter	1
Hoist	1
Motor Fan	1
Rock Drill	1
Compressor	1
Vacuum Tube Checker	1
Photomicroscopic Camera	1
Rectifier	1
Polisher	2
Audio Generator Kit	1
4.2.2.11. Dept. of Ceramic Engineering Specific Gravity Balance	5
Furnace	5

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Thermal Balance	1
Vacuum Pump	1
Compressor	1
Chemical Balance	3
P.H. Meter	1
Potentiometer	1
Heating Microscope	1
pyrometer	1
Refractometer	1
Thermostat	1
Autometic Titrator	1
Ball Mill	2
Autoclave	1

3. Facilities Research Standards for Medical Colleges

1. This standard facilities include only essential equipment necessary for basic training in Medicine and facilities for clinical medicine are excluded.
2. Quantity of each items is estimated with an assumption that number of students is 100 each year and 15 students per lab. unit.
3. This standard was developed for the purpose of evaluating existing facilities and opinions and suggestions of faculty members now working each field we fully reflected on it.
4. Tendency of modern medical science is to work fointly with several departments. However the suggested facility standard did not consider such new tendency and developed by each unit.

1) Laboratories in Medical Science

(1) Department of Anatomy

(2) Department of Phisicology

(3) Department of Pathology

(4) Department of Microbiology

(5) Department of Biochemistry

(6) Department of Pharmacology

(7) Department of Parastology

(8) Department of Preventive Medicine

2) List of Essential Lab. Facilities

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
(1) Dept. Anatomy	
Autoclave	10
Automatic Exacta	5
Autotechnicon	5
Balance Antomic B.	10
Chemical B.	10
Binocular Microscope	120
Calculator	10
Centrifuge	10
Computer	10
Camera Photomicrographic	5
Dispersal	5
Distilling Apparatus	10
Electron Microscope	1
Electronics Computer	1
Electric Saw	10
Incubator	20
Illuminating Stand	20
Microtome	10
Forzer M.	
Rotary M.	
Spencer M.	
Micro Slide Warming Table	5
Micro Manipulator	10
Micrometer	10
Mixer	10

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Microscope Phase contrast	20
Model Beauchen Skull	50
Oven Paraffin Embedding	10
Projector	5
Refrigerator	10
Skeleton Preparing Oven	10
Transformer	5
Water Bath	5
(2) Dept. Physiology	
Autoclave	30
Amplifier	5
Artifical Respirator	5
Balance	10
Bercher Blendtor	10
Barometer	10
B. M. R.	10
Changer Sample	10
Co. Analyzer	10
Cogarithmic Survey Meter	10
Calorimeter	10
Compressor	5
Centrifuge	10
Colorimeter	10
Cuti-pie Survey Meter	10
Dioptograph	10
Drying Oven	10
Distilling Appatatus	5
Dehumidifier	5
Electric Thermometer	20
Electrometer	10
Electrophoresis Set	10
Electro Encephalograph	2
Electro Myography	2

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Electric Stimulator	10
E. C. G.	2
Flame Photometer	10
Gas Meter	10
Gas Bag	10
Gas Rotary Air Pump	10
Incubator	20[1]
Infusion Pump	10
Lever	5
Kymograph	20
Monitor	10
Manometric Gas Analysis Apparatus	10
Muffle Furnace	10
Nell Crystal Shield	10
Osmometer	10
Oscilloscope	10
Oscillograph	10
Polygraph	5
Paper chromatograph	5
Potentio Meter	10
p. H. Meter	20
Pressure Tranducer	10
Pump	10
Remote Pipeting Device	10
Refrigerator	10
Respiration Pump	10
Shaker	10
Spectrophotometer	10
Scholander	20
Super Scaler	20
Suction & Ether Unit	5
Sigmamoter	5
Spectroscope	10
Sherso Taxic Instrament	10

[1] Students must get their incubator in Laboratory. (a incubator for 5 Students)

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Strain Gauge Amplifier	10
Scintillation-Detecor	10
Spirometer	10
Scintiscanner	10
Tele-thermometer	10
Transformer	10
Turin Vise	10
Tholco Utility Oven	10
Tambour	10
Vitalometer	10
Volt Ammeter	10
Vanslyje Blood Gas Analyzer	10
Warburg Apparatus	10
Window Loss Flow Counter	10
(3) Dept. Pathology	
Autoclave	10
Balance	20
Automatic B.	
Chemical B.	
Automatic Hemophotometer	10
Autotechnicon	5
Automatic Water Bath	10
Autopsy Table & Set.	10
Cryostat	10
Camera photomicrographic	5
Cryocut	10
Centrifuge	10
Colorimeter	10
Electric C.	
Spectro C.	
Distilling Apparatus	10
Deminerillizer	10
Drying Oven	10
Electron Microscope	2
Eletcric Hot Glate	10
Freezer Upright Deep	10
Fluroleum	10
Illuminator	10
Incubator	10
Electric I.	
Refrigerating I.	
Microtome	10
Spencer M.	
Automatic M.	
Microtome Knife Sharpener	10
Microhematorit Centrifuge	10
Microscope	120[1]
Binocular M.	
Fluoreseent M.	
Paraffin Embeding Bath	10
Projector Slide	10
Refrigerator	10
Saw Post Mortem	10
Electric Saw	
Suction Pump	10
Slide Fling cabinet	10
(4) Dept. Microbiology	
Autoclave	10
Balance	20
Analytical B.	
Blood Gas Apparatus	10
Condenser	10
Centrifuge	20
Compressor	10
Colorimeter	10
Calculator	10

[1] Each Student must get his own microscope in Laboratory. (a microscope for 1. Student)

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Distilling Apparatus	10
Deep Freezer	10
Drying Oven	10
Dark Field Apparatus	10
Electron Microscope	2
Fluorescent Microscope	50[1]
Freeze-drying Unit	10
Gas Analysis Apparatus	10
Gas Producer	10
High Capacity Attachment	10
Incubator	30
Bacteriological I.	
Refrigerating I.	
Lyophilizer	10
Muffle Furnace	10
Microscope	120
Binocular M.	
Multispod Attachment	10
Oven Feas	10
Projector	5
p.H. Meter	10
Provious Fertility Tester	10
Pump	10
Vacuum P.	
Roller Apparatus	10
Recording Thermometer	20
Refrigerator	10
Sonic Oscillator	10
Sterilizer	10
Shaker	10
Thermostat	20
Ultra centrifuge	2
Upright Deep Freezer	10
Ultra Red Lamp	10
Water Bath	10
Serum Coagulator	10
(5) Dept. Biochemistry	
Animal Cage	
Animal Resection Set	
Automatic recorder for spectrophotometer	10
Automatic Amino Acid Analyzer	10
Autcalve	10
Balance	20
Electrical Chemical B.	
Torsion B.	
Cold Room	
Calorimeter	10
Camera	5
Chromatographic Chamber	10
Carbon & Hydrogen Combustion Apparatus	10
Centrifuge Refrigerated	10
Colorimeter	10
Constant Temperature circulator	10
Densitometer	10
Demineralizer	10
Distilling Apparatus	10
Dual Thermospacer Apparatus	10
Deep Freezer	10
Drying Oven	10
Elector Phoresis Apparatus, Paper & Starch Block	10
Electro Photo fluormeter	10
Electric Viscosimeter	10
Flame Photometer	10
Fraction Colector	10
Flash Evaporator	10

[1] Students must get their microscope in Laboratory. (a flucrescent microscope for 2 Students)

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Furnace	10
Grinder	10
G-M Counter	10
Gas Analyzer for Blood	10
Homogenizer	10
Hood, for R. I. Manpulation	10
Heater	10
Incubator	20
Kjeldar Nieroger Analysis Apparatus	20
Micro Scope	120[1]
Micro Digestion Shelf	
Magnetic Stirrer	10
Oven Feas	10
Phase contrast obeectives	
Paper Chromato Graphic Apparatus	10
Pipet Washer	50
Pipet Drier	50
Pump	10
Vacuum P.	
Suction P.	
p.H. Meter	10
Polariscope	10
Project	5
Refrigerator	10
Scinllation Counter	10
Safety Pipetter	10
Spectro photometer	10
Sohlet Apparatus	20
Surface Tension Meter	10
Thermostat	20
Thin Layer chromatograph Apparatus	10
Ultramicro Fluorophotometer	10
Vanslyke Apparatus	10
Warill Blender	10
Warburg's Marometer	20
Water Bath	10
(6) Dept. Pharmacology	
Autoclave	10
Balance	20
Chemical B.	
Analytical B.	
Torsion B.	
Centrifuge	20
Calorimeter	20
Chronometer	10
Colorimeter	10
Deminerilizer	10
Distilling Apparatus	10
Electric Cardiograph	2
Electrophoresis Set.	10
Heater	10
Kyomograph	20
Galvanometer	10
Lever	10
Melting Point Apparatus	10
Microscope	120
Projector	3
p.H. Meter	10
Polarimeter	10
Photometer	10
Spectro P.	
Flame P.	
Pump	10
Infusion P.	
Vacuum P.	
Respiration P.	

[1] Each Student must get his own microscope in Laboratory. (a microscope for 1 Student)

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Polygraph (model type)	5
Refrigerator	10
Stimulator	10
Thermostat	10
Thermoregulator	10
Transformer	10
Telethermometer	10
Stirrer	10
Spectrophotometer	10
Scimillation Counter	10
Sterilizer	10
Tamfour	10
Vanslyke Apparatus	10
Warburg Set.	10
Water Bath	10
(7) Paracitology Laboratory	
Animal Cage	10
Aquarium	10
Autoclave	20
Balance	20
Chemical B.	
Torsion B.	
Bone Cutter	10
Bird Net	10
Centrifuge	20
Computer	2
Calorimeter	10
Clamp	10
Drying Oven	10
Descicator	10
Distilling Apparatus	10
Electric Fan	10
Electron Microscope	2

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Electrophoresis cell	10
Foreeps	10
Fish Net	10
Incubator	20
Bacterial I.	
Interval Time	10
Microtome	10
Mess Holder	20
Microscope	120[1]
Binocular M.	
Fluorscent M.	
Phase contrast M.	
Disecting Microscope	
Pump	20
Vacuum P.	
p.H. Meter	10
Paraffin Embeding Bath	10
Photometer	10
Power Supply	5
Pipette Washer	50
Pipette Can	50
Pestel & Motor	20
Projector	3
Rotator	5
Refrigerator	10
Sohlet Apparatus	10
Specimen Bottles	100
Slide Box	10
Spectro Photometer	10
Scesor	30
Thermometer	20
Transformer	10
Ultra Centrifuge	2

[1] Each Student must get his own microscope in Laboratory. (a microscope for 1 Student)

Name of Facilities by Lab. and Dept.	qt.
Water Bath	10
Warren Blender	10
(8) Dept. Preventive Medicine	
Autoclave	10
Balance	20
Chemical B.	
Torsion B.	
Barometer	10
Recording B.	
Computer	2
Calculator	50
Centrifuge	10
Distilling Apparatus	10
Dust Sampler	10
Electrophorsis	10
Evaporating Platinum	10
Furnace	10
Gas Analyer	10
Gas Generator Apparatus	10
Galnanometer	10
Gas Bag	10
Humidigraph	10
Hydroger Ion Meter	10
Incubator	10
Kymograph	20
Microscope	50
p. H. Meter	10
Potentiometer	10
Projector	3
Refrigerator	10
Serum Coagulator	10
Shaker	10
Self descrbing Thermometer	20
Recording th.	
Spectro photometer	10
Sound Scoope	10
Sound Survey Meter	10
Tubiditimeter	10
Water test Apparatus	5
Water Bath	

APPENDIXES

Ⅰ. List of Colleges and Universities Surveyed

Ⅱ. A General Survey of The Higher Education in Korea

1. Administration Research

2. Finance Research

3. Facilities Research

APPENDIX

I. List of Colleges and Universities Surveyed

No.	Name of the Institution	Address
	National and Public Universities	
1.	Kyungpook National University	1—370 Sankyog-Dong, Taekoo, Kyungsang-Pookdo
2.	Pusan National University	30, Jangjeon-Dong, Donglae-Ku, Pusan
3.	Seoul National University	31, Dongsung-Dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul
4.	Chungnam National University	318, Yongbong-Dong, Kwangju, Chula-Namdo
5.	Choongpook National University	22-2, Deogjin-Dong, Jeonju, Chula-Pookdo
6.	Choongnam National University	San-1, Munwha-Dong, Taejeon, Choongcheong-Namdo
	National and Public Colleges	
7.	Kongjoo Teacher's College	322-1, Banjuk-Dong, Kongju, Choongcheong-Namdo
8.	Pusan Fisheries College	599-1, Daeyon-Dong, Pusanjin-Ku, Pusan
9.	Seoul Agricultural College	San 8-3, Jeonnong-Dong, Dongdaemun-Ku, Seoul
10.	Jejoo College	581, Yongdam-Dong, Jeju, Jeju-Do
11.	Jinju Agricutural College	92, Chilam-Dong, Jinju, Kyongsang-Namdo
12.	Chunchun Agricultural College	San-32, Hyoja-Dong, Chuncheon, Kangwondo
13.	Choongpook College	48, Gesan-Ri, Saju-Myeon, Cheongwon, Choongcheong-Pookdo
14.	Korea Merchant Marine Academy	618, Dongdaeshin-Dong, 3-Ka, Seo-Ku, Pusan
	Private Universities	
15.	Kunkook University	33, Mojin-Dong, Seongdong-Ku, Seoul
16.	Kyunghee University	San-4, Hoeki-Dong, Dongdaemun-Ku, Seoul
17.	Korea University	2, 5-Ka, Anam-Dong, Songpook-Ku, Seoul
18.	Dongku University	3-26, Pil-Dong, Chung-Ku, Seoul
19.	Donga University	1, 3-Ka, Dongdaeshin-Dong, Seo-Ku, Pusan
20.	Sungkyunkwan University	53, 3-Ka, Myeongryun-Dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul
21.	Sukmyong Women's University	San 2-1, 1-Ka, Chongpa-Dong, Yongsan-Ku, Seoul
22.	Yunsei University	134, Shinchon-Dong, Seodaemun-Ku, Seoul
23.	Ewha Women's University	San 1-1, Daehyeon-Dong, Seodaemun-Ku, Seoul
24.	Chosun University	375, Seoseok-Dong, Kwangju, Chula-Namdo

No.	Name of the Institution	Address
25.	Joongang University	221, Hukseok-Dong, Yeongdngpo-Ku, Seoul
26.	Hanyang University	San 8-2, Haingdang-Dong, Seongdong-Ku, Seoul
	Private Colleges	
27.	Taijon Methodist College	24, Mok-Dong, Taijon, Choongcheong-Namdo
28.	Methodists College	31, Naingchon-Dong, Seodaimun-Ku, Seoul
29.	Kyungki College	71.2-Ka, Chungjeong-Ro, Seodaimun-Ku, Seoul
30.	Kemyung Christian College	2345, Daimyeong-Dong, Nam-Ku, Taegu, Kyungsang-Pookdo
31.	Kwandong College	72-2, Naigok-Dong, Kangneung, Kangwondo
32.	Kwangdong Electronics Engineering College	133, Wolke-Dong, Songpook-Ku, Seoul
33.	Kookmin College	117, Changseong-Dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul
34.	Kookje College	2-2, 2-Ka, Chungjeong-Ro, Seodaemun-ku, Seoul
35.	Kookhak College	San-1, Jeongneung-Dong, Songdong-Ku, Seoul
36.	Dankook College	San 8-3, Hannam-Dong, Yongsan-Ku, Seoul
37.	Daikun Theological College	305, Sangmu-Dong, Kwangju, Chunla-Namdo
38.	Taigu College	317-1, Daimyeong-Dong, Taikoo, Kyungsang-Pookdo
39.	Taijon College	133, Ojeong-Dong, Taijon, Choongcheong-Namdo
40.	Korea Presbyterian College	353, Kwangjang-Dong, Songdong-Ku, Seoul
41.	Duksung Women's College	114, Uni-Dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul
42.	Dongduk Women's College	151, Kwanhun-Dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul
43.	Masan College	281-1, Wanweol-Dong, Masan, Kyungsang-Namdo
44.	Myungji College	58-17, Seosomun-Dong, Seodaimun-Ku, Seoul
45.	Samyook Theologyical College	22-3, Kongnueng-Dong, Songbuk-Ku, Seoul
46.	Sangmyung Women Teacher's College	50, 1-Ka, Hankang-Ro Yongsan-Ku, Seoul
47.	Sogang College	San 1-1, Shinsu-Dong, Mapo-Ku, Seoul
48.	Surabul Art College	3-1, Donam-Dong, Songbuk-Ku, Seoul
49.	Seoul Theological College	3-35, Chungjeong-Ro Seodaimun-Ku, Seoul
50.	Seoul Women's College	San 228-32, Kongnueog-Dong, Songbuk-Ku, Seoul
51.	Sungshin Women Teacher's College	173-1, Donam-Dong, Songbuk-Ku, Seoul
52.	Sungsim Women's College	1, Okchon-Dong, Chuncheon, Kangwondo
53.	Soodo Engineering College	San-1-1, Kongduk-Dong, Mapo-Ku, Seoul
54.	Soodo Women Teacher's College	San 2, Kunja-Dong, Songpook-Ku, Seoul

No.	Name of the Institution	Address
55.	Soodo Medical College	2-4, Myeongryun-Dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul
56.	Soongsil College	135, Sangdo-Dong, Yongdongpo-Ku, Seoul
57.	Wonkwang College	344-2, Shiyong-Ri, Puk-Myeon, Iri, Chunla-Pookdo
58.	Wonjoo College	1084, Bongsan-Dong, Wonju, Kangwondo
59.	Inha Engineering College	253, Yonghyeon-Dong, Inchon Kyunggido
60.	Chunjoo Yungsaing College	90, Nosong-Dong, Chonju, Chunla-Pookdo
61.	Chungkoo College	12, Hyomok-Dong, Taigu, Kyungsang-Pookdo
62.	Chungjoo College	36, Naideok-Dong, Chungjoo, Chungcheong-Pookdo
63.	Choonchun College	Chunseong, Kangwondo
64.	Catholic Medical College	1, 2-Ka, Myeong-Dong, Chung-Ku, Seoul
65.	Korea Social Worker's College	2594, Daimyong-Dong, Nam-Ku, Taigu, Kyungsang-Pookdo
66.	Korea Methodists College	San 129, Guyu-Dong, Seongpook-Ku, Seoul
67.	Korea Foreign Language College	270, Imun-Dong, Dongdaimun-Ku, Seoul
68.	Hongik College	San 1-1, Sangsu-Dong, Mapo-Ku, Seoul
69.	Hyosung Women's College	1115, Bokduk-Dong, Nam-Ku, Taekoo, Kyungsang-Pookdo
	National and Public Junior College	
70.	Sangjoo Sericulture Junior College	178, Bokyong-Dong, Sangjoo, Kyungsang-Pookdo
	Private Junior Colleges	
71.	Kunkook Women's Junior College	282, Nakwon-Dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul
72.	Kunkook Community Development Junior College	282, Nakwon-Dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul
73.	Kyonggi Business Junior College	72, 2-Ka, Chungjeong-Ro, Seodaimun-Ku, Seoul
74.	Kyunghee Junior College	San 4, Hoeki-Dong, Dongdaimun-Ku, Seoul
75.	Kemyung Christian Junior College	2345, Daimyeong-Dong, Nam-Ku, Taigu, Kyungsang-Pukdo
76.	Kwangwoon Electronics Junior College	83, 1-Ka, Bongrai-Dong, Chung-Ku, Seoul
77.	Kookmin Women's Junior College	117, Changseong-Dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul
78.	Kookhak Junior College	San 1, Cheongnueng-Dong, Songpook-Ku, Seoul
79.	Junior College of Agricultural Cooperation Association	San 38-27, Wondang-Myeon, Koyang, Kyongkido
80.	Junior College of Taikoo College	1737, Daimyeong-Dong, Taikoo, Kyunsang-Pookdo
81.	Taieon Nursery Junior College	24, Mok-Dong, Taijon, Choongcheong-Namdo
82.	Taijon Business Junior College	226-2, Jayang-Dong, Taijon, Choongcheong-Namdo

No.	Name of the Institution	Address
83.	Duksung Women's Junior College	114, Uni-Dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul
84.	Dongduk Women's Junior College	157, Kwanhun-Dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul
85.	Junior College of Donga University	1, 3-Ka, Dongdaishin-Dong, Seo-Ku, Pusan
86.	Myungji Junior College	58-17, Seosomun-Dong, Seodaimun-Ku, Seoul
87.	Pusan Women's Junior College	1528, Yeonsan-Dong, Dongrai-Ku, Pusan
88.	Samyook Business Junior College	223, Kongnueng-Dong, Songpook-Ku, Seoul
89.	Surabul Art Junior College	San 3-1, Donam-Dong, Songpook-Ku, Seoul
90.	Soodo Engineering Junoir College	San 1-1, Kongdeok-Dong, Mapo-Ku, Seoul
91.	Medical Technique Junior College of Soodo Medical College	2-4, Myeongryun-Dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul
92.	Wonkwang Junior College	344-2, Shinyong-Ri, Pukil-Myeon, Iksan, Chunla-Pookdo
93.	Inha Engineering Junior College	253, Yonghyeon-Dong, Iuchon, Kyunggido
94.	Women's Junior College of Chosun University	506, Seoseok-Dong, Kwangju, Chunla-Namdo
95.	Chungku Business Junior College	12, Hyomok-Dong, Taikoo, Kyungsang-Pookdo
96.	Pohang Fisheries Junior College	24, Songdo-Dong, Pohang, Kyungsang-Pookdo
97.	Hansung Women's Business Junior College	200, Yeongseon-Dong, Yeongdo-Ku, Pusan
98.	Junior College of Hanyang University	San 8-2, Haingdang-Dong, Seongdong-Ku, Seoul

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION IN KOREA

I. ADMINISTRATION

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION .....

CHIEF SURVEYOR ..... SIGN

SURVEYOR ..... SIGN

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
OF
KOREA

We are very gratefui for ycur cooperation.

This survey intendse to obtain reliable data worthwhile for the development of the higher education in korea.

Note:

1. AII the data is expected to be accurate and concise.
2. Opinions asked in the questionnaire should be written by the responsible personnel in charge of the tasks concerned.
3. It is requested that the questionnaire completed in advance be handed to the chief surveyor directly, upon arrival of the survey team.
4. Our survey will be conducted in reference to the data presented by your university (college).

Form A-1

A General Survey of The Higher Education
(Administration)
Identification of the Institution

A. Name and Location of the Institution

Name of the Univeristy (College)

1. Name of the University (college)	.....	.....	
2. Location of the University (college)	.....	.....	Tel.
3. Name of the Juridical Person	.....	.....	
4. Location of the Juridical Person	.....	.....	Tel.
5. Attached Schools	1. Graduate School 2. Junior College 3. Evening College 4. College 5. High School 6. Junior High School 7. Primary School 8. Kindergarten		

B. History

Year and Month		History
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....

Note: 1) Mark "O" on the schools exemplified.

2) Indicate the educational and institutional changes considered to be significant to understand the characteristics of your university (college).

Chief Surveyor_____ Snrveyor_____

Respondents_____

Form A-2 A General Survey of The Higher Education (Administration) Name of the University (College)

1. What is the administrative organization of your University (College)?
   (1) Organization Chart (Include all the attached institutions: Use separate sheets and attach the printed chart of organization, if necessary.)

(2) What are the problems relating to the administrative organization?
a_____ b_____ c_____

2. Note down the number, appointer and the term of office of the personnel of your institution according to the administrative post.

Position \ Duty	General Supervision	Academic Affairs	Student Personnel	Financial Affairs	Other Management	Library	Secretariat	School Foundation	Graduate School	Others	Total	Number of professors having administrative duties	Appointor: President	Dean	Department Director	Faculty Chairman	Others	Term of Office: Indefinite Terme	Rotation	Contract	Others	Remarks
President																						
Dean																						
Department Director																						
Faculty Chairman																						
Section Chief																						
Head Clerk																						
Clerk																						
Librarian																						
Engineer																						
Secretary																						
Others																						
Total																						

Chief Surveyor_____ Surveyor_____

Respondents _____

Form A-3 A General Survey of The Higher Education

(Administration) Name of the University (College)

3. The important committees or meetings

Classification / Committees and meetings	Membership		Appointor					Convocation		Important function	Degree of influence			Remarks
	Qualification	Number	President	Dean	Faculty chairman	Department director	Others	Regular	Irregular		Consultative	Considerable influence	Decisive effect	

Chief Surveyor_____ Surveyor_____

Respondents _____

Form A-4 A General Survey of The Higher Education

(Administration) Name of the University (College)

4. Number of students, professors and courses offered as of the end of the first semester, 1966. (Use separate sheets for the attached junior colleges and evening classes.)

Classification / Courses	Legal Student Quota	student Enrolment including those who are on temporary leave										Student auditor					Number of professors						Lecture hours			Remarks
		Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior		Total		Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Total	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Full-time instructor	Total	Professor emeritus	Part time lecturer	Originally planned	Actually offered	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female																	
Total																										
First Sem. 1965																										
Second Sem. 1965																										

Chief Surveyor _____ Surveyor _____

Respondents _____

Form A—5 A General Survey of The Higher Education (Administration) Name of the University (College)

5. The degree of influences exerted by related organizations upon the various administrative decisions.

Select five influential organizations for each administrative, and give the points according to the degree of influence exerted, as follows:

Decisive effect.....3
Considerable influence.....2
Consultative.....1

Source of Influence / Administrative decisions	President	Dean	Meeting of department directors	Personnel committee	Professors conference	Joint meeting of deans and department directors	Chairman of School foundation	Opinions of National Assembly	Special Committees	Government orders	Alumni Association	Student government	Special donator	Religious organizations	Others
Administrative planning															
Appointment of teaching staff															
Appointment of Administrative staff															
Curriculum planning															
Student discipline															
Student discipline															
Transfer of students															
Educational facilities															
Salaries															
Laboratory expenses															
Research funds															
Selection of Scholarship students															
Appointment of clerks															
Athletic and memorial activities															

6. Procedures and requirements for the transfer, leave of absence and re-enrolments.

(1) Mark "V" in the following columns proper.

Content	Item	Transfer in	Leave of absence	Re-enrolment					Remarks
Reference	Academic Records								
	Certificate of registration								
	Family Background								
Required documents	Academic Records								
	Certificate of registration								
	Birth Certificate								
	Others								
	Application for leave								
	Application for re-enrolment								
	Statement of personal status								
Written examination	Major subjects								
	English								
	General Education subjects								
	Others								
Oral examination	Academic subjects								
	Others								

Chief Surveyor_____ Surveyor_____ Respondents_____

Form A—6 A General Survey of The Higher Education

(Administration) Name of the University (College)

(2) What are the problems involved, in the transfer leave of absence and re-enrolment of students?

a_____ b_____ c_____ d_____

7. What are your opinions regarding the entrance qualification examination system?

(1) Agree ( ) Oppose ( )

(2) The reasons

a_____ b_____ c_____ d_____

8. As for the entrance examination ; what are your opinions concerning the privileges granted to student athletes and to the bereaved families of the war dead or patriots?

(1) Agree ( ) Oppose ( )

(2) The reasons

a_____ b_____ c_____ d_____

9. What are your opinions pertaining to the national examination system for the University (College) graduation granting Bachelor's degree?

(1) Agree ( ) Oppose ( )

(2) The reasons

a_____ b_____ c_____ d_____

10. What are your opinions regrading the government registration system of the University (College) graduates holding Bachelor's degree?

(1) Agree ( ) Oppose ( )

(2) The reasons

a_____ b_____ c_____ d_____

11. What are your opinions pertaining to the legally enforced student quota system?

(1) Agree ( ) Oppose ( )

(2) The reasons

a_____ b_____ c_____ d_____

12. Outline the welfare systems of your University (College)

Contents / Kinds	Fund Source	General Description	Remarks

Chief Surveyor_____ Surveyor_____

Respondents_____

Form A—7 A General Survey of The Higher Education (Administration) Name of the University (College)

13. Teaching Load of Professors and Lecturers

(1) Teaching Load per week? (Indicate the number of teaching staff)

Rank / Hours	Professor Emeritus	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Full Time Lecturer	Part Time Lecturer	Total	Remarks
Less than 10 hours								
11 16 hours								
More than 17 hours								
Total number of teaching staff								

(2) Overtime Teaching Hours and the Total Teaching Hours?

Classification / Period	First Sem. of 1965	Second Sem. of 1965	First Sem. of 1966	Remarks
Total Overtime Lecture Hours by Professors and full time Instructors				
Total Lecture hours by part time lecturers				
Total of the above two				
Grand total lecture hours for each semester				

14. Required qualifications and promotion steps of professors and lecturers

Classification / Rank	Qualification: Years of Educational career	Qualification: Years of occupational career	Steps of Promotion	Minimum required years of experience for each promotion step	Salary difference between the promotion steps	Age Limit: Yes	Age Limit: No (If yes, indicate the limit)
Professor Emeritus							
Professor							
Associate Professor							
Assistant Professor							
Full time Instructor							
Part time Lecturer							
Paid Assistant							

Remarks: (e.g.) Tenure system

15. Are the Honourary President, Vice President, and Vice Dean necessary?

(1) Necessary ( ) Unnecessary ( )

(2) The Reasons

a. _____ b. _____

16. Administrative organization of the graduate school?

(Separate sheets should be used for the night-classes or the special types of graduate school system.)

Chief Surveyor _____ Surveyor _____

Respondents _____

Form A—8 A General Survey of The Higher Education

(Administration) Name of the University (College)

17. The Students, professor and major fields of the graduate school

(as of the first semester of 1966)

Classification / Major fields	Number of Students						Number of Courses offered	Total Lecture hours for the semester	Number of Professors		Paid graduate Assistant	Remarks
	Degree Courses			Non-degree Courses					Full Time Professors	Part time Instructors		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total						
Total												

Note: (1) By the full time professors are meant the professors who are appointed as graduate school professors devoting their most of the time for the graduate school education.

(2) Separate sheets should be used for the night classes or the special types of graduate school system.

18. Kinds of documents classified by the duration of preservation.

Kinds / Duration	Academic Affairs	Student Personnel	Management and other general affairs	Remarks
Documents and Archives, Permanent preservation				
Documents, 10 years preservation				
Documents, 3—5 years preservation				
Documents, 1 year preservation				
Documents, 6 months preservation				

Chief Surveyor_____ Surveyor_____

Respondents_____

Form A—9 A Genral Survey of The Higher Education

(Administration) Name of the University (College)

19. Operation of the student scholarship system

(1) Student Scholarships classified by the kinds and amount

Inside or Outside of the School		Inside of the School						Outside of the School					
Number of students and total amount		1st semester of 1965		2nd semester of 1965		First semester of 1966		1st semster of 1965		2nd semester of 1965		1st semestr-e of 1966	
	Kinds	Number of students	Total amount of grant	Number of student	Total amount of grant	Number of student	Total amount of grant	Number of students	Total amount of grant	Number of students	Total amount of grant	Number of students	Total amount of grant
Grant	Over the amount of tuition												
	Tuition exemption												
	Less than the amount tuition												
	Total												
Loan	Over the amount of tuition												
	Equivalent to the amount of tuition												
	Less than the amount of tuition												
Total													
Grand Total													
Remarks													

(2) What are the problems involved in the operation of scholarship system?

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____

20. Student discipline

(1) Disciplinary measures enforced, during the 1965 school year.

School year / Disciplinary measures	Total Number of student punished	Year class				Reasons of punishment					
		Freshman	Sophomore	junior	Senior me	Poor Academic achievement	Cheating in examination	Immorality	Politcal activites	Criminal case	others
Compulsory dismissal											
Voluntary leave											
Indefinite suspension											
Temporary suspension											
Disciplinary caution											
Limit the course work											
Total											
Remarks											

(2) What are problems regarding the student discipline?

a _____ b _____ c _____

Chief Surveyor _____ Surveyor _____ Respondents _____

Form A—10 A General Survey of The Higher Education

〔Administration〕 Name of the University(College)

21. Mobility of Student population

(1) Put the accurate figures of the first semester of the first semester of 1966.

Number of students / Class	Number of Students: Legal Student Quota	Entrance Quota	Total including Temporary Leave	Registered and attending	Increase: Reenrollment	Trasfer	Decrease: Transfer	Dismissal	Temporary Leave: Military service	Family reasons	Remarks
Graduates in 1965											The number of temporary leave student be included in the total student population
Senior											
Junior											
Sophomore											
Freshman											
Total											

Classification / Year	Number of students re enrolled	Number of students transfered in	Number of students leaving temporarily		
1st Sem. 1965					
2nd Sem. 1965					
1st Sem. 1966					
Remarks					

(2) What are the administrative problems concerning the mobility of student population?

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

22. Operation of the main research organizations attached

Classification / Organization	Initiation date	Source of Finance	Total Research Expenses in 1965	Total Estimated Research Funds in 1966	Personnel Composition: Research Personnel	Management Personnel	Committee Members	Degree of Administrative Control: Independent	Partial supervision	Thorough supervision	Main results of Research	Utilization of research results	Remarks

23. University (College) support for the research activities of professors.

(1) Number of projects and amounts of grants

Period / Classification	Number of Research Projects	Total amount of research grants	Remarks
By 1945			
During the period of 1946 - 1955			
During the period of 1956 - 1964			
in 1965			
In 1966			

Chief Surveyor _____ Surveyor _____ Respondents _____

Form A—11 A General Survey of The Higher Education

(Administration) Name of the University(College)

_____

(2) What are the problems regarding the University (College) support for the research activities of professors?

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____

24. Are there relatives of the directors of the university (college) foundation among the administrative staff members of your institution?

(1) yes ( ) No ( )

(2) If yes, how many persons are there?

(3) what responsibilities do they hold?

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____

25. Describe briefly about the educational and administrative planning of your University (College).

Classification / Period	Main Contents	Financial preparations
Long Term Planning		
Short Term Planning		

26. Describe some problems considered to be important to your university (college) administration.

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

27. Recommendations or advices to the Ministry of Education, if any.

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

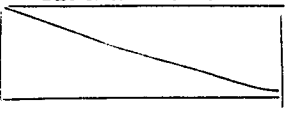
Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Chief Surveyor _____ Surveyor _____

espondents _____

Appendix II-2

SERIAL NUMBER



1966
A GENERAL SURVEY
OF
THE HIGHER EDUCATION IN KEREA

2. FINANCE RESEARCH

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION .....

CHIEF SURVEYOR ..... SIGN

SURVEYOR ..... SIGN

TECHNICAL LEVELOPMENT CENTER
OF KOREA

Form F-1 A General Survey of The Higher Education

2. Finance

2.1 The Relation between school and foundation

Name of University (College)

2.1.1. Are there following books and documents in your school and your foundation?

Classification	school Yes	school No	foundation Yes	foundation No	Classification	school Yes	school No	foundation Yes	foundation No
1. Estimated Specification of Revenue and Disbursement					11. List of equipment				
2. Bill of revenue and expenditure (Statement of account)					12. Book of supplies				
3. Inventory of estate					13. Specification of debts of the preceding year				
4. Account book of revenue					14. Receivable and payable account in preceding year				
5. Auxiliary account book of revenue					15. List of salaries of the personnel				
6. Account book of tuition					16. Chart of organization				
7. Account book of expenditure					17. Balance sheet				
8. Cash book					18. Estimated balance sheet				
9. Auxiliary cash book					19. Estimated income statement				
10. Account book of products					20. Other				

2.1.2. Are the budgets of school and foundation classified?

Classified	
not classified	

2.1.3. Are the receiver and payer of your school and foundation same one?

School		Foundation	
Same one	Different one	Same one	Different one

2.1.4. Are the revenue and expenditure of your school and your foundation balanced?

	School		Foundation	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Coincidenced				
Deficiency	W	W	W	W
Surplus	〃	〃	〃	〃

2.1.5. How much are the debts do your school and foundation have?

	Source of fund	School 1965	School 1966	Foundation 1965	Foundation 1966
Short-term debts	Private people	W	W	W	W
	Financial organization	〃	〃	〃	〃
	The other	〃	〃	〃	〃
	Total	〃	〃	〃	〃
Long-term debts	Private people	〃	〃	〃	〃
	Financial organization	〃	〃	〃	〃
	The other	〃	〃	〃	〃
	Total	〃	〃	〃	〃
Grand Total		〃	〃	〃	〃

2.1.6. How much are the donation and aid to your school and foundation?

	Source of fund	School 1965	School 1966	Foundation 1965	Foundation 1966
Donation	Private person	W	W	W	W
	Organization	〃	〃	〃	〃
	The other	〃	〃	〃	〃
	Total	〃	〃	〃	〃
Subsidy	National tresury	〃	〃	〃	〃
	City of provincial treasury	〃	〃	〃	〃
	Foreign Aid	〃	〃	〃	〃
	The other	〃	〃	〃	〃
	Total	〃	〃	〃	〃
Grand Total		〃	〃	〃	〃

Technical Development Center of Korea Chief Surveyor _____sign Surveyor_____sign

Form F-2

Name of University(College)

2.1.7. Were there Supplementary Budget to your school and foundation?

	School		Foundation	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
There was none	W	W	W	W
The was	〃	〃	〃	〃
The reason of the supplementary Budget				

2.1.8. How much are the salary of the personnel of your school and foundation?

Salary	School		foundation	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Director	W	W	W	W
Section chief	〃	〃	〃	〃
Head clerks	〃	〃	〃	〃
Clerk	〃	〃	〃	〃
Labourer	〃	〃	〃	〃
The other	〃	〃	〃	〃

2.1.9. What percent of monthly pay did you pay to the personnel and labourers as their bonus in a year?

Months bonus paied	School		Foundation	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
	% of Salary	% of Salary	% of Salary	% of Salary
	〃	〃	〃	〃
	〃	〃	〃	〃
	〃	〃	〃	〃
	〃	〃	〃	〃
	〃	〃	〃	〃

2.1.10. How do you deduct the retirement fund? How do you pay the retirement fund?

Classification			School		Foundation	
			1965	1966	1965	1966
Method of deduction for retirement fund	% of salary	Professor	%	%	%	%
		Personnel	〃	〃	〃	〃
		Labourer	〃	〃	〃	〃
		the other	〃	〃	〃	〃
	Other method	Professor				
		Personnel				
		Labourer				
		The other				
Method of payment for retirement fund	No. of year served X% of salary	Professor	%	%	%	%
		Personnel	〃	〃	〃	〃
		Labourer	〃	〃	〃	〃
		the other	〃	〃	〃	〃
	Other method	Professer				
		Personnel				
		Labourer				
		The other				

2.1.11. How do you utilize retirement accumulated fund for professors and emprolees?

Way of Utilization		School		Foundation	
Deposit	Bank	W	W	W	W
	Cooperation	〃	〃	〃	〃
	Post office	〃	〃	〃	〃
	The other	〃	〃	〃	〃
Investment		〃	〃	〃	〃
Foundation		〃	〃	〃	〃
The other		〃	〃	〃	〃

2.1.12. What percent your faculty members and employees have advanced payment?

	School		Foundation	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Professor	%	%	%	%
Personnel	〃	〃	〃	〃
Labourer	〃	〃	〃	〃
The other	〃	〃	〃	〃

Technical Development Center of Korea Chief Surveyor_____Sigu Surveyor_____Sign

Form F-3

2.2 Question about the School

Name of the University(College)

2.2.1. What is the amount of the tuition of one student at your school?

Fees collected from each student	1965 1st term	1965 2nd term	1966 1st term
Entrance fee	W	W	W
Tuition Freshmen	"	"	"
Tuition Sophomore, junior & senior	"	"	"
Laboratory Fee	"	"	"
Construction Fee	"	"	"
Student Activities fee	"	"	"
Others	"	"	"
Total	"	"	"

2.2.2. How much are the extra money to pay to theschool except the regular tuition?

Fees collected from each student	1965 1st term	1965 2nd term	1966 1st term
Reinstatement	W	W	W
Leave	"	"	"
Transfer	"	"	"
The other	"	"	"
Total	"	"	"

2.2.3. What is entrance examination fees per student?

Fees collected from each student	1965 1st term	1965 2nd term	1966 1st term
Paper charge	W	W	W
Examination charge	"	"	"
Other	"	"	"
Total	"	"	"

2.2.4. How much do you pay to the professors or personnels while they are on leave for study or research at foreign countries?

Method of payment	1965	1966
··· % of salary	%	%
Other		

2.2.5. How much Research fund did you pay?

Kinds of Research charge	1965 1st term	1965 2nd term	1966 1st term
Inside of Sch. School	W	W	W
Inside of Sch. foundation	"	"	"
Inside of Sch. The other	"	"	"
Outside of Sch. Government	"	"	"
Outside of Sch. Organization	"	"	"
Outside of Sch. The other	"	"	"
Total	"	"	"

2.2.6. How much do you pay as regular salary to the professors?

	1965 1st term	1965 2nd term	1966 1st term
Assistant Instructor	W	W	W
Full time lecturer	"	"	"
Assistant Professor	"	"	"
Associate Professor	"	"	"
Professor	"	"	"
Honorary Professor	"	"	"
The Others	"	"	"

2.2.7. What persent of Salary do you pay to the professors as their bonus or subsidy in a year?

Payday of bonus and subsidy month	Persent of Salary 1965	Persent of Salary 1966
"	%	%
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
Total	"	"

2.2.8. What is the amount of additional pay besides the regular to salary?

Position	1965	1966
President	W	W
Vice President	"	"
Dean	"	"
Dept. Chairman	"	"
Other	"	"

Technical Development Center of Korea

Chief Surveyor_____Sign Surveyor_____Sign

Form F-4

Name of University(College)

2.2.9. What is the amount of pay per hour for part time instructors?

Classification	1965		1966
	1st term	2nd term	1st term
Assistant Instructor	₩	₩	₩
Full time Lecturer	〃	〃	〃
Assistant Professor	〃	〃	〃
Associate professor	〃	〃	〃
Professor	〃	〃	〃
Honorary professor	〃	〃	〃
Graduate School	〃	〃	〃
The other	〃	〃	〃

2.2.10. What is the budget for book purchase?

1965	1966
₩	₩

2.2.11. What is the amount of pay for part time instructors?

Classification	1965		1966
	1st Sem.	2nd Sem.	1st Sem.
Overtime payment to the lecturers in school			
Payment to the lecturers outside of school			
Total			

2.2.12. What is the classification of payment period of tuition for the student at your school?

	1965		1966
Within one month from the beginning of school			
Within two months from the beginning of school			
Within three months from the beginning of School			
During the terms			
After the Vacation			
Total	100%	100%	100%

2.2.13. What is the minimum teaching hours of full time professors?

1965		1966
1st term	2nd term	1st term
hours	hours	hours

2.2.14. What is the main subject of financial problem that the school authorities like to advise to the foundation?

1.
2.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

2.2.15. What is the Main Financial Problem that the school authorities like to advise to the Government (Ministry of Education)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

Form F-5
2.3 Questions on the foundation

Name of the University(College)

2.3.1. Have you any business enterprises operated by the foundation?

Name of the Enter prise	1965		1966	
	Amount of Tax	Actual net income	Amount of Tax	Actual net income
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				

2.3.2. The securities that your foundation has were donated from others or perchased?

Name of the company issued the securities	Purchased by Foundation	Received as Donation	The other	Amount of net income 1 year
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

2.3.3. What is the amount of actual net income and tax to be paid in a year from your real estate?

Classification of building and land	Location	Number of Pyong	1965		1966	
			Amount of tax to be paid	Actuate net income	Amount of tax to be paid	Actual net income
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

Technical Development Center of Korea Chief Surveyor_____Sign Surveyor_____Sign

Form F-6

Name of the University (College)

2.3.4. What is the amount of net income and tax payment in a year from the other assets?

Other sorts of property besides the item 3.3.1. 3.3.2. 3.3.3.	1965		1966	
	Amount of tax paid	Actual net income	Amount of tax paid	Actual net income
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

2.3.5. What is the size of revenue and expenditure of your school and foundation?

Classification		1945	1950	1955	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
School	Revenue									
	Expenditure									
Foundation	Revenue									
	Expenditure									

2.3.6. What is the amount of subsidy to the school from the foundation?

	1965	1966
University		
Jr. College		
Middle and High School		
Primary School		
Other		

2.3.7. What are the main financial problem that your school likes to advise to your foundation?

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

2.3.8. What are the main financial problems that your school likes to advise to the government (Ministry of Education)?

1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Technical Development Center of Korea Chief Surveyor_____Sign Surveyor_____Sign

Specification of Revenue and Expenditure of The Institution

Revenue

Classification			1965			1966	Remarks
Category	Group	Item	Budget Account	Closing Account	Increase and decrease	Budget	
1. Tuition & Fees	1. Entrance charge						
	2. Tuition						
	3. Examination charge						
	4. Dormitory charge						
2. Transferred money	1. Transfer from foundation	1. teachers Salary					
		2. School operation fund					
3. Subsidy	1. Subsidy from Government						
	2. Subsidy from province or city						
	3. Subsidy from foreign country or aid						
	4. From other organization						
4. Transferred money	1. Transferred fund from the previous years						
5. Income from previous year	1. Tuition						
	2. Transferred money from foundation						
	3. The other income						
6. Miscellaneous income	1. Income accrued from selling products						
	2. Income from useless furnitures & property						
	3. interests from the deposits						
	4. Charge from the miscellaneous certificate or identification						
	5. Miscellaneous income						
7. Debts	1. Money borrowed						
Total income							

Technical Development Center of Korea Chief Surveyor_____Sign Surveyor_____Sign

Specification of Revenue and Expenditure of the Foundation
Expenditure

Classification		1965				1966	Remarks
Category	Group	Item	Budget	Closing Account	Increase and decrease	Budget	
1. Income from the fundamental properties	1. Rent of land and building						
	2. Interests from deposits						
	3. Income from securities						
	4. Income from national bond						
	5. Miscelleneous income						
2. Income from enterprise	1. Income from business enterprise						
3. Income from investment	1. Income from investment						
4. Income from disposition of properties	1. Income from selling lands						
	2. Income from selling buildings						
	3. Miscellaneous income						
5. Income from the previous year	1. Income from the fundamental foundation						
	2. Income from business enterprise						
6. Carryover from the previous year	1. Carryover from the previous year						
7. Income from donation	1. Special donation						
	2. General donation						
8. Loan	1. Loan						
9. Miscellene-ous income	1. Miscellaneous Income						
Total amount of income							

Technical Development Center of Korea Chief Surveyor_____ Sine Surveyor_____Sign

Form F-7 Specification of Revenue of The Institution

Name of The University (College)

Expenditure

Classification			1965			1966	Remarks
Category	Group	Item	Budget	Closing Account	Increased, decreased	Budget	
1. Pay	1. Sallary	1. Payment to professors					
		2. Payment to employees					
		3. Payment to labourers					
	2. Subsidy	1. Subidy to employees					
		2. Payment to professors					
		3. The other					
	3. Miscellaneous Pay	1. Payment to temporary employees					
		2. Payment to temporary labourers					
	4. Travelling Expense	1. Travel expense					
2. School Expense	1. Supply	1. Expense general equipment and furniture					
		2. Expense for furniture					
		3. Expense for Repair					
		4. Expense for printing					
		5. Expense for fuel					
		6. Expense for other					
	2. Utilities	1. Expense for communication					
		2. Expense for Electricity and water					
		3. Expense for Commission					
		4. Expense for the other					
	3. Library Expense	1. Expense for library					
		2. Expense for library management					
3. Faciliti-ies Expense	1. Repairing Facilities						
	2. Facilities purchase						
4. Expense for Research and Scholarship	1. Expense for Research						
	2. Expense for Scholarship						
	3. Expense for Prints						

Technical Development Center of Korea Chief Surveyor_____Sign Surveyor_____Sign

Specification of Revenue of The Institution

Name of The University (College)

Classification			1965			1966	
Category	Group	Item	Badget	Closing Account	increased or decreased	Budget	Remarks
5. Physical Exercise	1. Expense for Physical Exercise						
	2. Expense for Physical Examination						
6. Student Guidance Expense	1. Expense for Self-governing Activities						
	2. Subsidy for Laboratory Expense						
7. Repayment of Loan	1. Repayment of Loan						
	2. Expense for Interest						
8. Payment for the Previous Year	1. Expenditure for the Previous Year						
9. Miscellaneous Expense	1. Expenditure for Conference						
	2. Expenditure for Secret Money						
	3. Expenditure for Activities						
	4. Expenditure for Taxation						
	5. Expenditure for Retirement	1. Retirement Fund					
		2. Reserve Fund for Retirement Allowance					
	6. Others						
10. Reserves	1. Reserves						

Technical Development Center of Korea Chief Surveyor_____Sign Surveyor_____Sign

Form F-8

Specification of Revenue and Expenditure

Name of The University (College)

Expenditure

Classification			1965			1966 Budget	Remarks
Category	Group	Item	Budget	Closing Account	Increased and Decreased		
1. Directors Meeting	1. Expense for Meeting	1. Compensation					
		2. Management Expense					
	1. Expense for Personnel	1. Salary					
		2. Subsidy					
		3. Miscellaneous Expense					
		4. Travelling Expense					
		5. Reserved Fund for Retirement					
	2. Supply	1. Rent					
		2. Supply and Prints					
3. Investment for Property Formation	1. Expense for Purchasing Properties						
	2. Expense for Forestation						
	3. Saving						
4. Property Management expense	1. Miscellaneous Official Payment						
	2. Insurance						
	3. Expense for Property						
5. Transfer Fund	1. University Operation						
	2. High school Operation						
	3. Primary School Operation						
	4. The Other Operation						
6. Income from Business	1. Expense for Business						
7. Investment	1. Investment						
8. Paymen. for the Previous Year	1. Payment for the Previous Year						
9. Repayment	1. Principle						
	2. Interest						
10. Reserves	1. Reserves						

Technical Development Center of Korea Chief Surveyor_____Sign Surveyor_____Sign

Name of The University (College)

Form F-9

Balance Sheet of The Institution Balance Sheet of the Foundation

As of 28 Feb. 1966

Debits		Credits		Debits		Credits	
Item	Amount	Item	Amount	Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Current Asset		Current Liabilities		Current Asset		Current Liabilities	
Cash		Account Payable		Cash		Account Payable	
Deposit		Balance Account		Deposits		Temporary Receipt	
Prepaid		Students National Savings		Accouut Receivable		Borrowed Money	
Account Recievable		Teachers National Savings		Prepaid		Reserves Fund for Facilities	
insurence		Reserve Fund for Retirement Allowance		Securities			
Inventories				National Bond			
Securities							
		Fundamental Fund(Capital)				Fundamental Fund(Capital)	
		Transferred Fund for the Next Term					
Fixed Asset				Fixed Asset		Carryover	
Furniture & Fixture				Land			
Books				Building			
				Facilities			
				Furniture & Fixture			
				Miscellaneous			

Remarks

Technical Development Center of Korea Chief Surveyor_____ Sign Surveyor_____Sign

Appendix Ⅱ—3

SERIAL NUMBER

1966
A GENERAL SURVEY
OF
THE HIGHER EDUCATION IN KOREA

3. PHYSICAL PLANT

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.....

CHIEF SURVEYOR..... SIGN
GENERAL SURVEYOR..... SIGN
ENGINEERING FACILITY SURVEYOR..... SIGN
AGRICULTURAL FACILITY SURVEYOR..... SIGN
MEDICAL FACILITY SURVEYOR..... SIGN

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
OF KOREA

Form P-1

A General Survey of The Higher Education

Univ. or Coll. .....
Graduate Sch. .....
Jr. Coll. .....

3. Physical Plant

3.1 Site & Land

Classification	Area		Building		Proportion / Area	Location of Facilities						Utilization Hrs. per Week
						Inside the Campus		Within 4km		Outside 4km		
	Area	%	Area	%		Normal	Abnormal	Normal	Abnormal	Normal	Abnormal	
3.1.1 School Ground												
3.1.2 Athletic Ground												
3.1.3 Farm												
3.1.4 Practice Forest												
3.1.5 Fishing Ground												
3.1.6 Medical Plant Garden												
3.1.7 Others												
3.1.8 Total												

3.2 Building (School & Education Purpose only)

Building Structures	No. of Bldg	Average Stair	Area		Subsidiary Facilities					Location of Bldg		Average age of Bldg by Area not by No. of Bldg
			Flat	Accumulated	Electricity	Water works	Heating	Cooling	Elevator	Within Campus	Out of Campus	
3.2.1. Brick												
3.2.2. Brick & Concrete												
3.2.3. Fablicated												
3.2.4. Reinforced Conc.												
3.2.5. Stone												
3.2.6. Wooden												
3.2.7. Others												
3.2.8. Total												

3.3 Facilities inside the Buildings

classification	No. of Room	Area		Utilization		Classification	No. of Room	Area		Utilization	
		Area	※ %	Hours per week	※ %			Area	※ %	Hours per week	※ %
3.3.1. Lecture Room						3.3.11. Library					
3.3.2. Faculty Office						3.3.12. Science Room					
3.3.3. Research Room						3.3.13. Museum					
3.3.4. Laboratory						3.3.14. Students' Hall					
3.3.5. Training Room						3.3.15. Auditorium					
3.3.6. Equipment Storage						3.3.16. Dinning Room					
3.3.7. Dispensary						3.3.17. Rest Room					
3.3.8. Office						3.3.18. Toilet					
3.3.9. Conference Room						3.3.19. Other					
3.3.10. Gymnastic Hall						3.3.20. Total					

Note :

1. ※ Not Necessary to calculate & write during survey.
2. Before fill this form, collect all detailed informations on preparatory forms Ⅰ, Ⅱ and Ⅲ.
3. Item 3.1.7. not included in item 3.3.

Technical Development Center of Korea Chief Surveyor_____Sign Surveyor_____Sign Respondents_____Sign
(Official from school)

Form P-2
3.4 Library
3.4.1 Facilities

Univ. or Coll. .....
Graduate Sch. .....
Jr. Coll. .....

Reading Room	Area		Seat		Readers		Admin. Office	Area	
	Area	%	No. of seats	Area/seat	No. of Readers per Week	Readers per Seat		Area	%
3.4.1.1. General Reading Rooms							3.4.1.8. Stock Room		
3.4.1.2. Reference Reading Rooms							3.4.1.9. Chief's Office		
3.4.1.3. Publications							3.4.1.10. Admin. Office		
3.4.1.4. Audio-Visual							3.4.1.11. Preparation Room		
3.4.1.5. Assigned							3.4.1.12. Copying & Binding		
3.4.1.6. Others							3.4.1.13. Sub-total		
3.4.1.7. Total							3.4.1.14. Total		

3.4.2 Books

Classification	Total No. of books	Oriental Books						Western Books					
		Volume		No. of books per student	Publication		Utilization	Volume		No. of books per student	Publication		Utilization
		No. of books	Proportion		Published before 1945	Published after 1945	Reading per week / % = reading/total books	No. of books	Proportion		Published before 1945	Published after 1945	Reading per week / % = Reading/Total books
3.4.2.0. General information													
3.4.2.1. Philosophy													
3.4.2.2. Religion													
3.4.2.3. Social science													
3.4.2.4. Linguistics													
3.4.2.5. Pure science													
3.4.2.6. Applied science													
3.4.2.7. Arts & Recreation													
3.4.2.8. Literature													
3.4.2.9. History													
3.4.2.10 Other (Rare books)													
3.4.2.11 Total													

3.4.3. Other Publications

Periodical			Audio-visual Equipments, Radio, Projector, Recorder, TV, Micro-Film Slides, etc.
	Magazines	Domestic	
		Foreign issues	
	Newspapers	Domestic	
		Foreign issues	

Note: 1. Readings per week based on fixed period from 20 June to 25 june 1966.
2. If libraries are more than two places, this form should be filled in total except graduate and junior colleges.
3. All rooms and offices, area means net excluding passage etc.
4. No. of books is estimated by Formula. (book shells × No. of Horizontals × AV. No.)
5. Chronological classification by sampling (Randum) About 20% of Total.

Technical Development Center of Korea
Chief Surveyor _____ Sign Surveyor _____ Sign Respondents _____ Sign
(Official from School)

Form P-3
3. 5 Subsidiary Facilities

Univ. or Coll. .....
Graduate Sch. .....
Jr. Coll. .....

( ) Faculty	Area (Flat)	Area (Accumulative)	Area per student	Utilization hours per week	( ) Faculty	Area (Flat)	Area (Accumulative)	Area per student	Utilization hours per week	( ) Faculty	Area (Flat)	Area (Accumulative)	Area per student	Utilization hours per week

Example: Farming facilities in agricultural coll., training shop in Eng. Coll., hospitals in medical Coll. or pharmaceutical Coll. etc. in operation.

Technical Development Center of Korea.
Chief Surveyor_____Srgn Surveyor_____Sign Respondents_____Sign
(Official From School)

Form P—4

Univ. or Coll. .....
Graduate Sch. .....
Jr Coll. ....

3. 6 Inventory

Name of Room	Item		Quantity			Condition			Remarks
	Korean	English	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Obsolete	Need Repair	Good Condition	

* List items worth more than $100 and of vital even less than $100.